[SUMMARY per Royal Mail Steamship COLUMBIAN.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6295.—VOL. XXXIX.] TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th instant, at Adelaide Cottage, Potts' Point, Mrs. Alex. M'Donald, of a daughter.

On the 9th instant, at Claremont, Rose Bay, Mrs. C. W. Keele, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th of July, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Mr. Edward Davies, of Pyrmont, to Jessie Outtrim, of William-street.

On the 2nd instant, by the Rev. Irving Hetherington, at the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. James Fullerton, LL.D., of Sydney, New South Wales, to Janet, only daughter of David Young, of Collingwood, Melbourne, Victoria.

On Wednesday, 4th August, by special license, at All Saints Church, Bathurst, by the Rev. Grahame M. Fox, William H. Oakes, Esq., of Bathurst, to Harriet Ellen, eldest daughter of the late William Walsh, Esq., of Sydney.

On the 5th instant, by special license, at St. Andrew's Scots' Church, by the Rev. John Dougall, Mr. James Hamilton, of Ayrshire, Scotland, to Sarah Margaret, third daughter of Mr. John M'Lean, of Sydney.

On the 5th August, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Gourbeillon, Richard M'Coy, Esq., fifth son of Mr. Peter M'Coy, of Hillsborough, Ireland, to Bridget, second daughter of Mr. Charles Meehan, of Paddington, Sydney.

On the 9th of August, by special license, at St. Luke's Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. C. F. D. Biddle, William Martin, eldest son of Mr. Michael Merritt Hale, late of Cambridge, to Martha Alice, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Brooke, of Howlet Hirst Heckman Brooke, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

On the 28th April, at Dublin, after a short illness, Mr. William Bradshaw, in the 75th year of his age,—an old and respected citizen.

On the 25th July, at her residence, Adelaide-street, of an epileptic seizure, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. Samuel Sneyd, chief constable of Police, Brisbane, aged 46 years, leaving a husband and nine children to mourn their loss.

On Sunday, the 8th August, at the residence of his parents, Strawberry Hills, of affection of the brain, after a short illness, Stephen Frederick Palmer, eldest son of Mr. Stephen Butts, aged 10 years and 8 months.

On the 9th instant, at Hunter-street, Sydney, Frances, infant daughter of Mr. H. G. A. Wright, aged 13 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—Limited.
REDUCTION OF FARES. OVERLAND ROUTE.
The Royal Mail Steamship COLUMBIAN, NATHANIEL STEWART, Commander, will be despatched for CEYLON and SUEZ, (carrying her Majesty's Mails), calling at intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, 11th of AUGUST, at noon precisely.
Rate of passage money, £90 SOUTHAMPTON; £85 TO MARSEILLES; OR RETURN TICKET £135. European servants half fare; native servants one fourth fare.
Passengers may have their tickets endorsed to remain a month at any intermediate port.
The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 14 Station in the Desert, a distance of 10 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole way to Alexandria by railway.
NOTE.—The passage-money from Australia to England by the overland route is now lower than by first-class sailing vessels round Cape Horn. Return tickets for a fare and a-half, giving ten months in England.
CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

R. M. S. COLUMBIAN.—Passengers by this steamship will please take notice, all heavy baggage will require to be shipped on TUESDAY, the 10th current.
A steam tender will leave the Circular Quay on WEDNESDAY, the 11th, at 11 a.m. precisely, to convey them and their light luggage on board.
No parcels, &c., intended for transmission by this vessel will be received after noon, TUESDAY, 10th.
CHAMPION WETTON.

BALMAIN STEAM FERRIES.—Every ten minutes, from Erskine-street and Crook's Wharf, Balmain.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These Swift Packets ply throughout the day as follows:—
From Parramatta, at 8 and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m. and 1·15 and 4 p.m.
Fare—2s. 6d. cabin; 1s. 6d steerage.
No charge for omnibus.

MANLY BEACH STEAMPACKETS.—Change of Trips.—During the remainder of the winter season, first-class Steamers will run to this favourite resort, on SUNDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 10 a.m., and 2 p.m., leaving Manly at noon and at 4.30 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

STEAMERS from the PHŒNIX WHARF.
To the CLYDE RIVER, THIS DAY, at Noon.
To WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, at 11 o'clock.
To the MANNING RIVER, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.

THE A.S.N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
CLARENCE, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY), at 11.
WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), at 12.
STEAMER to PORT CURTIS, at an early date.
WARATAH, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 10.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 25th August, at 10 p.m.
Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY), at 11.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Margaret-street.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. August 10

STEAM to CLARENCE RIVER.—The steamer GRAFTON, Captain WISEMAN, will leave the Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY next, 11th instant, at 8 p.m.
KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

STEAM to MANNING RIVER.—The MULLOGH, now loading at the Albion Wharf; will sail THIS EVENING, August 11th. E. and J. BLAXLAND.

STEAM to PORT CURTIS.—To Shippers and Passengers.—Should sufficient inducement offer, the A. S. N. Company intend placing a Steamer on the line from Sydney to Port Curtis about the middle of this month, and continue running her during the wool season. Early application is requested.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sydney, 7th August.

FOR PORT STEPHENS.—The FLOWER OF WEXFORD is taking in cargo at the Commercial Wharf, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, at 4 p.m.
T. ALLEN, agent, Commercial Wharf.

FOR PANBULA.—The ketch VISION will sail on THURSDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at the Commercial Wharf.

FOR LISMORE, and NORTH ARM, RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner RODERICK DHU is now receiving cargo for all intermediate parts of the above river.
Apply to NORTHWOOD and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The regular trading schooner SANCHO PANZA is now ready to receive cargo.
For freight or passage apply to NORTHWOOD and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR WINGHAM, Manning River.—The regular trading schooner JESSIE is receiving cargo.
For freight or passage apply to NORTHWOOD and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—The NOWRA, from the Grafton Wharf, on THURSDAY next.
Apply on board.

FOR the MACLEAY RIVER.—The PROSPECTOR, from Commercial Wharf. W. DALTON, agent.

MACLEAY RIVER.—Schooner ALBATROSS, at Commercial Wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The VANQUISH, SCOTT, master, now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to F. STEWART; or to W. H. S. HINDMARSH, Flour Company's Wharf.

PORT CURTIS and the FITZROY GOLD DIGGINGS.—Passengers and goods will be taken by the MELANI, now loading at Towns' Wharf, to be transhipped to UNCLE TOM, at Moreton Bay. R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR WIDE BAY, PORT CURTIS, and the GOLD DIGGINGS on the FITZROY RIVER.—The regular trader ALBION, IRVINE, master, will commence loading for the above places in a few days, and will have dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The first-class clipper brig ESPERANZA, Captain M'KAY, is fast filling up at Russell's Wharf, and will positively sail on THURSDAY.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street. Lloyd's Chambers.

THE GERTRUDE DUNNING, for AUCKLAND, lying at the Grafton Wharf, is now loading, and will have her usual despatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain DUNNING, on board; or, to GILFILLAN and CO., 18, Macquarie-place.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR AUCKLAND, at Grafton Wharf.—The fine first-class brig MOA, Captain BOWDEN, is now loading, with dispatch, and will positively sail, full or not full, on FRIDAY, 13th instant.
Freight engaged is requested to be put on board at once. The passenger accommodation is unsurpassed in the intercolonial trade.
JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

FOR NELSON and PORT COOPER.—The favorite trader FRANCIS, Captain BROWN, is now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf, and having a considerable portion of her cargo agreed for will meet with the utmost despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR NELSON and PORT COOPER.—The brig SPRAY, 160 tons register, R. SCOTT, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and have quick despatch. Has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A regular trader.—The fine fast sailing brigantine CHEETAH, 160 tons register, D. JOYCE, commander, will sail for the above port in a few days.
The agents having instructions to ship 140 tons cargo on owner's account, shippers may rely upon immediate despatch.
Has superior cabin, intermediate, and steerage accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JOYCE, on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR WELLINGTON, with immediate despatch.—The regular trader WILLIAM ALFRED, TINLEY, master. Now receiving cargo.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to M. E. MURNIN, Queen's-place.

FOR OTAGO direct.—A regular trader.—The fine brig CONTENT, 148 tons register, JOHN ROBERTSON, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and having a large quantity engaged will have quick despatch. Has superior accommodation for cabin passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain ROBERTSON, on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR CALLAO.—THE HERALD OF THE MORNING, Captain RUDOLPH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, and offers an excellent opportunity for passengers, either first or second class.
LORIMER, ROME, and CO., 62, Margaret-street.

SHIP ELI WHITNEY, for PORT TOWNSEND, within 30 miles of the newly discovered gold-fields, Vancouver's Island.—This ship will sail for the above port on the 25th of August.
For freight, cabin, intermediate, or steerage passage, apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct, to follow the CENTURION.—The A1 ship MAID OF JUDAH, W. C. MITCHELL, commander, is now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay.
Apply to Captain MITCHELL, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct.—To sail on the 15th August.—The A1 clipper-ship CENTURION, 640 tons register, R. MURRAY, commander, having the whole of her dead weight engaged and on board, will sail as above. Passengers are invited to inspect her splendid accommodations. Has room for a limited number of second-class. Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

WHITE STAR LINE.—Ship FITZJAMES, from LONDON.—Consignees are requested to pass their entries immediately for Botts' Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge of the vessel, will be entered and stored at consignee's risk and expense, and the captain will not be answerable for any goods after they have left the ship. Consignees will please pay freight, and present bills of lading for endorsement at the office of the undersigned.
LORIMER, ROME, and CO., 62, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, the schooner PROSPECTOR, of 55 tons register. Was built at the Macleay River in 1854 of the best colonial hardwood. She is planked in her bottom with the best box 2½ inches; is coppered and copper-fastened in the most substantial manner, having been built by the owner for himself, and is well found in every respect; sails well, and carries a large cargo for her tonnage on a light draught of water. Just the vessel for the New Zealand or Island trade. For further particulars apply to W. DALTON, at Mr. Coleson's, Maitland and Morpeth Hotel, Market Wharf.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the favourite brig MARIA, 270 tons burthen, coppered, and copper-fastened. She has bow ports and is admirably suited for the New Zealand or Eastern trade; well known for her fast sailing qualities, and has just landed a cargo of sugar from the Mauritius in splendid order.
VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE, KRESSER, and CO., Macquarie-street.

GAZELLE, for MAURITIUS.—All Accounts to be rendered in duplicate by noon, THIS DAY, to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

WHARFAGE.—Wharfage for Coal Vessels at a low price. SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst-st.

THE STEAM NAVIGATION AND PILOT BOARD will meet for the purpose of considering applications for certificates of competency, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY next, at 2 p.m. By order of the Board, W. J. WILSHIRE. Steam Navigation and Pilot Board Office, August 6th.

NEWTOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A Public MEETING for the purpose of forming an Institution of the above kind, will be held in the School-room, adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 11th, at 7 o'clock, THOMAS HOLT, Esq., in the chair. The attendance of all favourable to the undertaking is earnestly solicited.

FREEMASONRY.—Zetland Lodge of Australia, No. 941.—Members are requested to attend the Regular Monthly Meeting, at the Hall, York-street, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock precisely. J. F. HENEY, secretary.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' WEEKLY LECTURES.—The Lecture THIS EVENING (Tuesday, the 10th instant,) will be given by CHARLES MEYMOTT, Esq., M.R.C.S. Subject: "Truths and their reception."
Members of the Institution will be admitted on production of their cards of membership, and are entitled to introduce two ladies.
The lecture will commence at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.
WILLIAM DAVIS, secretary.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY and LITERARY INSTITUTION.—The Library is open Daily for the issue of books from 9 till 6, except on MONDAY, when it is closed at noon. The Reading Room is open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Subscribers are admitted without ballot on the introduction of a shareholder, and the subscription is payable from the time of entry. P. J. ELLIOTT, Librarian.

THE CELEBRATED Fat Bullock, bred by Mr. David Johnston, at the Meadows, Illawarra, and to be sold by auction by Messrs. Burt and Co., TO-MORROW, Wednesday, are now on view at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

MONEY TO LEND, upon Sydney Freehold Property. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 94, Elizabeth-st.

£100,000 ON MORTGAGE. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

£100 TO £10,000 to LEND, on freehold property. CHARLES H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-street.

FOUND, a small sum of MONEY. The owner can have the same by giving description, &c., and paying for this advertisement, by applying at No. 210, Sussex-street.

LOST, a Brown Satin BOA, in Argyle-street, between Miller's Point and George-street. Whoever will deliver the same at DUGUID and MANSON'S Coal Office, will be rewarded.

STOLEN or STRAYED, a Black HORSE, branded H on the shoulder and on the neck, one hind foot white, with white spots on the forehead. A reward of £10 on conviction if stolen, or £1 if strayed will be given by CHARLES MACDERMOTT, Bay-street, Glebe.

C—ODNER, News Agent, forwards the HERALD Summary for 5l.
O—RDER your Summary from CODNER, 555, George-street South. 12 months for 5s., including stamps.
D—EPEND on CODNER, News Agent, forwarding your newspaper punctually.
N—EWSPAPERS are folded in extra stout wrappers, stamped and directed by CODNER.
E—STABLISHMENT for the sale of newspapers, postage stamps, and stationery.
R—EMEMBER, the Mail closes at 9 a.m. TO-MORROW. Be in time!

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c., &c.—Wouldham Patent Portland Cement now landing, ex Indiaman. THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street.

NOTICE.—If the two antics or baffoons, that called at my house last Sunday and insulted my wife, while I and the rest of my family were at church, will call next Sunday I will be at home. B. BYRNE, Waterloo Estate, Redfern.

JAMES R——, jun., Edinburgh.—All's well. Acknowledge draft on B. L. Co.'s Bank, remitted last mail. H. R.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CHARLES WATERS, of Worcester.—Call on F. W., Rose-street, Shepherd's Paddock, Newtown Road.

IF CATHERINE WHELAN, per ship Escort, does not pay her Board and Lodgings within nine days, her boxes will be sold to defray same. Mrs. BRAY.

IF THIS should meet the eye of ALEXANDER PARK, his nephew is desirous of hearing from him. Mrs. DUTCHIE, 95, Clarence-street.

IF this should meet the eye of EMMA KERTON, who was last heard of at Mr. Allen's, Toxteth Park, Glebe, a letter is lying for her at F. LARTER'S Registry Office, 83, South Head Road.

JOHN WILLIAMS.—Should this meet the eye of JOHN WILLIAMS, who arrived in Sydney in April, 1857, per ship Fitzjames, he will hear of something to his advantage by applying at the HERALD Office.

MRS. ROWE.—A letter for you is lying at our office. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES.

THOMAS LEONARD, lately of BRISBANE.—If his Wife will send her address to Mr. J. F. DOWNES, of Grey Stanes, Prospect, she will receive information of her husband.

THE FINDER of a gold PENCIL CASE, desires the address of Tip Tio——

WALTER SMYTHE is requested to communicate with the Right Rev. the VICAR-GENERAL, St. Mary's.

WINFIELD GREEN, who arrived at Sydney in the year 1855, and formerly lived at the Vale of Avoca, county of Wicklow, Ireland, is requested to communicate with MICHAEL FOGARTY, Toowoomba, Darling Downs.

WILHELM GARCKE, who left London, for Sydney, in 1851, as a sailor in the ship Wellington, Captain Mosler, is requested to communicate with the undersigned, R. Prussian Consulate, Sydney. W. KIRCHNER.

WILLIAM BODMAN, Tailor.—Call on your brother, HENRY BODMAN, grocer, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Matthew Elmore, Mr. G. V. BROOKE. Box office open from 11 till 4 daily. Doors open at a quarter to 7, performances to commence at half-past 7. Private boxes, £2 2s.; dress circle, 4s.; upper circle, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Ladies visiting the dress circle are politely requested to dispense with their bonnets.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Two Great Dramas TO-NIGHT.—ALTHOTUS, or THE HALLS OF FATE, which was received last night by a crowded house with great enthusiasm; and the favourite drama entitled THE SEVEN CLERKS.

PABLO FANQUE and COUSENS are engaged for a few nights only, and will appear THIS EVENING

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at half-past 7 precisely. Prices:—Boxes, 2s. 6d.; upper boxes, 1s. 6d.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d; private boxes, to hold 8 persons, 21s. each. JAMES SIMMONDS, Lessee and Manager.

AMUSEMENT.—Madame LEE and Petite Family will shortly appear.

THE LEE FAMILY, the youngest Ballet Troupe in the colonies.

WORLD'S WONDER.—The Australian Youth, 9 years of age, and weighing 16 stone, now on view daily, from 10 till 6 o'clock, in the large room of the Prince of Wales Hotel, Prince of Wales Theatre. Admission 1s., on Saturday 2s.; children half-price. Communications to be addressed to Mr. CHARLES V. HOWARD.

THE AUSTRALIAN YOUTH can be seen EVERY EVENING, till 9 o'clock, as above. Admission, 1s.

MADAME FARRELLY'S Weekly Quadrille Party THIS EVENING, Tuesday. 103, Elizabeth-street North.

FASHIONABLE DANCING, at Mr. W. BAILEY'S spacious Rooms, Lower George-street.—Quadrille Assembly Nights. MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS. Respectable females only admitted.

FASHIONABLE DANCING and CALISTHENIC Exercises, with the Elastic Chest Expanders.—Mr. J. CLARK, assisted by his son and daughter, begs to announce that his class-days at his new Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, are TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, as usual; the juveniles at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the adults from 7 till 9 in the evening.
Single lessons, at all hours of the day, to ladies and gentlemen wishing privacy and expedition. Families and schools attended. Fees paid in advance.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE of His Excellency Sir W. DENISON.—BLACKWOOD'S New Panorama from Government House, on view at Mr. Dalton's Photographic Rooms; Mr. Mader's, Artist's Repository; and at Messrs. Hogarth, Ericson, and Co.'s, opposite Royal Hotel, who will also receive orders from gentlemen requiring their properties or public buildings photographed. An early application is necessary, as Mr. BLACKWOOD intends making a tour through the interior.

SYDNEY FEMALE HOME.
PRESIDENT:
His Excellency Sir WILLIAM DENISON, K.C.B.
PATRONESS:
Lady DENISON.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

Mrs. A'Beckett	Mrs. Arthur Hodgson
Allen	Clark Irving
Allwood	Joy
Aspinall	Kent
Barker	Lloyd
Thomas Barker	William Macleay
Breillat	Plunkett
Burnell	Grafton Ross
Robert Campbell	Salmon
Miss Campbell	Lady Stephen
Lady Cooper	Mrs. Consett Stephen
Mrs. Cowper	Dean Thomson
Dickson	John Thomson
Foss	Miss Walker
Alexander Gordon	Mrs. West.

COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE:

G. W. Allen, Esq.	G. Elliot, Esq.
Thomas Barker, Esq.	A. Foss, Esq.
Andrew Bonar, Esq	David Jones, Esq.

Charles Kemp, Esq.
Honorary Treasurer, Miss M'Carthy.
Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Alfred Roberts.
The object of this society is to afford a temporary home for respectable females of every degree, and without regard to creed or country, when unemployed, where they will find all the security, protection, and comfort of a plain well-ordered home, with every facility for procuring from thence occupations according to their respective callings.
The want of an institution such as the above has so long been felt by all who are interested in the welfare of the colony, and the amount of good which may be expected to accrue from it, if efficiently carried out, is so evident, that the committee appeal with confidence to the public, employers, and employed, for that warm support and ready co-operation which is necessary to establish and maintain it.
The sum already subscribed and promised is about four hundred pounds, and it is calculated that not less than one thousand pounds should be in hand before the committee can feel justified in entering upon the expenses of an establishment.
Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by all members of the committees of management and reference.

No. 58 55. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 9th August, 1858.
REVISION of MACQUARIE WARD ELECTORAL LIST.—Notice is hereby given that a Court for the Revision of the Electoral List for Macquarie Ward will be holden at the School of Arts on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
GEORGE SMITH, Alderman for Macquarie Ward.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

ELECTORAL LISTS, for 1858-59.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Courts of Revision for the purpose of revising the Lists of Electors in the Sydney Hamlets, and North and South Ridings of the County of Cumberland, in the Police District of Sydney, for 1858-59, as also, the Lists of Persons claiming to have their names inserted therein, will be holden by the Justices of the Peace assembled in Petty Sessions for the Police District of Sydney, at the Central Police Office, George and York streets, Sydney, as follows:—
Sydney Hamlets, TUESDAY, 10th August next, at 11 a.m.
North Riding, THURSDAY, 12th August next, at 11 a.m.
South Riding, TUESDAY, 17th August next, at 11 a.m.
By order of the Bench.
C. J. SMITHERS, Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.
Central Police Office, Sydney, 26th July, 1858.

BOWLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY.—The lease, goodwill, and stock in trade of the above Repository, advertised for sale by auction on Thursday, has been disposed of by private contract. BURT and CO., auctioneers. Pitt street, August 9.

LONDON.—The undersigned Advertising Agents receive advertisements for insertion in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, which will be despatched by first mail steamer. Advertisements must be paid for in ADVANCE. The SYDNEY MORNING HERALD is filed at our office for the use of advertisers. ALGER and STREET, news agents, 11, Clement Lane, Lombard-street, London. May 12.

EXPORTS FROM LONDON TO NEW SOUTH WALES.—Messrs. ALGER and STREET, proprietors of the AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, published in London, have for some time past issued, as a supplement with that publication, a copy of the manifest of every vessel leaving London for Australia and New Zealand, shewing the marks, description of goods, value, and name of London shippers. This information cannot fail to be of essential service to merchants, giving as it does forewarning of the cargoes afloat for this colony.

ENGLAND.—F. S. GRAY and CO., Sworn Ship and Passage Brokers, 54, King William-street, City, London, receive consignments, make advances thereon, invest capital to the best advantage, both here and in merchandise, &c., for shipment to the colonies. Australians having friends residing in any part of the United Kingdom may rely upon F. S. GRAY (who has resided in the several Australian colonies) providing for them the best and lowest passages, and protecting them from imposition. Present ship passage to Australia, £13 10s. References to their bankers in Australia, J. Badcock, Esq., manager, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne; London—Union Bank of London. Australians visiting the mother country, Messrs. Gray would be glad of a call.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for MONDAY'S edition of this Journal, must be in the Publication Office by half-past nine on the SATURDAY EVENING.

NEW WORK by HUGH MILLER.—THE CRUISE OF THE BETSEY; or, a Summer Ramble among the Fossiliferous Deposits of the Hebrides; with Rambles of a Geologist, or Ten Thousand Miles over the Fossiliferous Deposits of Scotland: from the literary remains of the late Hugh Miller. JAMES W. WAUGH, 286, George-street.

NEW WORK by the Author of Amy Herbert.—URSULA, a Tale of Country Life, 2 vols. JAMES W. WAUGH, 286, George-street.

WILL be ready on Tuesday, in time to send home by the English Mail.—MANHOOD SUFFRAGE, Speech delivered in the Legislative Assembly on the subject of Manhood Suffrage, by W. R. Piddington, Esq., Member for the united counties of Northumberland and Hunter. Published by request. JAMES W. WAUGH, 286, George-street.

NEWCASTLE PILOT.—On SATURDAY next, 14th August, will be published the first number of the above journal. The PILOT will be printed on the usual size broad sheet, and its politics will be strictly liberal. A prospectus will be issued immediately. Subscribers' names and advertisements received at R. C. KNAGGS and CO., stationers and booksellers, Hunter-street, Newcastle.

A. B. LAW, Pawnbroker, 110, Cumberland-street. Money advanced on every description of property.

BIRD SKINS bought in any quantities, at 209, Lower George-street.

CHOPS, Steaks, Joints, Wallaby Soup, &c., at PALMER'S Luncheon Rooms, George-street.

D. SUIST and SON, Pianoforte-makers.—Pianofortes Tuned, Repaired, and Removed. 254, George-st.

DEUTSCHER VEREIN of New South Wales.—Table d'Hote, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock daily, 147, Pitt-street, late Osmond's Hotel. Entrance between Mr. Thompson's and Mr. Wilson's.

J. B. TICKLE and CO., Wholesale and Retail Hatters, Hosiers, and General Outfitters. Temple of Fashion, 332 George-street.

KENT LARDER and Reading Rooms, next to Mr. Glue's Registry Office, Pitt-street.

KENT LARDER and Dining Rooms, next to Mr. Glue's Registry Office, Pitt-street.

LIME.—All Orders for Lime left with Mr. W. FOWLER, Campbelltown, promptly attended to. G. W. KETTLE, Liverpool.

PALMER'S General Washington New Luncheon Rooms, opposite the old Treasury, George-street.

RICHARD HANSLOW, Undertaker, No. 778, George street South, near Christ Church, Sydney.

R. FORREST removed from No. 7, Jamison-street to 217, George-street, opposite old HERALD Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE for Servants.—Every description of servants hired for the country. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT, 243, George-street.—Mr. DALTON, late instructor and painter to the Queen, Photographic Artist and Crayon Portrait Painter, continues to conduct the above establishment.

SPRING VANS for hire, at 5s per hour, or by contract if required, at any hour of the day. Address to ROBERT HARDY, 2·3, Castlereagh-street, one door from Park-street.

W. J. BROWN, 149, Pitt-street North, Musical Instrument Manufacturer and Repairer. Old Fintings bought.

WRITING, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, &c., taught by Mr. BRAGG, 153, Elizabeth-street, near Market-st.

MR. J. CLARK'S NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Elizabeth-street North, together with supper room, coffee room, cloak rooms, music and spectators' gallery, forming in all a perfect suite of apartments for balls, concerts, public meetings, dinners, wedding parties, &c., can be had on moderate terms, by applying to Mr. J. CLARK. The ball-room is the largest in Sydney, and considered to be the best ventilated in the colony.

£5 OR £1 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, a young DOG, of the Newfoundland breed, about six months old, entirely black, answers to the name of "Rover." If stolen, five pounds will be paid on conviction of the thief; or, if strayed, one pound on returning him to the undersigned. JOSIAH HARPUR and CO., 426, George-street. Any person detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted.

£30 REWARD.—Strayed or Stolen, from Mittagong, near Berrima, about December last, a Bay COLT, 4 years old, one hind fetlock white, branded P on the off shoulder and P on the off neck. Also, a Chesnut Filly, 3 years old, same brands, with a white stripe down the face, a liver mane and tail. If strayed, £2 each will be paid to any person giving information as to their whereabouts; and if stolen, £15 each, on such information as will lead to the conviction of the party or parties, by applying to Mr. PALMER, Mittagong, near Berrima.

NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a dividend of ten per cent. per annum, on the paid up capital of the Company, for the half-year ended 30th June last, will be payable to the shareholders, at the Company's office, No. 7, in the Exchange, on and after THURSDAY, the 5th August, proximo. JOHN P. PERRY, secretary. Sydney, July 30.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the style or firm of Sherriff and Armstrong, booksellers, stationers, and bookbinders, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Sydney, 7th August.
JOHN L. SHERRIFF,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG.
Witness—ROBERT DOWNING.
The above-mentioned business will henceforth be carried on by JOHN L. SHERRIFF, who alone is authorised to receive and discharge all debts due to the late firm, and who is responsible for all its liabilities. Sydney, 7th August.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Insolvency.
In the Estate of JAMES RICE, of Campbell-street, Sydney, butcher.
NOTICE is hereby given that, an application was this day made to the honorable Supreme Court, by the above-named JAMES RICE, that his estate might be released from sequestration, and the said Court did order that if no cause was shown to the contrary by any creditor, on or before SATURDAY next, the 14th day of August instant, the said estate would be released by order of the Court from sequestration.
Dated this seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.
E. J. CORY, Attorney for James Rice, 209, York-street, Sydney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Creditors who have proved their CLAIMS in the undermentioned estates, are informed that plans of distribution having been confirmed by the Court, the dividends will be payable at my office, on and after Wednesday, the 12th instant, on production of the promissory notes.
JOHN MORRIS, official assignee, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.
HENRY COPELAND, late of Orange, storekeeper, a first dividend of 7s. 6d. in the £.
ALEXANDER FREDERICK DAVID GREVILLE, a dividend of 1s. 4d. in the £.
CHARLES GEORGE ROBERTSON, late of Redfern, baker, 1s. 3d. in the £.

TO STONEMASONS.—TENDERS are required for the masonry and excavation of an eight-roomed cottage, at Coogee; plans and specification may be seen at the offices of Messrs. HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 138, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before TUESDAY, August 17th.

TO IRONFOUNDERS, SMITHS, &c., and persons practically acquainted with the construction of Wrought Iron Roofs.—TENDERS are required for providing all the materials and fixing an Iron Roof, to be covered with curved corrugated iron, to the New Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. For particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN GOOLD, architect, Lloyd's Chambers, to whom Tenders are to be sent on or before WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant.

PIER at WATSON'S BAY.—TENDERS are invited for the building of a first class pier in front of the Marine Hotel, Watson's Bay 190 feet in length by 12 feet in breadth with a termination of 50 feet in breadth; plans and specifications of the works can be seen until THURSDAY, 19th instant, at the Rainbow Tavern, where Tenders are to be addressed; the proprietor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. ALFRED TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.
N.B. The contractor must state the time he will require to complete the works, and find sureties for the due performance of the same. Dated 5th August.

AUCKLAND.—STEAM FERRY TO NORTH SHORE.—TENDERS will be received at this office until noon, of WEDNESDAY, 15th September, 1858, from persons willing to contract for the maintenance of a Steam Ferry between Stoke's Point on the North Shore and the City of Auckland, for a period of one year, on the conditions following.
The boat to start for Stoke's Point from the Queen-street Wharf every morning, at eight o'clock, and leave the landing place at Stoke's Point on her return at half-past nine o'clock. To start from the Queen-street Wharf for Stoke's Point every evening at four o'clock, and to leave Stoke's Point for Auckland at half-past five o'clock.
The contractor will be permitted to make a charge for passengers, not exceeding one shilling each for adults, and sixpence each for children; and a charge for merchandise or produce, at a rate not exceeding five shillings per ton.
Between the hours of ten o'clock and three the contractor would be at liberty to make a trip to the Tamaki, to Howick, to Shoal Bay, or other places within the harbour as might be found convenient.
There are at present three ferries by small boats from Auckland to the North Shore, viz. to Stoke's Point three times a week; to Stewart's Point, in Shoal Bay, twice a week; and to the Flag Staff once a week. The number of passengers who have travelled by these ferries during the year ending 30th January last, is returned as 6046.
(Signed) J. WILLIAMSON, Superintendent.
Superintendent's Office, Auckland, July 9, 1858.
For further particulars, and every information, apply to T. HENDERSON, Esq., at the office of Laidley, Ireland, and Co., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

TO CONTRACTORS and others.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the Pyrmont Bridge Company, until the 27th day of August, at noon precisely, from persons willing to contract for the works required in the extension of the Company's line of road to Camperdown.
Plans, specification, and all other necessary information may be obtained on application at the office of the Company; or of Mr. E. O. Moriarty, civil engineer, 33, Hunter-street.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.
By order of the Board,
THOMAS SMITH, secretary.
Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, 3rd August.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of a House on the Surry Hills. Plans and specification may be seen on application, at the office of Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before WEDNESDAY, 18th August, 1858.
No Tenders will be accepted, unless perfectly satisfactory.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY, New South Wales.—TENDERS are invited for the supply to this Institution of the best 36-inch brown Calico, free from dress, to be sent in by MONDAY, 16th, at 10 o'clock a.m. JOHN DOUGALL, honorary secretary. 9th August.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for various Artificers' Works at the Royal Hotel, Sydney, viz., Joiners, Plasterers, Painters, Plumbers, and other works in completing a great number of unfinished rooms. In constructing and fitting with patent apparatus a number of water closets. In constructing several tiers of back stairs. Sundry other works. The plans and specification may be seen on application to Mr. JOHN BIBB, Macquarie-street, to whom tenders in one total sum are to be delivered on the 20th of August.

NOTICE and CAUTION.—The public are hereby Cautioned against making any contract or agreement with WILLIAM BLACK DOUGLAS, stonemason, formerly an inspector or sub-inspector in the Sydney Police Force, he having engaged with me to erect the walls of a house, and after getting a considerable sum of money in advance of his work, has absconded. It is believed he has gone to Sydney to attempt to get into the Police Force again. THOMAS TURVEY, householder. South Wagga Wagga. 23rd July, 1858.

B. MOUNTCASTLE having purchased Mr. J. Lublin's Stock and interest in his trade, begs to inform his (Mr. J. Lublin's) friends that he has removed the business to his old-established shop in Market and George streets.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK and House and Parlourmaid disengaged, at Mrs. CAPPS' Office, King-street.

A RESPECTABLE Boy, or Youth, is required, at DALTON'S Photographic Establishment.

AN EXPERIENCED Cattle Drover requires an engagement. Good references K. Y., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG MAN is desirous of entering into any established Business, where a little capital is required. Country district preferred. Address, stating all particulars, to R. O., HERALD Office.

AS SUPERINTENDANT of a Sheep or Cattle Station.—Required the above by a thorough practical man. References as to character and ability undeniable, Address A. B., HERALD Office.

A LADY, a good Pianist, of long experience in tuition, and pupil of eminent masters, wishes to increase her number of pupils. Address N. Y., 288, George-street.

A LADY accustomed to Mantle-making, and with a connexion, wishes another to join her. Unexceptionable references, &c. ALMA, HERALD Office.

A PARTNER WANTED, with £1000, in a profitable wholesale business. X. Y. 2, HERALD Office.

BAKER Wanted. Apply at the Camperdown Bakery, Camperdown.

BOY WANTED for the Country that can ride well after cattle. Apply at the Commercial Wharf. WM. DALTON.

DAIRY FARM.—Wanted to Sell a Dairy business. For particulars apply to JOHN COPP, Petersham.

EDUCATION.—Wanted, a first-class Governess, for a family near Bathurst. Address, stating terms and acquirements, to H. R., Sydney Club.

FOWLS.—Wanted, a few really good Black Spanish, or pure Cochin China. Apply by note, to FANCY, Freemasons' Hall Hotel, York-street.

HOUSE wanted of six or eight rooms, within five minutes of HERALD Office, where address A. B.

IMMIGRANTS per FITZJAMES.—A few of the married families by the above vessel, being still disengaged, can be hired on board on this, and following day's, between the hours of 10 a.m., and 4 p.m. H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration. Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 10th August, 1858.

LOADING for ORANGE, at RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO.'S, Clarence-street.

MORNING GOVERNESS.—A Lady requires a re-engagement; teaches English, French, and music. Address A. B. C., HERALD Office.

REQUIRED by a Lady, a Re-engagement as Morning or Daily Governess. Address G., at Baxter's, 465, George-street.

STEAM BOILER RIVETTERS.—Wanted, two good hands to contract for the riveting of a portable boiler. Apply to E. D. NICOLLE, engineer, 63, George-street North.

THE FRIENDS of a Young Lady are desirous of placing her in a school where she is capable of instructing the younger pupils in French, music, and drawing, for which she will have the benefit of masters in return for her services. Address M. H. P., HERALD Office.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, very recently arrived from England, require Situations as Resident Governesses; no objection to the country. Address J. B. M., Post Office, Warialda.

TO DRAPERY ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, good Hands; also, a Lady accustomed to the underclothing department. COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, King-street.

TO PAINTERS.—WANTED, a Brush Hand. Apply to ROBINSON and ROBERTS, 84, Liverpool-st.

TO SQUATTERS.—A Gentleman, of some years' experience, is open for an Engagement as Superintendant of a Cattle Station. Can produce the best testimonials as to ability. Address Box HERALD Office.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS.—Wanted by the Richmond Bridge Company, a few good workmen. Apply to E. O. MORIARTY, Esq., C.E., Hunter-street, Sydney.
ALEXANDER FRASER, Secretary.
Richmond Bridge Company's Office.

TEAMS wanted, for Goulburn, Queanbeyan, and Braidwood. JOHN HUGHES, George and Market streets.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a steady Man, to work on the premises. J. S. SOLOMON, 158, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to Rent, in the neighbourhood of Campbelltown, a Farm from 200 to 300 acres, with a good house. Address, M.D., Post Office, Glebe, Sydney.

WANTED, to be known, Portraits, 5s., with case, 280 George-street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, to Know why the Public continue to buy their Boots and Shoes from Dolby? Because they buy them better and cheaper at DOLBY'S, London House, George-street South, than at any shop in Sydney.

WANTED, a good Blacksmith. P. WILLIAMS, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Coachman. He must be a sober, honest, and industrious person. To such a man, thoroughly understanding horses, good wages will be given. Address, by letter, to Z. Z. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Married Couple—the man as gardener, the woman as laundress. Apply to J. F. CASTLE, Calder House, near Newtown Turnpike.

WANTED, for the Country, a Married Couple, without incumbrance—Man out door, wife as cook, laundress, &c. To desirable people good wages will be given. Apply early, to BEIT and CO., 6, Wynyard-street.

WANTED, a Youth, for an office in a manufactory in town. Apply in own hand-writing, stating age, Letter Box 110.

WANTED, Board and Residence for a respectable Female, in a quiet family. Apply, stating terms, which must be moderate, HOME, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good General Servant. Respectable reference required. Mrs. WELLS, Gothic House, Glebe Point Road.

WANTED, by a respectable Widow, a situation as Housekeeper to a Single Gentleman, or Widower with a small family, or where a confidential person is required; can give highly respectable reference. Address M. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Waiter and Boots. Apply at Tattersall's, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman, to look after three children, to teach them, and to do needlework. Apply after 11 a.m., at the office of Messrs. TUCKER and CO., near the Royal Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a Man or Lad, to milk a cow and make himself useful. H. WAYMOUTH, Cook's River Road.

WANTED, a Nursemaid, accustomed to her needle. Apply to Mr. R. P. SIMPSON, Clapton House, Upper Forbes-street.

WANTED, in a mercantile establishment, a smart intelligent Youth, about 16 years of age, who can write a good hand, and would be willing to be apprenticed for three years. Good testimonials required. Applicants must address letters, in their own handwriting, to CLERK, HERALD Office.

WANTED to Purchase, 200 Bushels of Sound Maize. Apply to ARTHUR HODGSON, A. A. Company's Office, No. 227, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, Governesses.—One for Sydney, the other for the country; the former a Catholic, and the latter a Protestant preferred. German couple, without incumbrance; two shepherds for the Hunter River; also a blacksmith for same station; men and boys able to milk; man accustomed to a boat. S. ASHLIN, labour office, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED a Situation, by a respectable young person, as Dressmaker, and to assist in the housework; she has an excellent character from her last place, and can give good references. No objection to the country. Address by letter to L. L., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a Man Cook. Apply W. SHARP, 64, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as General Servant. Apply at 195, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, a Girl, to assist in the house work. Apply Ship Inn, Gloucester-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Baker, for the country. Must be a sober man. Apply at M'ROBERTS', Crown Inn, Brickfield-hill, on Wednesday, 11th, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m.

WANTED, a Country Carpenter. Apply to WM. DALTON, Commercial Wharf.

WANTED, a Housemaid for the country. Apply to WM. DALTON, Commercial Wharf.

WANTED, by a respectable English Woman, lately arrived in the colony, a Situation as housekeeper to a single gentleman, or the charge of offices. Address M. B., Mr. Holland, butcher, Newtown. Good reference. No objection to country.

WANTED, Second-hand Turning Lathe; one with doubling wheels preferred. Apply Parker's Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, some Copies of the Second and Third Books of Mr. Robert D. Cunynghame's "Original Pieces—second, published in 1844, dedicated to the late much lamented Benjamin Boyd, Esq.; and third, in 1848, to the Free and Accepted Masons of New South Wales. Apply to Mr. MORRIS, Royal Oak, Miller's Point, Sydney.

WANTED, an active Lad, to carry out Parcels. COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, King-street.

WANTED, a Steward for a voyage, also, an experienced Cook; good wages. Apply on board the George Raynes, at the Circular Quay.

WANTED, a useful Girl as General Servant. Apply 244, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Salesman, for a timber yard, good at accounts and bookkeeping. Apply, by letter only, stating references, to J. H. GOODLET and CO.'s, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a Situation as plain Cook and Laundress, by one who thoroughly knows her work. Address M. E., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Girl to nurse a child, and make herself generally useful. 190, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Porter, married men need not apply. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., Pitt-street.

WANTED, by respectable and well educated Gentleman, a Situation in a merchant's office, as Clerk and Salesman, remuneration not so much an object as a permanency. X. F., HERALD Office.

WANTED, two Stonebreakers. BROWN and HILL, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, an active Lad who can drive and groom a horse. Apply to Mr. A. DICK, 63, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a strong active Youth, as Light Porter. Monster Clothing Hall, 402, George-street.

WANTED, a Situation, by a respectable Married Woman, as Wet-Nurse; has a baby one month old. Apply at 157, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a Person to assist in plain and fancy needlework. 87, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Nurse. Apply No. 164, Palmer-street.

WANTED, two Quarrymen, to quarry stone by the perch. Apply to DENIS MARTIN, Point Piper Road, Paddington.

WANTED, Two experienced Drovers, to travel with sheep to Monaro; none but old shepherds, with a good dog each, need apply. Also, wanted several experienced Lambing Shepherds, to lamb in parties by contract, and to proceed next SATURDAY, by steamer, to Twofold Bay. Apply to Mr. JAMES MANNING, at the Phœnix Wharf, between 9 and 11 in the MORNING.

WANTED, a stout Lad, one accustomed to horses and the spirit trade preferred. Apply Grafton Arms, George-street, opposite the Market.

WANTED, a Man Servant. Apply Prince of Wales Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman, who can wash and cook for a small family, in the country. Apply THIS DAY, between 9 and 12, to Mrs. NASH, Campbell's Wharf.

WANTED, a respectable Person, as Nurse. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTS, George and Market streets.

WANTED, a Young Person as Needlewoman, and to assist in the Nursery. Apply to Mr. ASHLIN, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a Young Man accustomed to the General Produce trade, care of horse and cart, willing to make himself generally useful. Wages no object to a suitable party. Apply after 10 THIS DAY, 156, George-street, opposite Cathedral.

WANTED, an active Boy, to make himself generally useful in a grocer's shop, 132, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, by a Young Person able to teach French and German to children, a Situation as Under Governess. Apply A. C., care of Box 137, Sydney. N.B.—Country preferred.

WANTED, a private family's Washing, 2s. 6d. per doz., neatly done. Address A. E., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Married Couple, man to work as a labourer about a station, the woman as general house servant. Apply to J. C. GLUE, registry office, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Plumber; one accustomed to ship's work. JOHN FITZPATRICK, 25, Erskine-street.

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AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office, NEW PITT-STREET, Sydney.
CAPITAL, £400,000, in 4000 SHARES.
DIRECTORS:
H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman.
William Brown, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
John Alexander, Esq. William Fanning, Esq.
Thomas W. Smith, Esq. Walter Lamb, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain H. T. Fox, Fort-street.
AGENT and MARINE SURVEYOR for the Port of Newcastle
John Bingle, Esq.
SURVEYOR for Auckland, New Zealand:
Captain Alexander Grange.
LONDON AGENT:
Thomas Brown, Esq., 62, Moorgate-street.
The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances.
Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels not under forty-five tons, free from average unless general:

Guineas.		Guineas	
Europe	1½	Port Phillip, by sailing vessel	1½
India, China, and Manilla	2½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Java	2	Clarence River	2
Torres' Straits	3	Ditto by steamer	1½
Valparaiso and Lima	2	Moreton Bay, (by the northern passage)	1½
California	2	Wide Bay	1½
Mauritius	2	Launceston	1½
Bourbon	2½	Hobart Town	1
Auckland	1½	Ditto, by steamer	¾
Ditto, by steamer	¾	Twofold Bay	¾
Port Nicholson	2	Tahiti	1½
Port Nelson	2½	Otago	2½
Port Cooper	2½		
Adelaide	1½		

Goods insured with particular average, from ¼ to ½ per cent. extra.
Time risks on first-class vessels:—
3 months .... 3 guineas per cent.
6 ditto .... 5 ditto ditto
12 ditto .... 9 ditto ditto
Whaling voyage .... 10 guineas per cent.
Specie — to or from London, one guinea and a half per cent., and policies will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.
Specie—To or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, 1 guinea per cent.; by steamers, ½ per cent.
The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office. JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. —Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales. Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.
Chairman—THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Deputy-chairman—JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
W. H. Christie, Esq.
Arthur T. Holroyd, Esq.
George King, Esq.
M. E. Murnin, Esq.
BUSINESS OF THE SOCIETY.
ASSURANCE of every contingency of human life.
ISSUE of Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities.
GRANTING ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND FOR OLD AGE.
ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIETY.
ALL the PROFITS belong to the Members.
It is a COLONIAL INSTITUTION, on the model of the most successful British Offices; while from the much higher rate of interest it obtains on its investments, more profitable returns are secured to its members than the best European Offices can afford. Thus, at the Investigation of March, 1854, all policies then entitled to participate were increased by Bonus Additions averaging considerably more than three per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or about THREE TIMES those secured by the most liberal British joint-stock companies.
BONUSES may be applied to the extinction of future premiums, or their value in cash may be handed to the member.
SURRENDERS accepted on equitable terms.
GENERAL FACILITIES with regard to voyaging, residence abroad, &c.
PREMIUMS payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.
LOANS on policies on favourable terms.
CLAIMS payable three months after proof of death.
ALL ITS POLICIES are protected against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain term, on a gradually increasing scale.
POLICIES effected by married women are protected against the debts and control of their husbands.
THE FAMILIES OF SMALL ASSURERS are saved the expense of letters of administration.
PROSPECTUSES, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of its agents in New South Wales, and in the other colonies, or at the principal office, from ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary. Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

COLONIAL INSTITUTION.— SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chairman—JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
This company was established by a numerous body of the colonists, whose interests are identified with the advancement of colonial enterprise.
Buildings, merchandise, and chattel property insured at low rates of premium, and special arrangements entered into with proprietors of fluctuating stocks if required.
Every information given at the Office of the Company at the corner of Hunter and Pitt Streets, by Joseph Dyer, Secretary.
COUNTRY AGENTS.
MAITLAND—Mr. A. Dodds
NEWCASTLE—Mr. George Mitchell
BATHURST—Mr. S. B. Sarjeant
GOULBURN—Mr. R. Craig
WOLLONGONG—Mr. George Hewlett
WINDSOR—Mr. John Dawson
MORETON BAY—Mr. Henry Buckley
DUNGOG—Mr. Peter M'Williams
LIVERPOOL Mr. E. Goerts
PARRAMATTA—Mr. E. Mason
MUDGEE—Messrs. Walker and Smith
PORT MACQUARIE—Mr. Horatio Tozer
CAMDEN Mr. T. Burritt
KIAMA—Mr. R. Stobo
PENRITH—Mr. R. C. Lethbridge
SINGLETON—Mr. J. Munro
SCONE Mr. Thomas Dangar
BRAIDWOOD—Mr. A. Vider
SHOALHAVEN—Messrs. John M'Arthur and Co.
GUNDAGAI—Messrs. Mandelson, Brothers, and Co.
TUMUT—Ditto ditto
ALBURY—Mr. H. E. Campbell
CUNDLE TOWN—Messrs. Scott and Cornish.
RYLSTONE—Mr. W. W. Armstrong
CARCOAR—Mr. E. J. C. North
IPSWICH.—Mr. Henry Kilner
CAMPBELLTOWN,—Mr. Thomas Fisher.
N.B.—There is no exemption made in the above Company from payment of losses occurring through bush fires country properties being insured against such casualties.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
(For Life Assurance, and Fidelity Guarantee.)
Capital—Half-a-Million sterling.
HEAD OFFICES.—London, 2, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall; with branches in the chief towns of the United Kingdom, India, and the British colonies.
AUSTRALIAN BRANCH OFFICES.—Melbourne, Collins-street West; Sydney, 90, Clarence-street; Hobart Town, Messrs. Nutt and Butler, Harrington-street; Adelaide, King William-street.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
TRUSTEES:
James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., M.P. for North Lancashire.
Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P. for North Warwickshire.
Joshua P. Brown-Westhead, Esq., Lea Castle, M.P. for York.
CHAIRMAN OF LONDON BOARD.
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P. for Dublin University, Secretary to the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury.
AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS:
MELBOURNE.
Edward Bell, Esq.
James G. Francis, Esq.
Francis A. Walsh, Esq.
D. S. Campbell, Esq., M.L.A.
W. T. Mollison, Esq., M.L.A.
SYDNEY.
George Thornton, Esq., M.L.A.
John Young, Esq.
SECRETARY FOR AUSTRALIA:
Michael O'Grady, Melbourne.
THE GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT,
For Insuring the Fidelity of Persons of approved Character in Situations of Trust.
In Australia its security is accepted by the Colonial Governments and all the principal Banking Establishments. Rates of Premium for Guarantee fixed according to the Duties of the Situation.
The payment made for Guarantee may be considerably reduced, or entirely appropriated to the purpose of Life Assurance, to the purchase of an endowment payable at a given age, or of an Annuity, at the option of the Assurer.
Private Sureties may be relieved from their Liability by the intervention of this Society.
LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
For transacting every description of Life Assurance upon terms peculiarly favourable to Assurers.
Polices are indisputable. No charges made for Policy Stamps or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly. Claims are paid in the Colonies, and every facility afforded to Assurers when travelling or voyaging between the Colonies, or to Europe, or India.
All required information to be had by applying to MICHAEL O'GRADY, secretary, Melbourne; or to ALLAN and NORTON, agents, 90, Clarence-st., Sydney.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.
Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.
Claims for lesser damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.
Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received. TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £1,600,000.
Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household Furniture at the same rate as the building.
Premiums for Building, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.
Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d 20s.
Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney: With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum. With liberty to repair 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.
Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims on adjustment, paid in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and Co., Agents, Spring-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.— NOTICE is hereby given, that interest will be allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits lodged after this date, as follows, namely:
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
3 " " " 15 days
The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 31st March, 1858.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.— Established 1817.
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserve fund 150,000
Interest is allowed at this Bank on deposits, as under:
For a fixed period of three months 3 per cent. per annum
Ditto ditto six ditto ... 4 ditto ditto
Ditto ditto twelve ditto ... 5 ditto ditto.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852).
Paid-up Capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
Per annum.
Repayable on 7 days' notice ... 2½ per cent.
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto ... 3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months ditto ... 4 ditto
Ditto on 6 ditto ditto ... 5 ditto
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital ... ... £700,000.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS granted, bearing INTEREST at the respective rates of 3, 4, or 5 per cent. per annum, according to amount and the period for which the money is lodged.
BILLS FOR DISCOUNT received DAILY until 12 o clock noon.
Sydney, April, 1858. EDWIN BRETT, manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,260,000
Reserve Fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—
Per annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal... 2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ditto ... ... 3 ditto
Ditto 3 months ditto ... ... 4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ... ... 5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto ... ... 5½ ditto
And on deposits of large amounts according to special arrangement.
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 19th April.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.— Notice is hereby given that Interest on Deposits is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum
On ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto, 4 ditto ditto.
On ditto ditto 12 ditto ditto, 5 ditto ditto.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April, 1858.

SHEET LEAD, Pumps, and Pipes, Slates, assorted sizes, 2000 pairs sashes, casements, tongued and grooved boards, earthenware pipes, cement, paperhangings, &c. HENRY SELFE, importer, Builders' Stores, Circular Quay.

GREAT REDUCTION in Price, in French dessert Vines. 12 finest sorts of vines, with roots, two years old, the kinds guaranteed to be unknown in the colony—on SALE at Pitt-street, No. 260, only for this week.

OATEN HAY on SALE, by T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange Stores.

FLOUR.—Hazall, Adelaide, and Hunter River, of the best brands, on SALE, by T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange Stores.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX, ex Moa, on SALE. J. ROBERTSON and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

FURNITURE.—FOR SALE, at HUNT'S Warerooms, Jamison-street, both Colonial and British, at low prices.

ROBERTSON'S CARRIAGE BAZAAR and COACH MANUFACTORY, 487 and 489, Pitt-street, Sydney. —JOHN ROBERTSON, having been so long known as the first carriage builder in the metropolis, need scarcely pledge himself that all orders with which he may be honoured will be executed to the satisfaction of his patrons, it being his ambition to rival all others in turning out a first-rate article.
J. R. has now on SALE—
One omnibus
Sundry phaetons, family sociables
Dogcarts and gigs of sundry descriptions'
Gig and dog cart harness of the first quality
Spring carts of different sorts
Springs and scroll irons
Mail axles, of all sizes
Bolts, of every size and length
Lancewood and ash shafts
Enamelled and japanned leather
Cloths and laces of all colours
Brass and silver mountings
Varnish, japan, and gold size
And all other articles suitable for the trade, which will be supplied at the lowest possible figure.
N.B.—Carriages, gigs, &c., taken in for standing, and or sale on commission.

PATENT PORTLAND CEMENT.—Now landing ex Indiaman and other late arrivals, best English brands, wholesale or retail. W. PATTEN'S Australian Marble Works, 342, late 213, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LUCERNE SEED, LUCERNE SEED.—The undersigned has for SALE a lot of the above, an excellent sample; price 2s. per pound, or 1s. 9d. in quantities of 1 cwt. or more. W. G. AINSWORTH, 189, York-street.

FOR SALE, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanized Iron Works, Bathurst-street, Nos. 103 and 105—
Galvanized iron, plain and corrugated, straight and curved
Patent Galvanized iron tiles, 28 gauge
Galvanized iron gutter, OG and plain, from 3½-inch to 7-inch, by ½-inch
Galvanized iron down pipes, all sizes, from 2-inch to 6-inch, by ½-inch
Galvanized iron tubing, from ½-inch to 1½-inch, by ½-inch
Angles, beads, shoes, brackets, &c., complete.
The above for SALE at greatly reduced prices.

SALT for SALE, cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.—
100 tons Liverpool, 1½ and 2 cwt. bags
50 ditto fine salt, 1 and 2 cwt. bags
50 ditto St. Ube's salt, 2 cwt. bags.
HENRY BELL, 164, Pitt-street.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand,
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY.—TO BE SOLD, one or two Freehold Allotments, with small Cottages, each with two rooms and kitchen thereon, well fenced, and plenty of good water; frontage facing Campbell-street, Newtown, 33 feet by 126 feet deep, for £130 each. Apply to Mr. ANDREWS, on the premises.

IRON STORE for SALE, 63 feet 6 inches length, 31 feet breadth, and 12 feet height to eaves. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

WYNYARD HOUSE, 335, George-street.—O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO. beg leave to invite the attention of the public to the following list of departments, in all of which they have made a considerable reduction in their prices:—
Silks
Shawls
Mantles
French Merinos
Dresses
Sewn Muslins
Lace Goods
Hosiery
Haberdashery
Ribbons
Gloves
Linens and Drapery.
In the last-mentioned department will be found some beautiful Swiss lace and muslin curtains much below their value.
O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO. would also respectfully invite an inspection of their Ladies' and Children's Underclothing Department.

OUR MAIL SERVICE!—Expiration of contract for the alteration of R. C. ARDERN'S business premises, in consequence of which the SALE will be continued for one week more only. As the alterations must be commenced on Wednesday, the 18th instant, after which, one week will be devoted exclusively to the sale of Fancy Goods, which hitherto have not been brought forward, in consequence of the extreme press of business since the Sale commenced.
List of PRICES for the last week:
Pinafore diaper, 5½d.
Good brown hollands, 5½d.
Very stout ditto, 7½d.—worth 1s.
The improved patent ditto, 8½d.
Good cotton bedtick, 4½d.
White furniture dimity, 4½d.
Huckaback towelling, all linen, 6½d.
Real Russia ditto, 5½d.
Fringed toilet covers, 8½d.
Bordered muslin, for long curtains, 6¾d., worth 1s.
Large size white counterpanes (slightly soiled), 2s. 6½d. each
12-4 ditto, beautiful quality, 6s. 10½d.
Toilet quilts, three yards square (very fine), 10s. 9d. each
Colored rugs, 2s. 3d.
Witney blankets, 8s. 11d. per pair
Yard-wide Welsh flannel (warranted all wool), 10½d. per yard
A large lot of real Saxony flannels, will be cleared at 1s. 6½d., worth 2s. 4d.
Dress linings, all colors, 2½d. per yard
Figured oil cloths, 10½d., worth 1s. 6d.
Wood patterns, 12½d., worth 1s. 9d.
Wide width prints, fast colors, 4½d.
Ditto ditto ditto, 2s. 6½d. the dress
Plain gambroons, all colors, 11½d.
Checked ditto, 1s 2½d.
Fancy doeskins, in great variety, at 4s. 2½d., worth 6s.
Victoria table cloths, in any color, 2s. 3½d.
Ditto ditto, 2½ yards square, 12s. 9d.
Coloured window damasks, 2 yards wide, 1s. 11½d., worth 3s. 6d.
White damask cloths, 2 yards square, all linen, 3s. 3d. each
Table linen, 2 yards wide, 1s. 6½d. per yard
9-4 white sheeting, 7½d., worth 1s.
12-4 twilled ditto, very stout (a beautiful article), 2s. 4d., worth 3s. 6d.
And all higher numbers in the same proportion
Yard wide white calico, 1½d. per yard
Ditto ditto longcloth, 2½d., worth 4½d.
Ditto ditto very fine long cloth, 3½d. ditto
Stout grey callicos, 2½d. ditto
Small pattern delaines, 6½d., worth 1s.
Clan tartans, 12s. 6d. the dress
Circassian cloths, all colours, 8½d, worth 1s. 3d.
Mixed alpacas, ditto, 9½d.
French twills, 1½ yard wide, 1s. 1½d., worth 1s. 9d.
Fine black coburgs, 9½d.
French merinoes, 2s. 3½d. per yard
Gala plaids only 12½d.
The robe A'Quilla, a beautiful dress, only 6s. 11d.
Princetta robe, and other stylish dresses, from 8s. 11d.
Rich black silks, 2s. 1½d. per yard
Ditto ditto ducape, 2s. 4½d., worth 3s. 3d.
Ditto Spitalfield ditto, 2s. 7½d., worth 4s.
Men's white longcloth shirts, linen fronts, 2s. 8½d.
Ditto ditto, very fine, 3s. 4½d.
Ditto Scotch twill ditto, lined backs, 2s. 1½d.
Ditto moleskin trousers, 3s. 11d. per pair.
R. C. ARDERN, General Draper and Importer, 143, South Head Road.

R. C. ARDERN'S List of Prices for the Sale, previous to enlargement of premises and other alterations and improvements, in consequence of having taken the next house.
DRESS DEPARTMENT.
French merinoes, 2s. 3½d. per yard
7-4 French twills, 1s. 1½d., worth 1s. 9d.
Circassian cloths, all colours, 8½d., worth 1s. 3d.
Mixed alpacas, beautiful quality, 9½d.
Very fine black coburgs, 9½d.
Gala plaids will be cleared at 12½d.
Spun tartans, only 1s. 4½d.
Small pattern de laines, 6½d.
Our large and varied assortment of fancy dresses and military robes will be cleared out at half-price.
DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.
Yard wide white calico, 1½d. per yard
Ditto ditto ditto, superior, 2½d. ditto
Ditto ditto very fine long cloth, 3½d. ditto
Stout grey callicoes, 2½d. ditto
Very stout yard-wide ditto, 3½d.
Grey sheeting, two yards wide, 6½d.
9-4 white sheeting, 7½d., worth 1s.
And all higher numbers in relative proportion
Table linen, two yards wide, 1s. 6½d.
Damask cloths, two yards square, 3s. 3d.
Coloured window damask, two yards wide, 1s. 11½d., worth 3s. 6d.
Victoria table covers, all colours, from 2s. 3½d.
Pinafore diaper, yard wide, 5½d.
Stout brown holland's, 5½d.
The improved patent ditto, 8½d.
Good cotton bed tick, 4½d.
White furniture dimity, 4½d.
Huckaback towelling (all linen), 6½d.
Real Russia ditto, 5½d.
Fringed toilet covers, 8½d.
Bordered muslin, for long curtains, 8½d., worth 1s. 2d.
Swiss muslin curtains, 8s. 11d. the set
White counterpanes, slightly soiled, 2s. 6½d.
Very superior ditto, 3s. 11d.
Toilet quilts, three yards long, 10s. 9d.
Coloured ditto, from 2s. 3d.
Real witney blankets, 8s. 11d. per pair
Very large size ditto, fine quality, slightly damaged, 10s. 9d.
Yard-wide Welsh flannel, warranted all wool, 10½d.
A beautiful lot of fine flannels in superior make, very cheap
Dress linings, all colours, 2½d.
Oilcloths, in various patterns, 10½d.
Ditto wood patterns, 12½d.
Wide-width prints, 4½d. worth 7½d.
Ditto ditto, 2s. 6½d. the dress
Stout gambroons, 11½d.
SILKS, MANTLES, FURS, and POLKAS.
Rich black silks, 2s. 1½d per yard
Ditto ditto ducapes, 2s. 4½d.
Ladies' black cloth mantles, from 8s. 11d.
Ladies' long squirrel riding boas, reduced to 6s. 11d.
Ditto ditto carmine ditto, 1s. 9d.
Siberian sable ditto, 3s. 11d.
Ladies' wool polkas, 4s. 11d.
BONNETS AND UNDERCLOTHING.
A large lot of straw bonnets will be cleared out at 1s. each
Trimmed bonnets, 5s. 11d. worth 10s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto, 8s. 11d worth 14s. 6d.
Ditto ditto richly trimmed, 10s. 6d. worth 18s. 6d.
Underclothing in great variety, superior make, comprising every article for ladies' and children's wear, will be sold remarkably cheap.
FANCY DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' moire antique parasols, 2s. 4½d.
Lot of ladies' coutille stays, slightly soiled, at 3s. 4½d. per pair
White cotton stockings, 4½d., worth 7½d.
The best ever sold in the country, for 6½d.
Men's brown cotton socks, 4½d., usual price, 7½d.
Ditto grey lamb's wool ditto, 8d., worth 1s.
Ditto brown cotton shirts, 1s. 9d.
Men's white merino ditto, 2s.
Ditto ditto lamb's wool ditto, 2s.
Ladies' white and coloured kid gloves, tasselled, 16s. 9d. per dozen, or 1s. 6d. per pair
Bonnet ribbons, in immense variety, at 6½d., worth 10½d.
Ditto ditto, ditto, 8½d., worth 12½d.
Ditto ditto, ditto, 10½d., worth 1s. 3d.
And all fancy goods throughout the house in the same proportion.
SLOP DEPARTMENT.
Men's white longcloth shirts, linen fronts, from 2s. 8½d.
Ditto regatta ditto, 2s. 6d.
Ditto Scotch twill ditto, 2s. 1½d.
Ditto drab mole trousers, 3s. 11d. per pair
Ditto millers' drab ditto, 4s. 8d., worth 6s.
Boys' california hats, 3s. 6d., worth 5s. 6d.
A beautiful lot of fancy doeskins, at 4s. 2½d.
R. C. ARDERN, general draper and importer, 143, South Head Road.
N.B.—Ladies are recommended to bring this list with them, for by so doing they will save much time, as they can be shown any article advertised at once.

FLOORCLOTHS! FLOORCLOTHS! FLOORCLOTHS.—Messrs. PARKER and BATES beg to announce to their numerous friends and the public in general that they have just opened 20 cases of floorcloths of the best quality and newest designs, consisting of magnificent marble and carpet patterns in 12, 15, and 18 feet wide, suitable for rooms, halls, and public offices; also 5-8, 3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 border cloths for stairs and passages, which they are selling at very low prices.
N.B.—Just opened 3 bales of Spanish and cocoa fibre door mats.
The London Carpet and Floorcloth Warehouse, 355, George-street, next to Messrs. Purkis and Lambert.

FOR SALE, a quantity of new Hoop Iron, and good sound Pine Boards, of various sizes. Apply at the Kent Brewery, Parramatta-street.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! SHOES! SHOES!!—The undersigned continues to Sell every article in the boot and shoe trade at a great reduction on former prices, and respectfully requests a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him since he has resumed the retail branch of his trade.
Men's patent dress wellingtons from 20s. per pair
Ditto ditto short ditto 16s. ditto
Ditto ditto elastic side boots 14s. ditto
Ditto good calf wellingtons 13s. ditto
Ditto ditto calf elastic side boots ditto 12s. ditto
Ditto good calf short wellingtons ditto 10s 6d.
Ditto calf bluchers ditto 6s. 6d. ditto
Ditto military boots ditto 7s. 6d. ditto
Ditto morning slippers ditto 2s. ditto
Women's cloth double soled boots ditto 5s. 6d. ditto
Ditto kid ditto ditto 6s 6d. ditto
Ditto cashmere boots ditto 4s. ditto
Ditto coloured ditto bluchers ditto 3s. 6d. ditto
Ditto leather shoes ditto 3s. 6d. ditto
Children's boots and shoes ditto 1s. 6d. ditto, and Every other article equally low.
☞ Observe No. 375, George-street, opposite Messrs. Botteredge and Hayden; name in gas letters on the doorway, JAMES VICKERY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—J. WESTBROOK begs to invite the attention of wholesale buyers to his present large stock of the Messrs. Bostock's superior manufacture, all of which are being offered for private sale, and at considerably reduced prices. The shipment just to hand, ex ..., consist chiefly of spring goods. ... George-street.

LADIES' Cloth Boots, only 4s. 6d. per pair, at Stafford House, George-street, opposite the fruit market.

WOMEN'S Leather Boots, only 4s. 6d. per pair, at Stafford House, No. 474, George-street.

CHILDREN'S Leather Double-sole Boots, from 6 to 13, at 2s. 6d. per pair, at Stafford House, George-street.

MEN'S Military Boots, only 7s. 6d., at Stafford House, opposite the fruit market, George-street.

EVERY ARTICLE will be sold cheap and good, at Stafford House, No. 474, George-street, opposite the fruit market.

BUILDING STONE for SALE, of a superior quality, at RAMSAY and BURT'S Wharf, adjoining the Water Works, Botany.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, 200 Tierces of A1 Salt Beef, newly cured, the brand of which is too well known to need comment. HENRY BELL, 164, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE HAY.—A prime Sample now landing at Commercial Wharf; will be sold cheap. MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

SALES BY AUCTION

Watches, Clothing, Boots, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold watches and guard chains
Silver ditto, gold rings, brooches, &c.
5 boxes new and second-hand clothing
2 cases boots and shoes, and numerous sundries.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Perry Long.
By order of the official assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq.
Household Furniture, &c.

FREDERICK BRADLY has received instructions from the official assignee, F. W. Perry, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. Parry Long, Balmain, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, the following
Superior household furniture
Tables, chairs, cheffoniers
Sofas, carpets, bedsteads, &c.
Terms, cash.

Public House for Sale.

MR. ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 11th August, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,
The goodwill, bar, bar fittings, household furniture, &c., of the public-house, "Swan with Two Necks," corner of George and Park streets.
Terms, cash—No reserve.

Agricultural and Dairy Implements.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 11th August, at 11 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart, Sussex-street,
An invoice of superior patent churns, various sizes, suitable either for horse or hand power, and well adapted for colonial use, manufactured by C. D. Young and Co., Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London.
Portable horse-power and threshing machines, by the celebrated makers Barrett and Hazall, Reading, England
A large and varied assortment of English and American chaff-cutters, ploughs, harrows, scarifiers, one and two horse excelsior horse-power threshing and winnowing machines, American buckets, &c., &c.,
Terms at sale.

Three-Bushel Bags.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart, on WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, at 12 o'clock,
Ten bales superior heavy three-bushel bags.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

Fat Beef, in carcase.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
44 quarters of prime fat beef.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY'S Timber Sale.

Shingles, Joists, Scantling, Battens, Flooring and Weather Boards, Laths, Panel Doors, Box Window Frames and Sashes, Mantelpieces, Swiss Paving Stones, Slates.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, on their Wharf (Union Wharf), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock,
Cargoes of colonial hardwood, assorted, comprising superior forest oak shingles, joists, scantling, battens, flooring and weather boards, laths, &c. Also
Dray plank and half-inch baltic deals, pine boards, T and G, a large variety of panel doors, cedar and pine (English and colonial manufacture), box window frames and sashes glazed and unglazed, Venetian blinds, mantelpieces, &c., &c., 20,000 duchess slates.
A large quantity of Swiss paving stone, slabs, &c.
Terms, at sale.

WEDNESDAY'S Produce and Meat Sale.

Wool, Hides, Hay, Maize, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Potatoes, Tobacco, &c.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 bales wool
Parcel of well-cured hides
500 bushels maize, ex Kempsey Packet, from the M'Leay River
Several parcels ditto, from the Hunter and Hawkesbury
1000 bushels prime Adelaide bran
Several parcels of pressed Lucerne hay, some of which is really first-rate
15 tons fine flour (sound)
17 kegs colonial twist tobacco
10 tons New Zealand potatoes
Parcel of well-cured bacon.
At 12 o'clock,
Prime fat beef, in carcase, from the Hunter.
Terms, cash.

To Hairdressers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, August 11th, at half-past 10 o'clock, King-street, between George and York-streets,
All the stock-in-trade, and furniture, consisting of—
Perfumery, fixtures, cigars
Cheval, pier and toilet glasses, hairdressers' chairs
One new piece oilcloth, 21 feet by 14
Clocks, watches, glass case, pictures, gas fittings
Water piping, champooing apparatus, brushes
Walking sticks, foot bath, boxes and contents, sofas
Tables, chairs, bedsteads, stretchers, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c., together with kitchen utensils.
The whole will be offered in one lot, or sold separately.

To Owners and Masters of Vessels, Shipchandlers, and others.

Spars, Sails, Rigging, Winches, Canvas, Copper Sheathing, Rods, Bolts, &c.
Manila Rope, Spunyarn, Blocks. Ropes, Warps, Tar, Junk, &c., Woolscrews, and a Six-ton Wood Boat.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at Marsden's Wharf, Windmill-street, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Sails, rigging, anchors, chains, spars, ship and crab winches, composition rudder gudgeons, copper sheathing, nails and bolts, bolt rope, Manila rope, spunyarn, blocks, warps, &c.
Stockholm tar, junk, cedar boards, scantling, saws and frame for cutting felloes, woolscrews, boiler tubes, cooks' coppers, old and new canvas, and a six-ton wood boat.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Sale of Fruit Trees,
Flowering Shrubs,
Ornamental Trees,
Plants, in pots, &c., &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed by the grower, to sell by auction, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON next, at half-past 2 o'clock, at the City Mart,
The following choice assortment of fruit trees, vines, &c.

Lots 1 to 10, each contain,	100 Choice vines, in assorted dozens
6 Nonsuch apples	20 Fig trees, in small lots
2 Mobbs' royal	Flowering shrubs, &c.
2 Golden pippin	Roseas-pirma
2 Golden russet.	Althea patix, lilac, &c., &c., &c.
Lots 20 to 30, each contain,	Plants, in pots
2 Hawthornden apple	Norfolk Island pines
4 Nonsuch	Moreton Bay ditto
3 Red calvin	Podocarpus Cypress, &c., &c., &c.
3 Large brown fig.	

Terms at sale.

Choice Fruit Trees
Flowers, and Garden Seeds.
For Positive Sale.

At the City Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 11th instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A collection of choice fruit trees, comprising

APPLES.	PEARS.
Ribston pippins	Grey bergamot
Mobb's royal culinary	White ditto
Royal russet	Bell or pound pear
Devonshire red streak	English bergamot
Hawthorndean	Brown beurré
Crown codlin	Chaumontelle
Orange pearmain	Maria Louise
Summer ditto	Zagonelle
Spratt's white	Craysanne.
Peach apple	PLUMS.
Mammoth	Coe's golden drop
French russet.	Greengage
PEACHES.	Red magnum bonum
Early Newington	White ditto ditto
Royal George	Damson
Early freestone	Orleans
Late Newington	Early red
Royal Kensington	Mirabel yellow.
Noblesse	
CHERRIES.	APRICOTS
May Duke	Moor Park
Black heart	Orange
White ditto	Payton's.
Red bonum	
Nectarine	
Elmye.	

ORANGES.
Sellata, Naval, Payton's seedling
Poor Man's, and St. Michael's.
GRAPES.
Black Hamburgh, Mandarine, Emperor, Scutel.
Quinces, figs, loquats, &c., &c.
FLOWERS.
20 varieties of roses
Double flowering hibiscus
50 varieties of dahlias
Scented verbena
Poinsettia pulcherrima
Stone pine
Hubrothamnus elegans
And a great variety of garden seeds.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Equity.
Henry Collins and others, Plaintiffs, and Andrew Moore and others, Defendants.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock, with the approbation of the Master in Equity, pursuant to the order made in the above suit,
The following freehold properties, situated in Parramatta-street, Grose-street, Glebe and Bank's Town, near Taverner's Bush:—
LOTS 1, 2, and 3, will comprise all that valuable parcel of land, bounded on the south by Parramatta-street, on the west side of the Omnibus Inn, having 64 feet frontage to Parramatt-street by a depth of 110 feet to Grose-street, to which it has a frontage of 63 feet 4 inches, subdivided into three allotments of equal size; but at the sale the purchasers of the first and second lot will have the privilege of buying the remaining lot or lots.
These building sites are worthy the attention of any capitalists desirous to build business premises upon his own plans. The double frontage, great depth, and situation, render them highly desirable.
LOT 4, 5, and 6 will comprise three two-storied brick-built houses, situated on the south side of Grose-street, well known as Collin's houses, opposite Mr Dunn's property. Each contains four rooms and an attic; a covered balcony in front. The use of well and entrance in common from Grose-street, on the western side, is reserved to each house.
☞ The purchaser of the first house will have the privilege of taking the three.
LOT 7—An allotment in Grose-street, on the west side of the passage, with right of way from Grose-street, and use of yard; bounded on the north by Grose-street 34 feet, on the east by a line bearing southerly 47 feet, on the south by a line westerly 34 feet, and on the west by a line running northerly 47 feet to the point of commencement.
On this allotment a stable is erected.
LOT 8—A farm of 50 acres at Bank's Town, near Taverner's Bush, being lot 14 of the retired soldiers' farms; commencing on the north-east corner of allotment 13, bounded on the north by a line bearing east 12 chains, on the east by a line south 42 chains, on the south by a line west 12 chains, and on the west by a line north 42 chains. A road 50 links wide is reserved along the southern boundary of this allotment.
This farm adjoins Bradley's, and is only a very short distance from the George's River Road, leading to Sydney.
☞ Plans of all the properties are now on view at the City Mart.
Terms at sale.

20 Tons Patna Rice.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
20 tons patna rice.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Equity.
Between WILLIAM WELLS plaintiff, and GEORGE HAMILTON and JAMES NAIRNBY SHUTTLEWORTH, defendants.

TO BE SOLD peremptorily, pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, made in the above cause, with the approbation of GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL, Esq., Master in Equity of the said Court, at the Rooms of Messrs. BOWDEN and THRELKELD, George-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of August instant,
Three dwelling houses, situate in Clyde-street, Miller's Point, Sydney, lately the property of William Cole, deceased, and now or lately in the occupation of Messrs. Beaumont, Masseygori, and Watson, at rentals of 10s., 11s., and 10s. per week respectively, and which are erected and built upon.
All that piece or parcel of land situate on the east side of Clyde-street, leading from the Miller's Point Road to Darling Harbour, bounded on the northern side by land formerly belonging to John Black, thirty-eight feet five inches; on the east by a lane seventy-five feet; on the south by land formerly belonging to William Langford, thirty-eight feet to Clyde-street; and on the west by the east side of Clyde-street; northerly seventy-five feet to the point of commencement.
Particulars (printed) and conditions of sale may be had gratis, at the Master's Chambers, King-street; of Mr. Alexander Dick, 63, Pitt-street, solicitor for the plaintiff; of Mr. Robert Banbury, of the same place, solicitor for the defendants; and at the Rooms of the auctioneers.
ALEXANDER DICK, solicitor for the plaintiff, 63, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Plan at the Rooms.

To Capitalists and others who may be disposed to speculate in purchasing a large Block of Land, having extensive deep water frontage, and capable of being advantageously cut up into market gardens and sites for villas, open to the refreshing breezes of the summer months, sheltered from hot winds, and the disagreeable strong westerly winds so common in the winter season.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock,
68 acres of land, beautifully situated, near the entrance of Iron Cove, on the main land, opposite Balmain, and long known as Dutton's Point.
Some landed proprietors in the neighbourhood of this estate and others have united to form a company to erect a bridge to connect this portion of the main land with Balmain, in order to avail themselves of the advantages soon to be realised, when the Pyrmont Bridge Company's works shall be extended to Glebe Island, which would bring this estate within twenty minutes' ride of Sydney, and save a distance of eight miles by the present indirect road. It is intended that the western end of the said bridge shall be on this estate.
Title satisfactory.
£750 may remain for twenty years at 6 per cent.

To Potato Dealers, Greengrocers, &c.
Prime Tasmanian Potatoes.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 362, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 11th instant,
First lot to be offered.
180 bags very superior Tasmanian potatoes, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

☞ 40 Tons Sugar.
For Unreserved Auction Sale.
On account of whom it may concern.
On TUESDAY, 10th August
☞ At Lloyd's City Bond, York-street.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Lloyd's City Bond Stores, York-street (nearly opposite Wynyard-street), THIS DAY, 10th August, at half-past 10 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
About 20 tons Pampanga sugar
Ditto 20 ditto Zebu ditto.
Terms, cash.

☞ WEDNESDAY, 11th August.

Boots and Shoes!!! Boots and Shoes!!! Boots and Shoes!!!
Davies and Son's manufacture.
☞ All Summer Goods.
Just landed, ex Woolloomooloo.
*** No reserve.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 11th August, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of Davies and Son's superior boots and shoes, all seasonable goods, just landed, ex Woolloomooloo, containing
One hundred and seven trunks and packages, as follows:—
LP over Co in diamond over P.
442—1 trunk, containing 36 pairs gents' best light calf wellingtons
443—1 ditto, ditto 36 ditto light calf wellingtons
444-7—4 ditto, each 36 ditto ditto
448-9—2 ditto, ditto 36 ditto light calf prince's boots
450-5—6 ditto, ditto 36 ditto ditto
456-7—2 ditto, ditto 36 ditto men's stout prince's kip boots, bradded
458—1 ditto, containing 18 ditto gents' best patent calf boots, E.S., circular seams, and 18 pairs gents' best enamel boots, E.S., circular seams
459—1 ditto, ditto 36 ditto ditto memel boots, mock balmorals, E.S., enamel goloshed
460—1 ditto, each 36 ditto ditto, E.S. boots, kid tops, patent goloshed
461—1 ditto, ditto 36 ditto ditto calf boots, E.S., circular seams
462-5—4 ditto, each 36 ditto ditto memel boots, E.S., calf golo-hed
466-7—2 ditto, ditto 36 ditto ditto, ditto
468—1 ditto, ditto 50 ditto men's calf bluchers, bradded
469-70—2 ditto, ditto 50 ditto ditto, plain
471—1 ditto, ditto 50 ditto ditto, plain
472-7—6 ditto, ditto 50 ditto kip ditto, bradded
478-81—4 ditto, ditto 50 ditto stout kip bluchers, ditto
482-3—2 ditto, ditto 50 ditto kip bluchers, hobnailed
484-5—2 ditto, ditto 36 ditto kip lacing boots, ditto
486—1 ditto, ditto 36 ditto best enamel oxonian shoes, E.P., and 36 ditto calf ditto, ditto
487-90—4 ditto, ditto 72 ditto calf oxonian shoes, to lace
491—1 ditto, ditto 36 ditto youths' and boys' light calf princes boots, 10-4
492—1 ditto, ditto 36 ditto ditto memel mock balmorals, enamel goloshed, 10-4
493—1 ditto, ditto 36 ditto kid top boots, E.S. patent goloshed, 10-4
494—1 ditto, ditto 36 ditto light memel boots, E.S. calf goloshed, 10-4
495—1 ditto, ditto 36 ditto ditto, enamel ditto
496—1 ditto, ditto 36 ditto calf bluchers, 10-4
497-8—2 ditto, ditto 72 ditto kip ditto, brass bradded, 10-4
499-502—4 ditto, ditto 50 ditto women's calf lace boots, brass bradded, 3 8
503—1 ditto, ditto 50 ditto grain boots, brass bradded
504—Package, containing 2 cases
345—48 pairs ladies best cashmere boots, E.S. pumps, patent fronts
346—48 ditto ditto ditto, E.S. patent fronts, M.H.
505—Package, containing 2 cases (347-8) each 48 pairs ladies' cashmere boots, E.S. patent fronts, pumps
506—Packages, containing 2 cases,
349—48 pairs ladies' cashmere boots, E.S. patent fronts, M.H.
350—48 ditto ditto, to lace, ditto, M.H.
507—Package, containing 2 cases (351-2) each, 48 pairs ladies' cashmere boots, to lace, patent fronts
508—Package, containing 2 cases,
353—48 pairs women's cashmere boots, E.S., patent fronts, pumps, white bottoms
354—48 ditto ditto ditto, E.S., patent fronts, E.S., T.P.H.
509—Package, containing 2 cases,
355—48 pairs women's ditto ditto, E.S., patent fronts, B.B.
356—48 pairs ditto ditto ditto, T.P.H.
510—Package, containing 2 cases,
357—48 pairs ladies' kid top boots, pumps, E.S., patent fronts, M.H.
358—48 ditto ditto ditto, T.P.H.
511—Package, containing 2 cases, (359-60), each 48 pairs ladies' kid top boots, welts, patent fronts, to lace, M.H.
512—Package, containing 2 cases,
361—48 pairs women's memel boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed
362—48 ditto ditto ditto ditto, T.P.H.
513—Package, containing 2 cases (363-4), each 48 pairs women's memel boots, pumps, patent fronts, to lace, T.P.H.
514—Package, containing 2 cases,
365—48 pairs ladies' best cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed, M.H.
366—48 ditto ditto cloth boots, welts, E.S., cordovan goloshed, M.H.
515—Package, containing 2 cases,
367—48 pairs ladies' cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed, T.P.H.
368—48 ditto ditto ditto ditto, M.H.
516—Package, containing 2 cases,
369—48 pairs ladies' cloth boots, welts, to lace, patent goloshed
370—48 ditto ditto ditto ditto, B.B.
517—Package, containing 2 cases,
371—48 pairs women's cloth boots, pumps, to lace, patent goloshed, black bottoms
372—48 pairs women's cloth boots, pumps, to lace, patent goloshed, white bottoms
518—Package, containing 2 cases,
373—6 dozen ladies' patent calf slippers, sandals, pumps, E.S.
374—6 ditto women's ditto ditto pumps, W.B.
519—Package, containing 2 cases
375—4 dozen girls' best kid top boots, pumps, E.S., 10-13
376—4 ditto ditto pumps, E.S., patent fronts, T.P.H., 10-13
520—Package, containing 2 cases,
377-8—Each 4 dozen girls' cashmere boots, pumps, E.S., T.P.H., 10-13
521—379—4 dozen girls' best cloth boots, welts, to lace, patent goloshed, 10-13
380—4 ditto ditto memel boots, welts, to lace, enamel goloshed, T.P.H., bradded, 10-13
522—Package, containing 2 cases,
381-2—Each 4 dozen girls' cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed, 10-13
523—Package, containing 2 cases,
383-4—Same as No. 522
524—Package, containing 2 cases,
385-6—Each 4 dozen, girls' cordovan boots, welts, T.P.H., 10-13
525—Package, containing 2 cases,
387-8—Same as No. 524
526—Package, containing 2 cases,
389—6 dozen childs' best cashmere boots, patent fronts, E.S., pumps, 6-9
390—6 dozen child's black morocco balmoral boots, patent fronts, T.P.H., 6-9
527—Package, containing 2 cases,
391-2—Each 6 dozen childs' cashmere boots, pumps, E.S., patent fronts, 6-9
528—Package, containing 2 cases,
393-4—Each 6 dozen childs' best cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed, 6-9
529—Package, containing 2 cases,
395-6—Each 6 dozen childs' cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed, 6-9
530—Package, containing 2 cases,
397-8—Each 6 dozen, childs' cloth boots, welts, patent goloshed, 6-9
531—Package, containing 2 cases,
399-400—Each 6 dozen, cordovan boots, welts, T.P.H., 6-9
532—Package, containing 2 cases,
401-2—Same as No. 531
533—Package containing 2 cases,
403-4—Each 6 dozen, children's best memel boots, balmorals, patent fronts, T.P.H., 2-5
534—Package, containing 2 cases,
405—6 dozen children's cloth balmoral boots, patent goloshed, T.P.H., 2-5
406—6 dozen children's cloth boots, mock welts, to button, patent goloshed, 2-5
535—Package, containing 2 cases,
407—6 dozen children's balmoral boots, patent fronts, T.P.H., 2-5
408—6 dozen ditto coloured ditto ditto, 2-5
536—Package, containing 2 cases,
409—6 dozen children's best coloured morocco balmoral boots, patent fronts, 2-5
410—6 dozen children's coloured cashmere boots, patent fronts, to button, 2-5
537—Package, containing 2 cases,
411-12—Each 6 dozen children's best patent calf shoes, straps, pumps, 6-9
538—Package, containing 2 cases,
413-14—Each 6 dozen children's patent calf shoes, straps, pumps, 6-9
539—Package, containing 2 cases,
415-16—Each 6 dozen childs' patent calf shoes, straps, welts, 6-9
540—Package, containing 2 cases,
417—6 dozen child's best patent calf shoes, straps, pumps, 2-5
418—6 dozen child's patent calf ditto, pumps, 2-5
541—Package, containing 2 cases,
419-20—Each 6 dozen child's patent calf ditto, 2-5
542—Package, containing 2 cases,
421-2—Each 3 dozen child's best colored kid shoes, straps, 2-5
3 ditto ditto morocco ditto, 2-5
543—Package, containing 2 cases,
423—6 dozen ladies' embossed coloured cloth slippers
424—6 ditto ditto coutille slippers, chenille bound

544—Package, containing 2 cases,
425-6—Each 6 dozen women's margate slippers
545—Package, containing 2 cases,
427-8—same as No. 544
546—Package, containing 2 cases,
429—6 dozen men's patent albert slippers
430—6 ditto ditto ditto slippers
547—Package, containing 2 cases,
431—6 dozen men's margate slippers
432—6 ditto ditto buff ditto
548—Package, containing 2 cases,
433-4—Same as No. 547.
Also, at 2 o'clock,
Leather.
Terms at sale.

Sugar, Coffee, and Cordage.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Woodlark, Taylor, master, from Manila.
Damaged by Sea Water.

Unreserved Sale, at Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.'s Stores, Margaret-street, THURSDAY Morning.
Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, Boat-builders, Ship-chandlers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co's Stores, Margaret-street, on THURSDAY, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Woodlark, from Manila, damaged by sea water.
T 331 bags sugar, slightly damaged
444 ditto ditto, much ditto
C 600 ditto coffee, slightly ditto
Ditto ditto, rebagged ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, ditto, much ditto
RH 107 packages Manila rope, from 1 to 4 inch, slightly damaged
R 45 ditto ditto, from 1 to 7-inch, ditto ditto
RH 10 ditto ditto, from 1 to 2½-inch, much ditto
R 15 ditto ditto, from 1 to 3-inch, ditto ditto
Terms, cash.

Dagner v. Pye.
Under distraint for rent.

MR. J. M. HUGHES is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Mart, Park-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Box sundries, clothing, furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Mortgagee.
Belvoir House, Strawberry Hills.
Also, 9 valuable Building Allotments, situate on the east and west side of the house, fronting Belvoir-street, close to the junction of Elizabeth and Cleveland streets, and adjoining Cambrian Lodge, the residence of Alderman Murphy.
Title—Unquestionable, full particulars of which can be ascertained from M. C. STEPHEN, Esq., solicitor, Elizabeth-street.
Terms, liberal.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock,
Belvoir House, Strawberry Hills, containing,
On the Basement, two kitchens, about 15 feet square, with fireplaces and kitchen range; two store-rooms, about 15 feet square; and pantry. Each of these apartments have separate entrances from a hall 7½ feet wide and 22 feet long, at the extreme end of which is a doorway leading to the yard and offices. A cedar staircase from this hall also leads to
The principal floor, which contains vestibule, 8 feet wide by 32 feet in length, on each side of which are the entrances to the main apartments, comprising front drawing-room, 20 feet by 16 feet, having folding doors dividing it from the back drawing-room, which measures 16 feet by 12 feet. (These rooms are finished with moulded cornices and centre piece, white marble chimney-pieces, register grate with polished bars, and are tastefully oil painted.) Dining-room, 18 feet by 16 feet, divided by folding doors from the breakfast parlour, 16 feet by 14 feet. (These two rooms are also finished in a superior manner, with marble mantel-pieces, cornices, &c.)
The upper floor, which is approached from the vestibule by a handsome cedar staircase, contains nine bedrooms.
At the rear of the house is a fine level yard, containing laundry, coal and wood sheds, and well of capital water, fitted with pump.
The principal entrance to Belvoir House is from the front verandah, which extends the whole length of the building, 44 feet by 6 feet 8 inches in breadth, supported by iron pilasters and ornamental iron railing. This verandah is approached from the garden by a noble flight of stone steps, and the garden is separated from the carriage entrance by an iron palisade.
At the rear there is also a verandah extending the whole length of the house, and enclosed by a wooden rail.
_ This commodious mansion, substantially built of brick, with stone basement, is situate on the high ground at Strawberry Hills, having a frontage to Belvoir-street, near to its intersection with Elizabeth-street. It adjoins Cambrian Lodge, the residence of Alderman Murphy, and is in the immediate vicinity of Cleveland House, the Cleveland Reserve for recreation, &c. The situation is unrivalled for the extent and beauty of the scenery it commands. From the verandah there is an unbroken view, extending to the Blue Mountains, including the heights of Waverley, Botany Bay, Parramatta River, the greater portion of the city and harbour, &c., &c.
9 VALUABLE BUILDING SITES adjoining the above on each side, having each 19 to 20 feet frontage to Belvoir-street, with a depth of about 100 feet.
_ These allotments are beautifully situated, and some of them are laid out with ornamental plants and shrubs, while others have stables, and sundry sheds and tenements erected thereon.
☞ The auctioneer begs to direct the attention of capitalists requiring a FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENT to the sale of the above property, which will be offered in one lot, or as subdivided on the plan, and he would urge upon them prior to the sale on the 20th instant, to inspect the house and grounds, for within the limits of an advertisement justice can with difficulty be done to the description of such valuable and extensive premises.
Plans and full particulars at the rooms.

Unreserved Sale of General Drapery, Silks, Slops, Millinery, &c.

WEDNESDAY, August 11th.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Milliners, Hatters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, 293, George-street, near the Royal Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, August 11th, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
To close various consignments.
About 70 packages, consisting of
Parasols, black silk mantles
Artificial flowers, lace falls
Alpacas and coloured coburgs
Rolled shirtings, brown hollands
Drab and black moreens, diapers
Stays, white counterpanes, cambric handkerchiefs
Dimities, merino vests, underclothing
Brown and white table damask, cheese cloths
9-8, 5-4 light and lilac prints, hosiery
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 medium blankets
Drab and buff moleskins
White and regatta shirts, W. and B.
Doeskins, tweeds, Bedford cords
Blue pilot chesterfields, drab driving sacs
Black cloth frock coats, drab American overcoats
Boys' and youths' mole trousers, waterproof coats
Black silk and Panama hats. Also
260 tweed shooting coats, damaged.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Silk Mantles.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Royal Mail steamer Victoria, Wright, master from Suez.
Damaged by sea water.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, 293, George street (near the Royal Hotel) on WEDNESDAY, August 11th,
1H over 8 § 102,
One case containing
324 Moire, glacé, appliqué, Talma, &c., silk mantles, all more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY'S Sale
At Burt and Co.'s Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
20 various horses.
At 12 o'clock,
The race-horses
Orlando
Little John
Planet
And the famous Kaurie Gum.
Also, Eureka
Byron, and
Rosebud.
After which, the imported draught stallion,
Young Wonder
The colonial bred ditto,
Young Glenelg, and
Farmers' Friend.

The Famous KAURIE GUM.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. A. Thompson, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
The famous bay horse KAURIE GUM, by imported Gratis, out of a Seagrave mare.
The career of this horse on the turf is well known to every one. He has lately been used as a hack by Mr. Thompson, and is considered to be one of the most perfect saddle horses in the colony.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established 1847.
BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Mr. C. H. Roberts' Stud.

BURT and CO. are instructed by C. H. Roberts, Esq., to sell by auction at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The well-known horse "Eureka," by Sir Hercules, out of an Operator mare
"Rosebud," a very handsome mare, by Cossack, out of Young Lady Emily, by Sir Charles, out of imported Lady Emily; also,
"Byron," a very well-known horse.
The racing qualities of "Eureka" are generally admitted to be very superior. He has started for nearly all our principal races during the last two years, and has won for his stable considerable money and reputation.
"Rosebud" is a very promising filly, possessing the best blood the colony can produce, has shown great speed in her trial, and is a great favourite with her owner. Both these horses are now in full training for the ensuing Windsor meeting.

The Race Horses Orlando and Little John.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from Mr. Patrick Logan to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The noted race horse Orlando, bred by J. B. Bettington, Esq., and got by Boston out of Flirt, by Cannonball out of Griselda, by Mantrap out of Lady by Sheik, g. dam imported by T. Icely, Esq.
Performances, 1857.—April 14th, at Mudgee, won the Maiden Plate of £75, beating a good field; 16th, ran second to Rajah, for Town Plate, won by a neck; at Homebush, May 26th, ran second to Lauristina, for Maiden Plate of £200, beating Harkaway and fourteen others; August 19th, at Maitland, won the Maiden Plate of £150, beating Socrates, and three others; at the late Maitland meeting ran second to Zoe for the Maitland Town Plate, and the Railway Plate, beating Camerton, Zingari, and others.
Also
Little John, a bay gelding, 6 years, own brother to Planet, got by Waverley out of Prudence, by imported Gratis.
Performances, 1855.—At Mudgee, ran second to Camerton for Maiden Plate of £150, won by a neck; 1856, August 26, won the Maiden Plate of £75, and the Publicans' Purse of £40.
The great scarcity of good racing stock both here and in Victoria renders this sale most important, as the running of both these horses proves them to be equal to anything in the colony for speed, bottom, and gameness; and it should be borne in mind that Mr. Logan is certain that had Orlando been ridden with more judgment he must have beaten Zoe in the three miles at Maitland. Both horses have every appearance of being thoroughly sound and of good constitution, and there is no question but that in good hands they will maintain a very superior position on the turf for many years to come.

Racehorse "Planet."

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The celebrated racehorse "Planet," by "Waverley."
"Planet" has proved himself one of the best and most enduring horses on the turf, and a repetition of his performances, which are well known, would be needless in an advertisement. During his career he has beaten nearly all our best horses at all distances.
He will be on view one day previous to the sale.

To Butchers.
Extraordinary Fat Bullocks.
Bred at Illawarra.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions from David Johnston, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock,
Four magnificent fat bullocks, from 5 to 6 years old, bred by David Johnston, Esq., at the Meadows, Illawarra, and considered to be equal to any European stall-fed cattle. They will arrive by MONDAY'S steamer, and be on view at the Bazaar, all TUESDAY. The greatest care will be taken to bring them to market free from bruise or blemish.
☞ Mr. Johnston's fat stock have become quite famous for their excellence, and the present lot will be found to exceed in quality any before shown in Sydney.

Imported Cart Stallion.

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock,
"Young Wonder," a magnificent roan cart stallion, imported; was bred by Mr. Fouracres, of Borough Mount, near Langport; was got by that well-known horse "Warrior," the property of Mr. Mitchell, of Wick Farm, and was allowed by competent judges to be the best horse in Somersetshire. His dam was a beautiful young mare with black legs; she was got by "Brandy Ball," the property of Mr. John Dampier, of Coomb St. Nicholas, and won the prize at the Exeter Court Show, in 1845.
Now on view.

Two Days' Drapery Sale.
117 Packages of New Goods, ex late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, and others.

On THURSDAY, 22nd, and FRIDAY, 23rd instant, commencing each day, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
117 packages of new and well selected drapery, ex late arrivals, consisting
Fancy ginghams
Plain ditto
Muslin ditto
Balzorines
Bareges
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
36 and 38 inch forfars
Cotton and union ticks
Grey domestics
Horrocks shirting
Medium ditto
72, 80, and 90 inch sheeting
Coburgs
Alpacas
Lancashire flannels
Printed ditto
Imitation ditto
Printed druggets
Roll shirtings
Drab and millers' moles
Cotton cords
Hoyle's 5-4 prints
Ditto purples
Ditto 7-8 delaines
Ditto cashmere
Union damasks
Worsted ditto
Moreens
Skirtings
8-4 tartans
5-4 linseys
Fancy Parisians
Ditto figured stuffs
Gents' fancy doe trousers
Ditto ditto ditto coats
Ditto sporting doe vests
Ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto black doe trousers
Ditto black sacs
Boys' and youths' clothing
Men's millers' mole trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's bedford cord ditto
Ditto woollen ditto ditto
Extra O. S. Scotch twill shirts, L. B.
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Serge shirts
Crimean ditto
Merino ditto
Lambswool ditto
Brown cotton ditto
White ditto ditto
Beaufort ties, &c., &c.
9-4 and 10-4 scarlet and gentian blankets.
Terms at sale.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale Days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident or breaking in horses.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring-carts, trucks, drays, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Spring Carts, Horses, &c.
THIS DAY.
WOOLLER'S New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, between Messrs. Burt and Co.'s and Messrs. Martyn and Schroder's Horse Bazaars, opposite the Mayor Inn.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A team of 3 good cart horses—each horse warranted to pull a ton up Druitt-street
2 excellent gig horses, warranted
6 good journey horses, with saddles, &c.
20 mixed town and country horses
Carts, gigs, dog-carts, carriages, trucks, spring-carts, harness, &c.
N.B.—Mr J. Armstrong, V.S., can be consulted daily, at this establishment.

Just arrived.
20 Heavy and Cart Colts.

To be Sold by Auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on THURSDAY, 12th, at 11 o'clock, by

MR. S. WOOLLER, by order of J. Moore, Esq., of Wollombi,
20 superior heavy cart colts, from 15 hands high to 17 ditto, three to five years old, in fine condition, suitable for the Port Phillip markets, just arrived from Wollombi and to be sold to the highest bidder, for cash.
Without reserve.

☞ On TUESDAY, the 17th instant.

Important to Furniture Buyers, Parties Furnishing, and others.
_ The Sale of
Elegant English-made Household Furniture
Pier and Dressing Glasses
Iron Bedsteads
Framed Engravings, &c., &c., &c.
Now landing ex Isca.
Will positively take place on the above date.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
S in diamond, 1 to 46.
Forty-six packages.
_ Positively without reserve, and full particulars in TO-MORROW'S issue.
Terms at sale.

Furniture.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Oliver Jordan, Frost, master, from London.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, August 11th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern, all more or less damaged by sea water.
H and S in diamond, Nos. 1 to 9,
Nine cases furniture, viz.—
4 dining tables, 24 feet long
24 dining-room chairs, covered with leather
2 German shaped sofas, ditto ditto
1 walnut loo table
4 easy chairs, covered with leather
1 handsome sideboard, mahogany.
Terms, cash.

First-class Shipment of Summer Boots and Shoes,
From the celebrated House of Messrs. J. Davies and Sons.
130 Packages, now landing, ex Isca.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions, from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to submit for public competition, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, August 12th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of Messrs. J. Davies and Sons' summer boots and shoes, now landing, ex Isca, consisting of 130 packages—
Further particulars will appear in a future issue.
For positive unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 10th August.
To Drapers
To Storekeepers
To Shippers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Fine Croydon shirtings
Horrock's longcloths
Cambric shirtings
Printed furnitures
Venetians
Dressed hollands
Rough browns
Saxony flannels
Linen and cotton ticks
Cashmere dresses
Made-up fancy dresses
Towels
Polkas
Black and white wool hose
Pants and lambswool shirts
Cotton and merino hosiery
Shawls
Sewed muslin goods
Blankets
Coloured blankets
Toilet quilts
9-8 and 5-4 prints
Diapers
Plain and printed bordered handkerchiefs
Blue and red guernseys
Bonnets
Cloth caps, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 10th August.
Hats
Caps.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Panama hats, dressed and undressed
Men's black and brown rustics
Boys' and youths' ditto
Cloth caps
Tweed caps
Velvet caps
Waterproof coats, &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale
TUESDAY, 10th August.
To Tailors
Outfitters
Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Worsted cord trousers
Bedford cord ditto
Super black doe ditto
Fancy doe and tweed ditto
Black frock coats
Tweed walking coats
Heather ditto ditto
Fancy doe vests
Plush vests, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Chandeliers.
Now landing, ex Indiaman.

To Upholsterers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant,
An invoice of superb cut-glass chandeliers, 2, 4, and 6 lights.
Particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.

Monster Sale of Furniture.
Ex Indiaman.
Important Notice.
To Furniture Buyers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Furniture Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant,
The largest and choicest collection of English-made furniture ever offered in the colony.
Full particulars in a future issue.

WEDNESDAY, 11th August.

21 Hogsheads Salt's Ale, just landed.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
21 hogsheads Salt's ale, just landed.
Terms at sale.

To Printers, and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, a quantity of printing material, viz.,
Furniture, riglet, brass rule, saw blocks, planers, jobbing side-sticks, &c.
Also, a small fount of brevier, long primer, and pica quads, script, fancy type, cases, metal furniture, &c., &c., in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 11th August.

To Publicans, Grocers, and others.
Pimms' Stout
Byass' Ale and Porter
Whybrow's Bottled Fruits
London Bottled Sherry
Pearl Barley
Assorted Sauces.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases Pimm's stout, each 4 dozen
20 casks Byass' bottled ale, each 4 dozen
20 ditto ditto ditto porter, each 4 dozen
20 cases Whybrow's bottled fruits, each 2 dozen
50 ditto ditto pint and quart pickles
40 cases sherry, in 1, 2, 3, and 4 dozen cases
6 cases assorted sauces
10 casks pearl barley.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 11th August.
Fixtures
Glass Cases
Sundry Crockery.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. J. M'Mah, Brickfield-hill, on WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, at 2 o'clock,
Clearing sale,
Shop fixtures
Glass case
Sundry crockery
Ditto toilette sets
American cooking stove.
Terms, cash.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MATTHEW BRYCE, Esq.
By Order of the Executors.

VALUABLE CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, MILLER'S POINT, comprising the undermentioned Houses and Building Lands, as per plans now on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
BLOCK C.—LOT 2, as per plan. A Two-storied Stone-built House, of four rooms, fronting Miller's Point.
LOT 4.—A Two-story Brick House, of four rooms, fronting Argyle-street.
BLOCK D.—A Block of Land with 48 feet frontage to Miller's road, upon which are erected three substantial Houses.
BLOCK E.—Eight eligible Building Allotments with frontages to Miller's road of from 25 feet to 49 feet each, by depths varying from 66 to 98 feet, with the Buildings thereon.
TITLE.—Full particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. NORTON, SON, and BARKER, solicitors.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Executors to the estate of the late Matthew Bryce, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, August 11,
The following very valuable freehold properties, situate at MILLER'S POINT, CITY OF SYDNEY; MILLER'S ROAD, and ARGYLE-STREET.
BLOCK C.
No. 2, as per plan.—A NEAT STONE HOUSE, two stories high, containing four rooms and out-offices, with back yard, standing on an allotment having about 18 feet frontage to Miller's Road.
No. 4, as per plan.—A BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, two stories high, containing four rooms, with shed, out-offices, and good yard, the whole occupying an allotment having 29½ feet frontage to Argyle-street.
BLOCK D, as per plan.
A BLOCK OF LAND having about 48 feet frontage to Miller's Road, by a depth of about 73 feet.
_ Upon this block are erected THREE SUBSTANTIAL STONE HOUSES, two stories high, containing three rooms each, with kitchens, out-offices, yards, and well of good water.
CROWN-STREET, MILLER'S POINT.
BLOCK E, as per plan.
8 VERY ELIGIBLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.
ALLOTMENT No. 1.—A corner allotment, having about 40 FEET FRONTAGE to CROWN-STREET and about 94½ feet to MILLER'S ROAD, extending to reserved lane which bounds it on the east.
ALLOTMENT No. 2, having a frontage of about 25 FEET to CROWN-STREET, by depths of about 98 feet, extending to a reserved lane at the rear.
_ There is a splendid quarry of building stone upon this allotment.
ALLOTMENT No. 4 has a frontage of about 40 feet to Crown-street, by a depth of about 90 feet, extending to a reserved lane at the rear.
Upon this allotment there is a SUBSTANTIAL STONE HOUSE, containing three rooms and skillion, out-offices, &c.
ALLOTMENTS Nos. 5 and 6 have each a frontage of about 27 feet to CROWN-STREET, by depths of about 70 and 80 feet respectively.
_ The divisional line of these two allotments passes through TWO WEATHERBOARD COTTAGES, the one containing four rooms, and the other two rooms.
ALLOTMENT No. 7 has a frontage of about 27 feet to CROWN-STREET, by a depth of about 65 feet.
ALLOTMENT No. 8 has a frontage of about 26 feet to CROWN-STREET, by a depth of about 95 feet.
ALLOTMENT No. 9 is situated at the rear of allotment No. 4, and has a frontage of about 38 feet to a reserved lane.
_ These allotments are situated immediately opposite the residence of S. Smith, Esq., lately occupied by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, and are in the VERY CHOICEST POSITION AT MILLER'S POINT.
☞ Capitalists and others on the look out for FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENTS, will rarely meet with so good an opportunity as this sale will afford for securing really good freeholds, returning a CERTAIN RETURN ON THEIR OUTLAY.
The completion of the contemplated improvements in this part of the city, in connection with the Steam Floating Bridge to Balmain, recently revived, will materially enhance the value of all property in this neighbourhood, the benefits arising from which will accrue to the purchasers at his sale.

CITY OF SYDNEY.
YORK AND CLARENCE STREETS.

That extensive Block of Property with frontage to the above Streets, and comprising—
THE LYCEUM THEATRE, together with the whole of the Scenery, Stage, Machinery, Gas Fittings, Lamps, &c., ready for immediate operation.
THE LYCEUM HOTEL, which occupies both sides of the entrance to the Theatre, together with the Beer Engine, Bar Fittings of every kind, &c., as recently licensed
THE RANGE OF SUPPER ROOMS, to the North of the Hotel, partly fitted up in Stalls, with Sleeping Apartments over.
THE SHOP AND DWELLING-HOUSE, to the South of the Hotel, recently occupied by Mr. T. Wright, as a Hay, Corn, and Produce Store.
Also, immediately at the rear of the above,
THOSE FOUR HOUSES, Nos. 176, 178, 180, and 182, fronting
CLARENCE-STREET.
No. 176 contains 3 rooms, the others 4 rooms each, with yards at the rear, and reserved back entrance.
TITLE.—For full particulars, apply to Messrs. Rodd and Dawson, solicitors, Pitt-street.
TERMS, at Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August,
The residue of the lease expiring in 1863, of the whole of the above city properties.
☞ Full particulars of the above would far exceed the limits of anything like an ordinary advertisement. The sale affords a splendid opportunity for realising a HANDSOME ANNUAL INCOME. Fully to understand the advantages which it offers in that respect, the property must be inspected, and intending purchasers are invited to avail themselves of the interim between the present time and the day of sale to give it the most minute inspection and judge for themselves.
As a place of amusement, and for public meetings, THE LYCEUM THEATRE is too well known to need comment. The other buildings which front York-street are available in connection with it, or as separate establishments. The houses in Clarence-street are substantial buildings, and in a populous neighbourhood, where houses of the class are never vacant.
_ Parties desirous of viewing the property, or gaining further particulars, will be enabled to do so by application to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street, any day prior to the sale

Valuable Property, Pitt-street.
Large Brick Cottage, No. 414, together with Out-Offices, &c.
Title, unquestionable.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 11th August,
That comfortable brick-built cottage, No. 414, Pitt-street, between Liverpool and Goulburn streets, containing entrance hall and five good rooms. At the rear are a shed and kitchen, with servant's room over, a weatherboard building. A very large yard, part of which is enclosed as a garden; at the upper end of the yard is a stable and coach-house, with loft over, also a weatherboard building.
_ The cottage is in first-rate order throughout, and there is side gateway entrance to the premises at the rear.
☞ This property has a very considerable frontage, with about 150 feet in depth. It is in an excellent position, and, from the great depth, there is ample space for erecting several small houses on the back ground, from which a very much increased yearly income might be derived.

RIVER HUNTER.
THE ESTATE OF LOCHINVAR, distant about 7 miles from West Maitland, and comprising altogether 517 acres, more or less, which include
LOCHINVAR HOUSE AND OUT-OFFICES
THE FARM BUILDINGS
VINEYARD AND ORCHARD
CULTIVATION AND GRASS PADDOCKS, &c.
TITLE, unquestionable.
TERMS—One half the purchase money may remain secured on the property for a term of years to be agreed on.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from J. W. Buckland, jun., Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 11th August,
THE SPLENDID ESTATE OF LOCHINVAR, situate in the Hunter River district, and containing 517 acres, more or less. This very beautiful property ADJOINS THE TOWN OF LOCHINVAR (which indeed takes its name from the estate), and has a very LARGE FRONTAGE TO THE GREAT NORTH ROAD, which bounds it on one side, while the River Hunter forms the opposite boundary.
At the entrance there is a neat brick lodge, from which there is a good carriage drive, leading to the homestead.
The DWELLING-HOUSE is a substantial brick building, containing front verandah, eight rooms, and pantry, with detached kitchen, &c.
Immediately behind the house are the FARM BUILDINGS, which are as follows:—
A large store, fitted with counter; a harness room and shed, with four-stall stable, forming one range.
The new press-house, extensive cellarage, with loft over, still-house, dairy, &c.; forming another range of buildings. At the rear of these is the farm yard, surrounding which are extensive ranges of buildings, consisting of cottage for labourers, carriage-house, cart sheds, stabling, three loose boxes for entires, very large barn, and breaking-in stables, with yards attached, &c.
Beyond these again are the stockyards, milking yard, with calf-pens attached, and extensive pigsties, &c.
In front of the house is the GARDEN AND ORANGE AND LEMON ORCHARD, of considerable extent, and in full bearing.
The VINEYARD, in extent about 30 ACRES, is also in full bearing, and has produced some of the finest vines grown in the colony; the average annual YIELD being about 8000 GALLONS.
THE VINEDRESSER'S COTTAGE—a brick building; a cottage for labourers, also built of brick; and a slab cottage for labourers, stand within the vineyard.
ABOUT 70 ACRES ARE NOW UNDER CULTIVATION, and a considerable extent more has been cleared, and might, at a trifling cost, be brought into agriculture. The rest of the property consists of grass land, extending up to the road, and joining on to the town of Lochinvar. The whole estate is enclosed and subdivided as above.
☞ The estate of Lochinvar is one of the most valuable properties on the River Hunter. It is surrounded by the choicest properties in that district, among which are Windermere, Luskintyre, and Harper's Flat.
The homestead is very beautifully situated on rising ground, with garden and orchard in front, and overlooking a very pretty fresh water lake.
Who that has ever travelled the Great North Road from Maitland, can forget the view of the Valley of the Hunter from the turn in Harper's Hill, embracing a large extent of fertile country in a high state of improvement and culture, and RESEMBLING AN ENGLISH SCENE more than any other spot in the colony. Yet here the GEM OF THE LANDSCAPE is the homestead of Lochinvar, with its orchard, and vineyard, its glassy lake and cultivated fields.
While glancing for a moment at the natural beauties of the property, MORT and CO. feel bound also to call attention to its value, which must be very much enhanced by the Great Northern Railway, now in rapid progress, and which is to pass through the estate—it being also contemplated to form a station in the immediate neighbourhood.
Without at all interfering with the homestead, the land abutting on the main road might be sold in allotments and small farms, and thus a large portion of the purchase money might be at once realised. This point is particularly worthy the attention of intending purchasers.
Parties desirous of inspecting the property can do so by applying to the party in charge.
Plan on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street, where every information can be obtained

COUNTY ST. VINCENT, near BROULEE.
640 ACRES of Land, originally granted to Robert J. Marshall, and at present let as a Dairy and Agricultural Farm.
Title—Unquestionable. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy, solicitors.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Trustees to the estate of the late Dr. Osborne to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 18th August,
All that parcel of land, containing, as per deed, 640 ACRES, more or less, situate near BROULEE, in the county of St. Vincent; being the land sold as Lot 75, in pursuance of the Government advertisement of 11th May, 1839.
☞ This property has been occupied for some years, and is at present used as a dairy and agricultural farm, and as such is worthy the attention of practical farmers.
_ Full particulars will be published in a few days.

THE EAGLE VALE ESTATE.
GREAT LAND SALE, to take place at CAMPBELLTOWN, 30th August.
☞ The above splendid property has just been most carefully surveyed, and, in order to meet the demands of various applicants, has been subdivided into 10 Farms, varying in extent from 39 acres to 137 acres, upon one of which is the EAGLE VALE HOMESTEAD.
TITLE—Unquestionable.
TERMS—Liberal, at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the hon. R. P. Jenkins, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Forbes Hotel, Campbelltown, at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 30th August,
The whole of that splendid property the EAGLE VALE ESTATE, as subdivided into farms.
No. 1. The EAGLE VALE FARM consists of 137 acres 2 roods 38 perches, more or less, and includes the farm buildings, as follows. The DWELLING-HOUSE is a brick building, with shingled roof, and contains entrance hall, drawing, dining, and breakfast rooms, ante-room, and six bedrooms. There is also a back verandah leading to the range of out-offices, consisting of a large dairy, kitchen, servants' room, and two large apartments for the accommodation of farm servants. At the rear of the house is the stable range, built also of brick, and shingled, and containing coach-house, harness-room, cart shed, six-stall stable, and loose boxes. There are also a coachman's dwelling, built of brick, and a gardener's cottage, built of stone. The GARDEN of about 2½ acres, is well stocked.
_ This is one the finest dairy and agricultural farms in the county; it is all fine land, is almost entirely enclosed, and subdivided into paddocks; the Eagle Creek and Vale brooks intersect this farm, both of which have been dammed, thereby forming some very fine water holes and reservoirs; altogether it forms a very beautiful homestead.
No. 2 contains 40 ACRES, more or less, and is fenced on three sides; being bounded by the farms of Messrs. Craft, Byrnes, and Pendergast; it is all good land, and has been cleared and stumped and formerly under cultivation.
No. 3 contains 44½ ACRES more or less, cleared and stumped, and has been under cultivation. It is fenced on two sides, has a water course running through it, and is bounded by the farms of Messrs. Jenner and Craft.
No. 4 contains 39 ACRES 1 ROOD 6 PERCHES, more or less, and is known as EAGLE HILL. Most of the land has been cleared and stumped. This farm is fenced on one side, and adjoins Baker's Farm.
No. 5 contains 56 ACRES 3 ROODS 2 PERCHES. The Eagle Creek runs through this farm; it is fenced on one side, and is partially cleared.
No. 6 contains 76½ ACRES, more or less. The heads of Eagle Creek run through this farm; it is fenced on two sides, and is bounded by the farms of Messrs. Kelly and Jenner. About half of it is cultivated, and the rest consists of fine open forest land.
No. 7 contains 45½ ACRES, more or less, of which about 30 acres are cleared. It is known as BRADY'S PADDOCK; is almost entirely fenced, and adjoins the farms of Messrs. Jenner and Kearns.
No. 8 contains 47 ACRES and 4 PERCHES, more or less, a great portion of which is cleared land, and there are about 6 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION. It is intersected by the heads of the Vale Brook.
No. 9 contains 67 ACRES 1 ROOD 24 PERCHES, more or less. It is fenced on two sides; is intersected by the Bunbury Curran Creek, and adjoins Kearn's farm.
No. 10 contains 46 ACRES 3 ROODS 32 PERCHES, more or less. It adjoins EAGLE VALE FARM; about one fourth is under cultivation, and the rest is good land. It has a fine water-hole upon it.
MORT and CO. do not desire to extend this advertisement by any lengthened remarks, besides which, the Eagle Vale Estate is so well known, and the high character of the land so fully admitted, as to require no eulogy in bringing the property before the notice of the public. They desire, therefore, merely to call the ATTENTION of PRACTICAL FARMERS to the opportunity which the sale will afford of securing, upon liberal terms, REALLY FIRST CLASS AGRICULTURAL LANDS in the metropolitan county.
The estate is distant only about TWO AND A-HALF MILES FROM THE CAMPBELLTOWN STATION, and by rail is within a COUPLE OF HOURS' JOURNEY OF SYDNEY; thus giving to those farms all the ADVANTAGES OF THE METROPOLITAN MARKETS.
☞ LARGE PLAN on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, where every information, not furnished in this advertisement, can be obtained.

In the Insolvent Estate of Andrew Coventry.
DISTRICT OF NEW ENGLAND.
That compact station, OBAN, distant about 35 miles from ARMIDALE.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Official Assignee, Adam Wilson, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, August 12th,
That capital station OBAN, situated in the district of New England, and consisting of good country, and well watered. With the Oban Station will be sold,
250 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less. And
50 HEAD OF HORSE STOCK.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of stockmen's huts, stockyards, paddocks, &c.
There are also 50 bushels of clean wheat, and 250 bushels unthrashed; 95 bushels of clean oats, six pigs, six or seven tons of potatoes, one grinding and dressing machine, with two small mill-stones, &c., &c., &c.—all of which are to be taken at a valuation.
MORT and CO. would call attention to this compact station, in extent about 83 square miles, which, from its proximity to the Northern Diggings, as well as to a good shipping port, is a most desirable property.

NEW ENGLAND
BALD HILLS STATION, with about 2820 SHEEP.
About 80 miles from Grafton Shipping Port.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, August 12th,
That compact and well-known run, the BALD HILLS, district of NEW ENGLAND, distant about 80 miles from Grafton, and about from Armidale. The Bald Hills is a most compact station, and for grass and water it cannot be surpassed in the district. It is estimated to carry 10,000 sheep.
The IMPROVEMENTS upon the head station consist of—
A four-room verandah cottage and store, with detached kitchen of two rooms
Woolshed, with strong lever press
A stable
Garden of half an acre, enclosed with paling fence
Cultivation paddock of about eight acres
Two grass paddocks
Small stockyard and shepherd's hut.
There are also two out-station huts and hurdles.
With the BALD HILLS STATION will be sold the following stock:
2200 ewes, more or less, 1 to 6 years old
600 weaners
20 rams

2820 sheep, more or less.
_ About 40 head of cattle, 19 head of horse stock, dray and team of bullocks, stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

LONGBOTTOM—BURWOOD.
Two newly-erected Verandah Cottages, close to the Burwood Railway Station.
Title, unquestionable.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 18th August,
TWO NEAT VERANDAH COTTAGES.
No. 1 contains six rooms with a hall running through, and detached kitchen, and is erected on a block of ground containing one rood and twenty-one perches, more or less, well fenced in, and fronting Wharf-street and Gipps-street.
No. 2 contains four rooms, with a hall running through, and detached kitchen. The ground is well fenced, and there is always a constant supply of water.
_ No expense has been spared in the construction of these comfortable and eligibly situated cottages, they are newly finished, are provided with fire places, cupboards, &c., &c., and fit for immediate occupation.
This property can be confidently recommended, particularly to those who desire the rare combination of a SECURE INVESTMENT, with a really choice rural retreat.
Terms, liberal.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
☞ Mr. Goode, of Longbottom, will, on application, shew the premises.

COUNTY OF BATHURST.
640 ACRES LAND, near the MACQUARIE RIVER.
TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 18th August,
All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 640 ACRES LAND, more or less, situate in the parish of Freemantle, and county of Bathurst, near the Macquarie River, commencing, as per deed, at the north-east corner, one mile and fifteen chains west, from opposite the south-west corner of Alexander Watts' purchase, on the Macquarie River, bounded on the north by a line west 80 chains; on the west by a line south 80 chains; on the south by a line east 80 chains; and on the east by a line north 80 chains to the north-east corner, as aforesaid, being the land sold as lot 12, in pursuance of advertisement of 18th September, 1839.
Plan on view at the Rooms

By order of the Mortgagee.
TWO-STORY BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, COOPER-STREET, REDFERN.
Title.—For full particulars apply to Messrs. Milford and Croft, solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 18th August,
A compact and faithfully built TWO-STORY BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, with stone foundations and slated roof, situate in COOPER-STREET, REDFERN, containing verandah four feet wide, railed in, from which is entered the front parlour, about 16 feet by 11 feet, with fireplace; from this room is entered a back parlour, about 16 feet 6 by 10 feet, both well papered. Above these rooms are two good bedrooms, there is also an excellent kitchen and servants'-room, and in the yard, which is well fenced in, are two wooden sheds. Zinc guttering and fall pipes round the house.
The whole premises are in excellent repair, and nearly new. They stand on an allotment having about 18 feet frontage to Cooper-street, by about 60 feet to a lane running at the rear of Abercrombie-street, and close to ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH.
☞ Particular attention is directed to this sale, which is positive, and without reserve. The property is now occupied by Mr. Royall, and in every respect would be found A PECULIARLY ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

To Butchers, &c.

GEORGE M. PITT has received instructions to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at his Sale Yards, Mr. James Hill's, on the Western Road, at 12 o'clock at noon,
120 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.
41 Head of Prime Fat Cattle for Sale, at Campbelltown, on THURSDAY next, August 12th.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from John Bray, Esq., to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, August 12th, in the Railway Yards, opposite Mr. M. Byrnes', P.M.
41 head of prime fat cattle.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

CAMPBELLTOWN.
A First-rate Farm for Sale, within 1½ mile of Campbelltown, being a portion of the Eagle Vale Estate.
Title unexceptionable.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Mr. Ruben Baker, to sell by public auction, on the ground, on THURSDAY, August 19th,
An excellent farm, containing about 83 acres, within a mile and a half of Campbelltown.
Upon the farm has just been erected a capital dwelling house with six rooms, verandah. This farm is acknowledged to be the very best in the district, it is newly fenced, and divided into four paddocks; one-half of the land is nearly cleared, the other half is well timbered, with plenty of water.
If the above farm is not sold when offered, it will be sold on lease for a term of years. Also, the growing crop, consisting of 14 acres of oats, 11 acres of wheat, and 7 acres of barley; the whole promises to be a good crop. Also, a team of 6 working bullocks with dray, bows, yokes, and chains; 4 good springing cows, plough, harrow, roller, and a variety of other articles.
Terms at sale.
In order to give parties arriving by the 12 o'clock train an opportunity of attending, the sale will not take place till 1 o'clock.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 3rd August, 1858.
BURDEKIN v. KNIGHT.

ON TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold
The right, title, and interest (other than an equity of redemption) of defendant, of in and to all that allotment or parcel of land, situated at Balmain aforesaid, being allotment number twenty, delineated on a plan now or formerly in the possession of John Nicholson, Esq., bounded on the west by a line bearing north twenty-nine feet, more or less, fronting a reserved street, and called Duke-street; then by a line easterly ninety-two feet, more or less, separating the allotment, hereby released from Slater's land; then on the east by a line south twenty-nine more or less, separating it from land now or formerly the property of the said John Nicholson; then on the south by a west line ninety-two feet, more or less, separating it from allotment number nineteen, sold to Howard, to the commencing point in Duke-street aforesaid.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 8.—Christopher George, schooner, 57 tons, Captain Warren, from Wanganui, New Zealand, 14thJuly. Passengers—Messrs. R. Taylor, E. Smith, H. Davis, and 2 in the steerage. R. Taylor, agent.

August 9.—Ocean Queen, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Arnold, from Nelson 24th July. Passengers—Messrs. Potter, Stone, and Roland. Molison and Black, agents.

August 9.—William, schooner, 120 tons, Captain M'Dermott, from Port Macquarie 3rd instant. Passengers—Master Toner, Master Patherson, W. Bennet, and 3 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

August 9.—Waratah (s.), 350 tons, Captain Knight, from Wide Bay 6th, and Moreton Bay 7th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Craris, Palmer, Lamb, Uther, and 8 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.

August 9.—Shamrock, for Melbourne.
August 9.—Clarendon, for Nelson.
August 9.—H.I.M.S.—Thisbe, for New Caledonia.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Amstel, for Java; Gazelle, for Auckland; Herald of the Morning, for Callao.

CLEARANCES.

August 9.—Herald of the Morning, ship, 1291 tons, Captain Rudolph, for Callao, in ballast.

August 9.—Gazelle, schooner, 212 tons, Captain Jones, for Auckland. Passengers—Messrs. Newell, Gedye, Cruikshank, Lucas, Bell, and one in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 9.—Policeman, and Albion, from Newcastle, with 195 tons coals; Porpoise, Albatross, and William Hezlett, from Macleay River, with 4100 bushels maize, 74 hides; Absalom, Cambrian Packet, Peacock, and Sylph, from Brisbane Water, with 26,000 feet timber, 70,000 laths, 1000 palings, 50 knees, 1000 felloes; Traveller, from the Hawkesbury, with 400 bushels maize, 2800 dozen oranges, 4 cases eggs, 2 coops fowls; Nowra, and Mullogh, from Manning River, with 200 bushels 120 bags maize, 18 sides bacon, 70 hides, 30 tons coals, 26 pigs, 150 horns; Clarence (s.), from Morpeth, with 50 bags flour, 12 trusses hay, 5 coops fowls, 6 cases eggs, 44 quarters beef, 9 horses, 20 pigs, 182 sheep.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 9.—Emu, for the Hawkesbury; Maid of the Mill, Cambrian Packet, and Sylph, for Brisbane Water; Mullogh, for Manning River; Revenge, for Clyde River; Woodpecker, and Titania, for Broulee; Jeanie Deans, for Bellambi; Margaret, for Morpeth.

IMPORTS.

August 8.—Christopher George, from Wanganui: 50 tons potatoes, R. Taylor.

August 8.—Ocean Queen, from Nelson: 91 tons potatoes, 9 casks butter, Peacock; 21 tons potatoes, Arnold; 1 ton potatoes, Beit and Co.

EXPORTS.

August 9.—Gazelle, for Auckland: Shalf-tierces tobacco, J. Mort and Co.; 2 half-tierces tobacco, 100 bags sugar, 10 chests 40 half-chests 40 boxes tea, A. Fairfax and Co.; 10 hogsheads 22 quarter-casks wine, 5 hogsheads brandy, 1 pipe, 88 coils rope, 50 bags sugar, 6 cases metal, 26 kegs 2 casks nails, 10 kegs nuts, 2 casks zinc, 20 boxes candles, 3 bales woolpacks, 3 cases hardware, 2 cases hats, 40 bundles iron, 7 packages drapery, 6 cases prints, 20 boxes sago, 11 packages, 4 logs cedar, 20 casks dried apples, 20 trunks boots and shoes, 2 boxes tea, J. Macfarlane; 2 cases, Agars; 5 half-tierces 4 cases tobacco, E. H. Pollard; 2 quarter-casks wine, J. W. Davidson; 7 puncheons rum, 4 hogsheads brandy, 6 casks gin, 5 hogsheads 9 casks whisky, Buchanan, Skinner, and Co.; 2 hogsheads wine, Brown and Co.; 2 hogsheads 264 bags sugar, 340 mats bastards, Colonial Sugar Company; 5 chests 40 half-chests tea, J. Harpur and Co.; 2 quarter-casks wine, Keele, Campbell, and Co.; 45 doors, 10 nests tubes, 14 cases chairs, 2 cases matches, 4 cases guns, 5 cases oil, 5 bales paperhangings, A. Collins; 5 cases starch, 5 cases blue, R. Harnett; 2 hogsheads brandy, N. Giffard; 2 bales, Sherriff and Armstrong; 12 cases, L. Lipman; 18 packages, Prince, Bray, and Co.; 1 case music, L. Moss; 1 case, J. Roberton and Co.; 250 bags maize, Captain Jones; 100 casks beer, Scott, Cameron, and Co.; 25 half-chests tea, 102 bags sugar, 44 bags coffee, 1 case hats, 68 coils rope, 2 pairs bellows, 20 boxes raisins, 5 tons iron, 2 casks nails, 1 case saws, 68 half-barrels apples, 2 bales stationery, 300 bushels oats, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Java.—By the Amstel, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Gazelle, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Mauritius.—By the Gazelle, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Callao.—By the Herald of the Morning, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Waratah (s.), this day, at 5.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Wednesday, at 9 p.m.

For Auckland.—By the Gertrude, on Thursday, at noon.

MAILS BY THE COLUMBIAN.

The mails by the European and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamship Columbian, will be made up at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 9 a.m.

Besides the usual mails for Melbourne, the following mails will be despatched, viz.—To or through the United Kingdom via Marseilles and via Southampton; to France and other continental states (in a closed mail to France); to the northern countries of Europe via Trieste. Direct mails will be transmitted to Western Australia, Ceylon, Alexandria, Malta, Aden; and for transmission by way of Ceylon, mails will be forwarded to Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Gibraltar.

Registered letters will not be received after 4 p.m. on the 10th instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above-mentioned, viz.—"via Marseilles," in a closed mail to France, or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid, and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed by the closed mail to France the Colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent via Trieste, the postage as already notified, is 1s. the half-ounce.

(Signed) W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.
General Post office, Sydney, August 3, 1858.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, August 9.—Gertrude, brig, 118 tons, Captain Dunning, for Auckland; Cheetah, schooner, 131 tons, Captain Joyce, for Wellington; Wonga Wonga (s.), 444 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne.

Wreck of the Sir John Franklin.—This schooner left Sydney on Thursday last, at midnight, bound for Newcastle, with a cargo of timber. On Friday, at 3.30 a.m., she struck on a sunken rock off the Long Reef, about five miles north of Sydney Heads. The weather was very bad at the time, blowing strong from the southward; she struck first amidships, the next blow unshipping the rudder, which was driven through her counter, and she filled almost immediately. She drifted in this state for five miles further to the northward, and finally went on shore on the rocks to the southward of Broken Bay. Providentially, the crew, consisting of four men, including the master, were all saved, but the vessel is a total wreck. The principal portion of the cargo has washed ashore and been picked up. She was the property of the master, Captain Faner, and being uninsured he has been deprived of all his hard earnings for years past.

The cargo of the William consists of 120 hides, 11,300 shingles, 1800 feet cedar, 8 casks tallow, 2 kegs tobacco, 19 sides bacon, 10 hams, 20 casks beef, 96 bags maize, and sundries.

The Ocean Queen, from Nelson, reports the arrival of the Adolphus Yates, and Lion, both from this port.

The Waratah (s.), from Wide Bay, called at Moreton Bay, where she laid at anchor 20 hours, having experienced head winds the whole of the passage. The Boomerang (s.) passed the pilot station, Moreton Island, on Saturday, at 11 a.m. The Waratah brings up 104 bales wool, 14 bales skins, 15 casks 554 paunches tallow, 130 hides, 8 chests tea, 8 cases, 2 horses, and sundries.

The Victoria R.M.S.S.—This vessel arrived on the 6th instant, after a protracted passage of 60 days from Suez, caused by a series of accidents to her machinery, which finally brought her speed down to 4 knots per hour. It will be seen by the following statement that soon after leaving Melbourne on her upward passage her machinery began to give way, viz.: April 14. Valve spindle broke. April 28. A pin out of V gear. May 2. P A valve shaft broke. May 9. Valve lever loose on shaft, and rings bad on backs of slides. May 11. Valve lever loose again. May 20. Air-pump bucket valve gave out. May 29. Repairing gear, and tubes of boilers, in Aden. May 28. Brass guide of slide block broken. May 30. Pin loose in gear. June 4. Bolts loose in V gear. And again on her return the same class of misfortunes attended her. She left Suez on the 7th June, having effected such repairs as the shortness of her stay in that port would admit of, when, on the following day, the valve-lever S A engine broke. June 15. Detention. June 16. Brass guide of valve-gear broken. June 26 and 27. Detention. July 5. Piston broken. July 12. To fix loose eccentric and pack. July 22. Boiler tubes leaking. July 26. Want of steam, the P A boiler not feeding. July 27. Ditto ditto, and B A B tubes leaking much. At Point de Galle she was fitted with portions of new machinery brought from Calcutta, which had been sent for on her upward trip, but on the 3rd July, one of the pistons was broken, which was followed by other damages as above enumerated. In justice to Captain Wright, it is but fair to state that every exertion appears to have been used by himself and officers to make the passage as speedy as possible, under the accumulation of misfortunes over which he could have no control, and, had he been led by his passengers, would have put back to Galle. That gentleman, however, justly estimating the circumstances under which he was placed, and viewing the importance of the service in which he was engaged, determined to prosecute the voyage as he best could with the means at his disposal. It is understood that a survey will be held on the machinery—the result of which cannot of course be known at present.

Export of coals by the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, Newcastle, for week ending 6th August, 1858:—

Sydney	764
Melbourne	490
Other ports	1126
	2380 tons.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

August 7.—Tarbert Castle, barque, 189 tons, Downs, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

August 8.—H. M. Warfield, barque, Campbell, for Sydney, with 200 tons coal.

August 8.—Indus, barque, Poole, for Melbourne, with 560 tons coal.

August 8.—Drover, brig, Hughes, for Melbourne, with 230 tons coal.

August 8.—Hargraves, schooner, Anderson, for Hobart Town, with 200 tons coal.

August 8.—Warren Goddard, schooner, Ruhl, for Melbourne, with 250 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARD.

August 7.—Grafton, Cumberland.
August 8.—Black Diamond, Nancy.
August 9.—Douglas, Polly Hopkins, Gazelle.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
August 9	8·30 a.m.	W.N.W.	Moderate breezes.
	5·0 p.m.	N.E.	Strong breezes.

Court of Requests—£10 Jurisdiction.—The Court will resume its sittings, this morning, at 10 o'clock, with the hearing of case No. 107, and will adjourn after the hearing of case No. 212.

The Inquest at Manly Beach.—The inquest on Mrs. Birch's child, held at Manly Beach on Saturday, was adjourned till Tuesday (this day), consequently the verdict of manslaughter, against Margaret Picken, was not given by the jury, as erroneously stated by the reporter in yesterday's issue.

Drapery Sale.—Chatto and Hughes have requested us to remind purchasers of drapery that their usual Tuesday's sale of drapery commences at 11 o'clock precisely.—Adv.

Pampanga and Zebu Sugar.—Messrs. W. Dean and Co. have requested us to remind grocers, storekeepers, and others of their sale, at Lloyd's City Bond Store, this morning, of 40 tons damaged sugar, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt.—Adv.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

August		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
10	Tuesday	6 48	5 22	8 55	9 55

Moon.—First Quarter, 16th instant, at 9 h. 47 m. 24 s. p.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Pass	Mail	Passenger	Passenger	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	6·50	10· 0	2· 0	4·35	5·45
2	Newtown	6·57	10· 7	2· 7	4·42	5·52
3	Petersham	7· 1	10·11	2·11	4·46	5·56
5	Ashfield	7· 8	10·18	2·18	4·53	6· 3
6¼	Burwood	7·14	10·24	2·24	4·59	6· 9
7¾	Homebush	7·19	10·29	2·29	5· 4	6·14
12¾	Parramatta	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·20	6·30
17¾	Fairfield	7·53	11· 3	3· 3	...	6·48
22	Liverpool	8· 5	11·15	3·15	..	7· 0
34	Campbelltown	8·45	11·55	3·55	...	7·40

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	...	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·15
12	Liverpool	...	8·10	11·20	2·20	5·50
16¼	Fairfield	...	8·28	11·39	3·39	6· 9
20¼	Parramatta	7·35	8·40	11·52	3·52	6·22
26¼	Homebush	7·55	9· 0	12·15	4·15	6·45
27¾	Burwood	8· 0	9· 5	12·20	4·20	6·50
29	Ashfield	8· 6	9·11	12·26	4·26	6·56
31	Petersham	8·13	9·18	12·33	4·33	7· 3
32	Newtown	8·16	9·21	12·36	4·36	7· 6
34	Sydney	8·25	9.30	12·45	4·45	7·15

A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·15 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 8·30 a.m. 2·30 p.m. and 5 p.m for Parramatta and Campbelltown.

Up Trains will leave Campbelltown for Sydney at 8·5 a.m. and 4·35 p.m.; from Parramatta 9·17 a.m. 3·30 p.m. and 5·47 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·30	2·45	7·30	3· 0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·38	2·53	7·38	3· 8
4	Waratah	7·48	3· 3	7·48	3·18
10½	Hexham	8· 8	3·23	8· 8	3·38
16	East Maitland ... arrive	8·30	3·45	8·30	4· 0
	depart	8·35	3·50	8·35	4· 5
20	West Maitland	8·45	4· 0	8·45	4·15

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	West Maitland	9· 0	4·15	9· 0	4·30
2	East Maitland ... arrive	9·10	4·25	9·10	4·40
	depart	9·15	4·30	9·15	4·45
9½	Hexham	9·37	4·52	9·37	5· 7
16	Waratah ... arrive	9·57	5·12	9·57	5·27
	depart	10· 0	5·15	10· 0	5·30
19	Honeysuckle Point	10·12	5·27	10·12	5·42
20	Newcastle	10·15	5·30	10·15	5·45

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1858.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter addressed to a mercantile house in this city:

"It is said that the Royal Mail Company would like to take the contract and carry it on, but not in connection with the European and Australian Company; the latter, on the other hand, have got Cunard to make a proposal to the Government as to carrying on (I suppose without the European and Australian Company), which M—— of the European and Australian Royal Mail Company told me was likely to be agreed to. Cunard will work with such boats as *they* (European and Australian Mail Company) have here, till *they* (Cunard Company) can send out boats of their own to replace these large boats, but they will not promise boats of 2250 tons, but boats that will do the work, and will increase the size as they see that the traffic requires larger boats; they, however, would engage that the boats they put on would keep to their days, and that it was proposed to allow four days more in Sydney to answer letters; the penalties are to be modified, but it is said £15,000 more is to be allowed—however, as to this extra sum, he did not say; but he said the Government were willing to entertain Mr. Cunard's proposals, so that the main points were not altered, so as to give it the appearance of a new contract, which I understood was modifying the penalties, and allowing boats of small tonnage to be used; and the Government thought they would justify their concessions on the ground that they were getting a powerful company, who had had contracts for twenty-two years, and who had always fulfilled their contracts in the most satisfactory way, both as to time and boats.

"Received per Columbian, dated 13th May."

From this it will appear that negotiations are in progress contemplating the continuance of steam communication. We think it scarcely probable that the English Government would allow the contract to lapse without providing at least some temporary means for supplying the gap.

There can be no excuse now for the suspension unless founded on the cost; and, considering that the British Government negotiated, and that the fault, when traced home, must rest with the Imperial authorities who accepted the contract from an incapable company, we should hardly suppose that they would incur the odium of a total failure. Had the management of the steam communication been in colonial hands, and had a subsidy of an equal amount been granted by the English Government, we should have found our character exceedingly cheap at the present moment, and have had but little hope of being trusted hereafter. This correspondent is not quite clear whether some of the propositions made came from the Government or from the Cunard Company. It will be seen, however, that by one or other it is proposed that a subsidy of £15,000 additional should be granted for the line; that the boats should be of a smaller size, until the traffic of the colonies justify the use of larger vessels; that the penalties shall be reduced so as not to prove utterly ruinous, and yet sufficient to negative the idea of any indifference on the part of the cotractors; and finally, that four days' detention should be allowed in Sydney, to enable the merchants of this port to carry on their correspondence.

The resolutions passed by the Assembly on Friday night, have raised a bar to the acceptance of these propositions so far as they depend upon New South Wales. There is naturally a strong feeling in behalf of the Panama route in this colony, for the same reason that a strong feeling exists against it in the colony of Victoria. It is our wish that Sydney should be the first port of arrival and the last of departure; but we should be quite prepared to divide the advantages between the two larger colonies. This difficulty would be greatly diminished by the allowance of a longer time for correspondence, and especially when the telegraph shall give simultaneously to the colonies the principal items of news. The Panama route it is true offers great attractions in affording a new highway to Europe, and bringing us into immediate commercial contact with the great republic. At present, however, there has been slight encouragement. The intercourse by sailing vessels is small, and the prospect of a passenger traffic is rather based upon reasoning than facts. The Americans and the English who arrived at the first gold discovery have, generally, returned. Notwithstanding this we cannot doubt that between the American and Australian continents there must be a growing intercourse, or that facility of communication would greatly increase its frequency. There are some difficulties belonging to both routes which are nearly equal. The boats at present have to run 16,000 miles—that is to say, from Point de Galle and back again—without overhauling or repairs. This is found to be a great impediment; but the same difficulty would exist in the other direction, for, although depôts could be established for coaling, there are no commercial ports at which a steam vessel could be repaired. There will be a difficulty for some time at the Isthmus of Panama, in consequence of the insalubrity of the climate; and any place where vessels had to remain for a length of time would need to be selected at a considerable distance from the malaria of that coast. The strong demonstration in favour of the route to England by way of America some time ago, was suggested by an offer of which Mr. Wetton was the bearer, is no longer available. We are informed that it has been stated by Mr. Wetton, in a letter addressed to the mover of the resolutions on Friday, to put him on his guard, that £50,000 would not command the services of the steamers, nor would any company be prepared to perform the distance between this and Panama in less than sixty days. This was not mentioned in the discussion, but any person having to deal with the subject practically, and with the responsibility of a public servant, would be obliged to take into account, not only the desirableness of the route, but its practicability and also its expense.

It has been suggested that steam communication between this and India should be established fortnightly, and be carried out by a company on the spot. We do not say that there are insuperable difficulties in the way of realising this project, yet it is well to look them in the face. A company must have some head quarters, and yet it will require the co-operation of capitalists in every colony. Will that co-operation be obtainable? No doubt the British Government can, by its influence and authority, silence in a measure the smaller interests which govern local deliberations; but will it be possible to move together the various independent Legislatures and Governments of this hemisphere in any thing like continuous federal action and voluntary co-operation? Could there be any reliance placed upon their constancy to any engagement? Should we not find that each Colonial Assembly, remote from the head quarters of the Company, would eye it with jealousy, and be prepared to found upon unavoidable defects harassing complaints and reclamations? If the people of Melbourne are resolved that their colony shall be the first of arrival and the last of departure, of course there is an end of the Panama route. With respect to the route by Galle this difficulty will not exist. The colony of New South Wales would necessarily be the depot of these vessels, the place of repairs, and of the consequent expenditure, and thus we should be in some measure indemnified for the inconvenience in the later arrival of our correspondence and the necessity for its quicker despatch. It is asserted that, with the present subsidy, it would be possible for these colonies to convey the mail to Point de Galle, and that the proper and the safer plan would be to undertake the Australian side of the line, and to leave the other to the arrangement and cost of the British Government. A communication so frequent would of course keep us well posted up in English news, and in case of any accident we should not be long in becoming acquainted with its cause. If, however, this course were followed then the Panama route would for the present be necessarily abandoned.

We put these points before our readers without pretending, in the present state of information, to form any dicisive judgment. All we desire is, that the mail service should be performed with regularity and as cheaply as possible. If any incidental advantages fall to the lot of New South Wales, we have a right to receive them and be thankful, but we should be sorry indeed to set up any system which was based upon a disregard of the general colonial interests, or to oppose any vexatious obstruction to that which has became one of the first necessities of our commercial life.

The motion of Mr. Macarthur, set down for to-day, will, we suppose, be quickly disposed of. The discussion upon this subject has already exhausted the merits of the case down to the point when the last resolution was adopted.

Strongly as we have sympathised with Mr. Plunkett in the injurious treatment he received from the present Government, we have not thought it would be either respectful to him or beneficial to the cause, of which he has been the champion and the victim, to continue a useless agitation. The House affirmed by a large majority what we consider to be the great point at issue, namely—that the Government interfered with and interrupted the Board of Education in the exercise of power vested in that Board by law, and that it did so in a manner calculated to provoke resistance and resentment. We do not imagine that any person in the colony who knows the history of its educational institutions, can doubt that Mr. Cowper was influenced by party and sectarian feelings in the opposition which he offered to the free action of the Board; that he was hostile to Mr. Plunkett is well known, and that the hostility of Mr. Cowper is always embittered by intense and unslumbering resentment, is not merely the statement of his enemies but the acknowledgment of his friends, and indeed—disguised in words more flattering—is a fact in which he has himself not unfrequently gloried. When men make it their boast that they do not *forget*, it requires no elaborate interpretation to understand what that moral quality wherein this tenacity of memory resides.

However inconsistent the House in voting its confidence to a Ministry censured for this abuse of its authority, its opinion was nevertheless unequivocally expressed. It asserted not only that the Government had acted improperly, but that the services of Mr. Plunkett entitled him to the deepest sympathy of the House and the gratitude of the country. Everything was done but the expulsion of the Ministry. They were saved from that fate by the friendly succour of a hand which then ostentatiously upheld them, and which has so often been stretched forth in threatening and in mockery, destined yet, we presume, to pull them down.

To Mr. Plunkett it can be of no consequence what may be the issue of the present motion. Nothing can deprive him of his claim to the gratitude of this colony. The Ministry may be degraded by tolerating the wrong he suffered, but it will not tarnish the lustre of his fame. When, however, it is considered that others, we will not say inferior to him, but moving upon the same platform and coadjutors in the same task, have been distinguished by the Crown, every just mind must be conscious of regret, in which they will share not least;—regret not unmixed with humiliation, that a man who was their coadjutor so long—for whom they entertained a respect so warm—has been meantime driven from public life by people unworthy to cross his shadow. The day is coming when the country will no doubt rouse itself, and vindicate his honour. Had Mr. Cowper possessed anything like good feeling—had he been a better-hearted or a wiser man—he would have embraced not only instantly but gracefully the opportunity afforded by the lenity of some and the party necessities of others to escape from a sad dilemma, and have restored to his office the man whom the House had indicated as being so worthy to fill it. Mr. Plunkett placed himself in the hands of Mr. Murray and Mr. Macarthur. He offered to do whatever they deemed necessary or consistent with his honour. If in any way a sense of injury had induced him to use language too warm, in any aspect of the subject, he was willing that that language should be retracted. But they would not permit him to stoop to the humiliation of crawling at the footstool of Mr. Cowper and imploring his forgiveness.

We have little doubt of the issue of this motion. Will the House assent to a censure which must impose the necessity for a new vote of confidence, or if not, even make office untenable to the meanest Minister. At the present time, to say the truth, we cannot well afford to change a Ministry. Such a change would entail, not only the difficulties of a new construction, but also of new elections. It would throw back the legislation of the session. It would make it necessary to pass *in globo* the Estimates. It would arrest, for a time at least, public works of urgent necessity, not merely for the prosperity of the country, but also to stimulate the employment of the people. We are not prepared to wish for this certainly. High as is our respect for Mr. Plunkett; warm as is our admiration of his public conduct; and indignant as we are at the paltry tyranny which has closed his public career by the insult of a dismissal, we fear other interests are too important to permit justice to be done to him at present.

The time will come when there will be no longer the stalking horse of the Electoral Bill, and when the country, relieved from the political difficulty of the hour, will judge between the open, manly indignation of Mr. Plunkett, and the slippery superciliousness of Mr. Cowper, which, though sometimes fortunate, is seldom long unpunished. It is to the electors Mr. Plunkett may safely remit his cause, or rather that of the colony.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. James Macarthur to move, That the conduct of the Government in neglecting to take steps, with a view to the restoration of Mr. Plunkett to the Board of National Education, conformably with the resolutions passed by this House on the 29th of April last,—especially after conciliatory proposals on the part of Mr. Plunkett,—evinces a disregard of the expressed opinions and wishes of this House, the more to be regretted, because subversive of the principles of Responsible Government.

Mr. R. Towns to move, 1. That this House resolves, that all loans raised and to be raised for Railways shall form a capital stock, to represent the works constructed by the Government, and that holders of debentures shall have the right at any time of exchanging terminable securities for Permanent Railway Loan Bills, bearing per cent. 2. That, with the view of giving increased confidence to the holders of Government securities, upon the transfer of a debenture the Government shall pledge the railways as an additional security.

Mr. Hodgson to move, 1. That the report from the select committee on the murders by the aborigines on the Dawson River, laid upon the Table of this House on the 3rd instant, be now adopted. 2. That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, transmitting a copy of such report, and praying that his Excellency will be pleased to take the necessary measures to carry into effect the recommendations therein contained.

Mr. George Macleay to move, That the communication from the Denominational School Board, dated the 22nd ultimo, with accompanying statistical documents relative to the attainments of the children attending the schools under the Board, as an appendix to the Board's report for the year 1857, laid upon the table of this House by the honorable the Colonial Secretary, on the 29th of July last, be printed.

Mr. George Macleay to move, That the copies of Mr. Surveyor M'Cabe's reports to the Surveyor-General, on the River Darling, laid upon the table of this House on the 3rd instant, be referred to the select committee now sitting on the "Navigation of the Murray and its Effluents."

Mr. Cowper to move, 1. That the extension of railways in the colony is an undertaking of such magnitude and importance as to warrant their construction under special agreement, instead of by contract entered into after public competition. 2. That in the opinion of this House, such a special contract for the construction of the railways, now sanctioned upon the Northern, Western, and Southern lines, with parties of known reputation and experience as railway contractors, upon terms calculated to secure their economical, speedy, and satisfactory completion, would be an advantageous arrangement.

Mr. Hodgson to move, 1. That the present system of taking up extensive tracts of land beyond the boundaries, without any immediate intention of stocking the same, tends to keep stations far apart; increases the difficulty of protection; affords to the blacks greater facilities for committing depredations; and is therefore extremely objectionable. 2. That the foregoing resolution be communicated by Address to the Governor-General, with a request that his Excellency will be pleased to take the necessary measures for the suppression of the system therein referred to.

Mr. Smith to move, That the undermentioned Papers be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on Extension of Railway to Windsor, viz.:—1. Petition from the inhabitants of the town and district of Windsor, praying for an extension of a branch line of railway to the District of Windsor, ordered to be printed on the 9th April last. 2. First and second Reports from Captain Martindale, R.E., Chief Commissioner for Railways, on the Internal Communications of New South Wales.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Ad Eundem Degrees Bill, second reading.
Acts Shortening Acts Amendment Bill, to be considered in committee.
Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Act Amendment Bill, consideration in committee of Legislative Council's Amendments.
Dioceses of Sydney and Newcastle Lands Investment Bill, second reading.
Board of National Education Bill, second reading.
Church of England and Ireland Records Registration Bill, to be considered in committee.
Secretary to Lord Bishop of Sydney, consideration in committee of an Address for Compensation.
Pyrmont Bridge Company's Bill, to be considered in committee.
Australian Gas Light Company's Bill, second reading.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his New Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Gigs, Dogcarts, Carriages, Harness.
MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses; at 12 o'clock, Race-horses and Stallions.
MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery and Woollen Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.
MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At the City Bonded Stores, York-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Pampanga and Zebu Sugars.
MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing, Boots, &c.
MR. J. M. HUGHES.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Furniture, Sundries.
MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Fat Beef in carcase.
MESSRS. MARTYN AND SCHRODER.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dogcarts, Harness, &c.
THE SHERIFF.—At the London Tavern, at noon, Right, Title, and Interest in an Allotment of Land at Balmain.

Revision Court.—A Court for the revision of the electoral list for Cook Ward will be held this morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Blind Beggar Inn, corner of Liverpool-street and South Head Road. To ensure the safe insertion of their names on the list claimants should attend in person.

Sydney Hamlets Electoral Lists.—A Court for the revision of the Sydney Hamlets electoral lists for the year 1858-9 will be held at the Central Police Office, at 11 o'clock this forenoon. It would be well for persons claiming to have their names inserted in the list to be in attendance, and prepared with proof of the nature of the qualifications in respect of which they make their claims.

Military Band.—The Band of the 12th Regiment will perform a selection of music on Tuesday, August 10th, at 3 o'clock, in the Botanic Gardens, weather permitting. Programme:—Overture, "Graf Essex," Mercadante; selection, "Der Wildschutz," Lortzing; waltz, "First Love," Farmer; selection, "The Rose of Castile," Balfe; quadrille, "Linda," D'Albert; polka, "Les Jardins Botaniques," Callen; God Save the Queen.

BRAIDWOOD.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

August 7th.—Religious Intelligence.—There are five clergymen for the town and districts of Braidwood and Araluen, viz., Mr. Allen and Mr. Rich, of the Church of England; Mr. Pennycook, of the Church of Scotland, Mr. O'Brien, Church of Rome, and Mr. Kelynack, representing the Wesleyan Methodist Mission; the last three mentioned gentlemen are for both the districts and the town, while Mr. Allen is for Braidwood, and Mr. Rich for the districts. The Rev. Mr. Allen has resided in this town for the last fifteen years, during which time he has been successful in getting up a very neat stone church capable of accommodating about 300 persons, when the gallery now being built is completed. Two years only have elapsed since the building was first completed. Besides this improvement, there is some talk of getting an organ. Divine service is held in this church (St. Andrew's) twice every Sunday, and the attendance is very good; twice also on Sundays about sixty children attend the school, which is conducted by three gentlemen and two young ladies. The choir sings pretty well, and every month manifests an improvement. During the last twelve months Mr. Allen has solemnised eleven marriages and baptised thirty infants. Two years ago, the Rev. Mr. Rich succeeded the Rev. Mr. Allworth, and since that time has increased his stations. It now counts six, viz., Araluen Valley, Reidsdale, Major's Creek, Long Flat, Little River, and Jerricknera. Some time ago divine service was also observed by the same rev. gentleman at Bell's Creek and Bell's Paddock, but on account of these places being deserted it was discontinued. There is at present, however, a prospect that Bell's Creek will soon again have the benefits of that gentleman's services, as the diggers have returned, and a school-house has been erected. It is further in contemplation to form a Sunday school in the last-named locality. For days consecutively has Mr. Rich to be away from the comforts of his home, imparting to his flock the benefits of his sacred mission, and during those absences great hardships have to be encountered. Much success is attending his labours, and the return of baptisms and marriages for the last twelve months is forty-one baptisms of infants and two marriages. At Major's Creek, Araluen Valley, and Long Flat a Sunday school is held. At the first named place about forty-five children and five teachers attend; at the second place about twenty-one children are instructed by the rev. gentleman when it is his Sunday there; at the last mentioned place but very few children can be mustered (about 12), who are attended by one teacher. Mr. Rich has secured to himself the esteem of his parishioners, and his district, which embraces a circumference of about sixty miles. When divine service is observed the attendance is always very numerous. At the different diggings (except Major's Creek) there is a building used during the week as a school-house, and on Sundays as a church, attended by any minister of religion (except the Catholic clergyman.) The Presbyterian congregation is under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Pennycook, who, four years ago, succeeded the Rev. Mr. Gordon; this gentleman holds divine service at Braidwood, in the Court-house, on the first Sunday of each month; his circuit embraces an area of about eighty miles, comprising Major's Creek, Long Flat, Rithsdale, Araluen Valley, Manar, Larbert, Mongarlow, Budderwang, and Queanbeyan. All these places are supplied in turn about once a month, and the attendance is very satisfactory. During the last twelve months, the Rev. Mr. Pennycook has solemnised 34 baptisms and 6 marriages. At Braidwood divine service is held in the Court-house, or Police-office, on account of there not being as yet a Presbyterian church, although for above six months, plans have been drawn and sent in from Sydney. The estimates for the building are £800. Of this amount £550 have been subscribed, and from promises made, that, when the walls are getting up, fresh donations will be forthcoming, there is no doubt that by the time the building has been completed the full amount will be in hand. The church is to be built on a piece of land granted by the Crown. There is shortly to be a meeting of the Presbyterians, the object of which is to call for tenders, and take immediate steps for the erection of this long-talked of place of worship. This delay has been occasioned chiefly by the *pas ensemble* of the members. The Rev. Mr. O'Brien has a very large district to attend, its circumference is above 100 miles. Sometimes for weeks, he does not spend one night under his own roof at Braidwood. No hardships are sought to be avoided by this reverend gentleman, for the welfare and improvement of his flock; night after night, in the severest weather, does he leave his bed to attend the dying, or those that require his services, and by his continued exertions and perseverance, he has caused great alterations in the morals of the majority of his flock, most of whom esteem him much. In 1853, Mr. O'Brien was sent by his Bishop to be the clergyman for the Araluen district. Shortly after, the Catholic congregation of Braidwood and district was also put under his care. About eight months ago, the Broulee district was added to his already very large charge. After a little trouble, in 1854, a wooden building was erected to be used as a place of worship and the clergyman's residence; twelve months ago, an addition of 30 feet was made to the old church. It now contains 150 persons, but it not unfrequently happens on Sunday that some are obliged to remain outside, there not being sufficient room for all within its walls. A contract has just been taken by Mr. Holder for £1727 to build part of St. Bede's permanent church. Collections for the erection of this place of worship have been going on above twelve years, and about £1400 have been collected and subscribed, but there is no doubt that the required amount will be ready when wanted. When completed it will be an ornament to Braidwood, and a credit to those who contributed towards its erection. A better spot could not have been chosen for the purpose; it is situated in the centre of the town on an elevation, and is a gift from the Crown. Service is at present attended by a choir that could be improved. Mass is said every morning, and every third Sunday when the clergyman is at home; catechism is attended by 56 pupils under the guidance of 7 teachers. A Catholic library is spread all over the district, the head department being at Braidwood, under the honorary management of Mr. Vider. At Major's Creek a large wooden building serves for a church; it is able to accommodate 250 persons, still, it is not at all time large enough for the congregation. Service is performed there about every third Sabbath; 80 children and 9 teachers attend catechism every Sunday afternoon. A place of worship has been erected above six years, at Reidsdale, on a piece of land granted by the Crown, and able to accommodate 100 persons. There, the same as at Major's Creek, a choir was formed, but it soon broke up. About once a month mass is celebrated at Reidsdale, where a Catholic Denominational school, supported by Government, and under the able management of Mrs. O'Donoghue, has been attended by above forty children for the last eighteen months: it is a real acquisition to the neighbourhood. The Araluen Valley is visited about every six weeks by Mr. O'Brien, and then Divine Service is performed in a tent, as no place of worship has been erected to receive the reverend gentleman. Two teachers instruct ten children in the Christian doctrines of the Catholic faith every Sunday. At the Little River, Jerricknera, Emu Flat, and Larbert, service is observed four times a year; and, in each place respectively, Catechism is taught every Sunday by the parents or appointed teachers, when any volunteer. The Catholic library, established about two years ago, progresses satisfactorily, is well supported by about 200 subscribers, and branches established at Major's Creek, Araluen Valley, Reidsdale, and Jerricknera. Since Broulee has been added to the Rev. Mr. O'Brien's parish, a society has also been established there, but it is in no way connected with the Braidwood one. Every alternate month that district is visited by the Braidwood clergyman. During the last twelve months 124 persons have been baptised, of this number 10 were adults. Ten marriages have been celebrated during the same period. For the last two years that the Rev. Mr. Kelynack has been the Wesleyan missionary in the Braidwood and Araluen districts, and has earned to himself the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. His labours are also very trying, and his hardships such as only a clergyman could endure. Divine service is held by this gentleman on the same diggings as are attended by Mr. Rich, but Braidwood is his head-quarters. In that place there is a place of worship, which is a neat and very well located brick building, able to accommodate 150 people. The attendance is usually very good. The congregation meets every Sunday evening, and sometimes on Tuesday nights also. The choir is most excellent, and so is the reverend gentleman's preaching. In turn the three Protestant ministers—Messrs. Rich, Pennycook, and Kelynack, attend the diggings on the Sabbath and under the same roof. When the last-named gentleman officiates the attendance is all that could be desired. In Braidwood there are five teachers for the forty children who attend the Sunday school. On Sundays all the Protestant children at the diggings attend in the same place to receive instruction, and are cared for by Protestant teachers of all denominations. All these Sunday-schools are under the superintendence of the three Protestant ministers, except Braidwood.

The Lost Child.—Nothing has as yet been heard of the child James Neylan, who strayed away from his home on Strike-a-Light Flat, eighteen days ago. Hopes as to his recovery alive have almost died out.

Diggings.—Some reflections have been made by a few of the last comers on our diggings that your correspondent has exaggerated his report about the worth of our gold-fields, and that through these reports they had left comfortable homes and good situations, to come here, and make, as they believed, rapid fortunes. By their talk they thought to pick up nuggets from the surface of the ground, and to tramp on roads covered with gold-dust. We have assured them, and we publicly assure others who may come here, that all our statements are correct; having been furnished to us by parties on whose testimony we can rely. The public can best judge what our diggings really are, by looking at the amounts brought down by escort. For the last two months, through the incivility of our gold-receiver, I have not been able to state these amounts precisely, but I am within the mark, in saying that they have been from 1100 ounces to 1450 ounces, making about 1¼ ounces weekly to each man. Considering the severe weather, short days, and other drawbacks, this is very fair work.

The Clyde Road.—The contractors' time to finish the Clyde Road will soon expire, and we have no doubt it will then be gazetted without objection. Since traffic has been opened to the seaside, our district has received a fresh start. All our farm produce is now consumed amongst ourselves; the carriers buy food for their cattle, and the Queanbeyan stores send their teams through Braidwood. Many people, who before were idlers, are now carriers on the Clyde Road, the price of horses, &c., has augmented, and the money stops in the district. Before this, the carriers from down country used to take thousands of pounds away from us every year, and now many of them are glad to come and carry on the Clyde Road to Braidwood, and of course do not realise so much cash when they return home.

Sales.—Several sales by auction have been held during the past fortnight. 21 head of fat cattle, from the herd of Mr. Maddrill, brought the following prices: viz.:—five at £7 5s., five at £7 15s., six at £8 10s., and five at £9. Meat is now one penny per pound dearer than it was a short time ago. Several attempts to sell land have been made. That of the Nerriga Estate was a complete failure—not one lot having been disposed of. An allotment of half-an-acre in town, surrounded by a three-rail fence, was withdrawn at £115; but the goodwill of a section of land, having four years to run, and a yearly rent of £16 to pay, was sold to Mr. Holder for £10.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Last night, at 8 p.m., a lecture, in connection with this institution, was delivered by the Rev. John Reid to a numerous meeting in the Infant Schoolroom, in Castlereagh-street, the Hon. George Allen, Esq., M.L.C., being in the chair. After proceedings had been commenced by prayer in the usual manner, the rev. lecturer addressed himself to the discussion of his subject, which was the nature and excellence of Christian Unity. He first briefly defined the great fundamental principles of the Gospel upon which a unity of belief was essentially necessary, such as the divinity of the Saviour, the fall of man, the incarnation, the atonement, the sanctifying power of the Holy Spirit, a belief in the world to come, and other cardinal doctrines of our common faith, respecting which, for the sake of Christian unity and entire *oneness* of sentiment and opinion, was indispensable, and observed that he should have no scruple whatever in admitting any upright man who held all these general truths to the privilege of communion should it be desired, even although in some minor points of doctrine and discipline there might not be an entire accordance. He could not forbear to observe that, in the essential points of Christianity there was a striking identity of belief, and instanced the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, and the Confession of Faith of the Church of Scotland, between which there was, as he said, scarcely any difference whatever. If a stranger to the present state of the religious world, acquainted with our language, should visit the principal places of worship in this city next Sunday, he would find so great a similarity of doctrine that he would wonder at the isolation of the respective denominations. True, there were differences, and sometimes the differences were not unimportant, but he considered that they were generally not fundamental differences. The rev. lecturer argued at some length against these differences being inconsistent with the actual truth of Christianity, shewing that in philosophy, political economy, medical science, &c., great difference of opinion existed, without prejudice, however, to the verities deducible from those studies. He distinguished between essential principles and principles of less importance, and shewed the necessity of united action amongst Christians, the efforts of the denominations being of necessity weak and powerless. This was illustrated in terse and forcible language; and the lecturer especially instanced the battle of Waterloo, where it was not the daring of any *part* of the British, but the united and desperate charge of the whole army which had defeated the enemy. The lecturer expatiated largely upon the beneficial effects of brotherly love between Christians of all denominations, as likely to bring about the desired union in Christianity, against which many unconverted persons were prejudiced because of the dissention and disagreement which they saw amongst its professors. The lecture was attentively listened to throughout, and received many cordial rounds of applause. At its conclusion the Rev. R. Boag, in a short complimentary speech, moved the usual vote of thanks, which, having been seconded by Mr. Garrick, was carried by acclamation. After a few words from the Chairman, the doxology was then sung, and the meeting broke up.

St. Andrew's Cathedral.—The committee have recently taken a contract for finishing the western gable, putting on the mullions and tracery of the west window, and carrying up the towers to the height of the clerestry. This will cost about £2000, being about £400 more than the funds on hand, and the promises on which the committee can rely. No more stone work will be required until the roof is on. By this mail the slates and lead required will be sent for, and to meet this and other expenses of the roof, the committee will have to rely upon the results of future appeals to the public.

The Indian Relief Fund.—Since the last report, several small sums have continued to come in from country districts, so that the Treasurer, after paying printing bills, clerical assistance, &c., has £1100 in hand. There are still several small sums to come in.

Gold! Gold!! Gold!!!—On Wednesday evening last, a few persons, desirous of testing the truth of the reports in circulation respecting traces of gold in the neighbourhood of Kiama, met at the Kiama Hotel, for the discussion of the instances of gold-finding reported by different parties. Mr. Wolfe was called to the chair, and having had some practical experience in quartz-working, he was enabled to give many useful hints touching the subject of enquiry. Several parties who have been at the diggings, took part in the discussion, *pro* and *con*. Some spots were openly named as bearing strong indications of the gold-yielding quartz. But we think it would be premature to give publicity to such named places until further steps be taken.—*Kiama Examiner*.

Type-founding in New South Wales.—The development of the pastoral and agricultural resources of this colony has undoubtedly been rapid and wonderful; the additions to our architecture during the past few years have been substantial, and, in many instances, beautiful; enterprise has fished in a thousand channels with more or less success, and, considering the many attractions which present themselves in a new country such as this, it is pleasing to find that in many branches art has not lagged behind—that we have not only artists but also those who can produce the tools by means of which the workman can turn his skilled-labour to account. Probably these remarks are as applicable to the art of printing, taken in its most extended sense, as to any other, for, in addition to our numerous printing offices we have now two typefoundries. One of these, that of Messrs. Thomson and Son, has been now for twelve or fourteen years established in this city. The more recent firm is that of Messrs. Davies, Brothers. Their foundry is at Chippendale. A card containing specimens has just been issued from their establishment, containing a new pica, a long primer clarendon on a pica body, and a pica *erased* (for Bill purposes), cut for and under the direction of Mr. W. Hanson, Government printer. We understand that the dies and matrices of these specimens were cut upon the premises here; and, judging from the printed specimens, the type would be creditable to any foundry in the world.

Advance in Value of Wheat.—The very limited quantity of wheat now brought into the market has caused an advance in the quotations to 6s. per bushel at the mills; and as another party has offered 3d. per bushel over the mill prices, we suppose we are correct in stating their rate to be 6s. 3d. At the Yass Mills, the other day, some 400 or 500 bushels of Gundaroo wheat were purchased at 6s., and all the samples brought into town are readily disposed of at similar, if not slightly higher rates.—*Yass Courier*.

Wellington, 25th July.—A sale of Crown Lands took place this week at the Police Office. The amount of the sale could not have been less than £1000, which sum was realised for small farms, in from two acres up to forty acre lots.—*Bathurst Free Press*.

THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

By the Columbian.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY NEWS.

From 10th July to 9th August, 1858.

Saturday, 10th to 17th July.

A startling event has occurred since we last wrote. There had been two or three accidents on the Northern and Southern Railways not attended with loss of life. There had even, on the last-mentioned line, been one death—that of a drunken man, who fell asleep on the rails after nightfall. But for this neither the railway officials nor the railway itself could be found fault with. On Saturday morning, however, there was a terrible accident on the Southern line, the cause of which is still involved in some mystery. The up-train which was to have arrived in Sydney at half-past nine a.m., was passing Haslam's Creek, a little beyond Homebush, when one of the horse-boxes which lay next the engine got off the rail, and the strain which ensued caused the engine and tender to break away. The engine, of course shot rapidly ahead, and the train ran on for some distance alone, from the force of its previous speed. The rails were straight for a short distance, but then came a slight curve, and when the carriages reached this point they shot off the line, two of them, with the horse-boxes, being precipitated over a steep embankment. Two persons were killed on the spot, Mr. George Want, a highly respectable attorney of this city, and Mrs. Hackett, of Prospect, wife of a fruit grower. By the death of Mr. Want, one of the most extensive and flourishing business connections in the colony has necessarily been placed in some confusion, and this difficulty would have been far greater had it not happened that the senior partner, Mr. R. J. Want, M.L.C., left a power-of-attorney with Mr. Billyard, the Civil Crown Solicitor, in virtue of which the latter has assumed the conduct of the business. Mrs. Hackett, who was much esteemed by her friends and neighbours, has left a family of ten children behind her. Besides those two deaths there were thirteen persons wounded or contused—seven very seriously, six slightly. On the same day an inquest was held upon the dead bodies, before the coroner of Parramatta, and a verdict was returned exculpating the railway officials from every shadow of blame. The haste and comparative privacy of this enquiry, however, has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction. The matter has been taken up in the Assembly, and after some sharp skirmishing a committee of enquiry has been appointed, to which committee power to send for persons and papers has been given. An investigation has been made by order of the Chief Commissioner of Railways, but even by this means little has been done as yet to satisfy the doubts and fears of the public. The conclusion at present pointed out is, that the first horse-box oscillated heavily in consequence of not being screwed to the one which followed, and that this oscillation caused it to leave the line; but there seems evidence to shew that it was fastened in a manner which is in England generally considered secure. There is clearly a large scope for further enquiry, not alone among the officers and servants of the railway, but any other persons capable of affording sound practical information.

The case of the "Sutton," to which we have formerly alluded, has been again under discussion. The papers relative to the alleged "kidnapping" of Kingsmill islanders by the master of this vessel have been laid upon the table, and will shortly, we presume, be before the public. The charge seems, so far as we can gather it, to have been really one of the most serious nature. The whole transaction was objectionable enough in any case—too close an approach to the prohibited slave trade to be creditable for vessels under the British flag to be engaged in, even if not wholly unlawful. But there was an accusation not only of carrying off a large number of Kingsmill islanders upon false pretences, but of doing the same thing to two white men. This matter has been before the Crown Law Officers, but no steps, it is said, can be taken, because both the accuser and accused have left the colony. But how is this? Was the Government left in ignorance of this matter until after the parties chiefly concerned had got beyond reach, or were these parties suffered to depart while the "correspondence," neatly bandaged in red tape, was passing from pigeon-hole to pigeon-hole? If the latter should turn out to be the case, there has been gross neglect on the part of the Government. We await the publication of these papers with considerable curiosity. It must, however, be carefully borne in mind that the charges against the captain of the Sutton are at present purely *ex parte*. Too much credit must not be attached to them until the other side be heard. But it is of the deepest importance that this matter should be sifted to the bottom. Rumour states that in some quarter or another there is at least one other pending speculation of the same nature. If it be so, other islands will probably be resorted to, and new enmities created against the white traders. Unfortunately, it is upon the innocent that their vengeance nearly always falls. The recent and apparently unaccountable slaughter of a shipmaster at Eddystone Island was meant, there can scarcely be a doubt, as an act of reprisal for some piece of cruelty or fraud to which previous white visitants have subjected them.

The first stone of a new Temperance Hall, to be erected in Pitt-street, was laid on Wednesday by Miss Denison, daughter of his Excellency the Governor-General. Every possible effort was made to render the affair an imposing one, and these efforts were very successful. Prior to the ceremony, the youthful "Bands of Hope" traversed the principal streets headed by the German band and by their own banners. The ceremony itself was followed by an oration from the Rev. Mr. Beazley and an address from Sir William Denison. In the evening there was a soiree, at which nearly 1200 persons attended. The voluntary subscriptions which were gathered during the day in aid of this enterprise amounted to £100.

On the same evening (Wednesday), the usual monthly meeting of the New South Wales Philosophical Society was held in the hall of the Australian Library. His Excellency the Governor-General presided, and there was a full attendance. Dr. Roberts read the second part of a very learned and instructive paper "On the Poison Apparatus of Venomous Snakes, with a description of some of the species found in this colony." The first portion had been read before the Society in October last; since that time Dr. Roberts had, as he stated, tried a variety of experiments upon poisonous serpents, and some whose bite was almost innocuous. The result he detailed at considerable length, and with great clearness. Dr. Roberts next treated of the classification of snakes, described their food, the different modes of destroying their prey, and the process of engorgement. He had kept four venomous snakes, of different classes together, and they appeared to live harmoniously. A couple of rats were introduced, which the serpents almost immediately attacked, but although struck, the rats seemed for a brief space, not to feel any evil effects; they then attempted to run, but made a sudden pause, fell over in convulsions, and expired. A frog, put into the same cage, was also struck; it afterwards bled a little from the wound, but seemed not to suffer otherwise. The vindictive bite of a snake, said Dr. Roberts, was instantaneous in its effects; that inflicted when killing prey operated gradually, and the serpent generally held on to its victim, notwithstanding all the efforts it might make to shake it off. Some serpents did not bite unless assailed, whilst others were so bold that they would chase a man, whether on horseback or foot. The poison of one or two species was very powerful, and, when imbibed into the system, the fourth part of a minim produced death. Dr. Roberts also particularised their places of resort; some preferring, water, others trees, some the sand, bush, and crevices of rocks. Those that take to the water often lay on its surface to bask in the sun's rays; these lived quite as well on the land. The lecture was illustrated by a profusion of well executed drawings, and by living and preserved specimens, many of which were exceedingly beautiful both in form and colour. In the course of a conversation which ensued, upon the locomotive action and powers of serpents, it appeared to be the general impression that they made progress by the ends of their ribs. A good deal of information was elicited tending to throw light on that and other matters relating to the natural history of serpents, which Dr. Roberts confessed were surrounded with difficulties. Dr. F. W. Rayner, of H. M. S. Herald, exhibited three remarkable fine specimens of the marsupial family, procured during the late surveying cruise of that ship. These were an opossum (*phalangista*), from King George's Sound; a bandicoot (*perameles*), from Shark's Bay, Western Australia; and a kangaroo rat (*bettongia*), also from Shark's Bay. Five months ago, when the rat was captured, its pouch was just beginning to develop, and, when examined, was found perfectly empty; shortly after a lump about the size of a common bean was felt in it; there is now a young rat fully as large as a man's fist. These specimens were much admired.

The half-yearly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday. The report showed that the Chamber had been pretty active during the past six months, and it gave rise to some discussion, particularly upon the all-important subject of mail communication. This report was approved, and the committee was empowered to expend £100 during the next half-year, for the purpose of getting accurate weekly returns of imports and exports from the Customs' department.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company was held yesterday, at twelve o'clock. The report, which was very satisfactory, was unanimously adopted. The net profits realised during the half-year amounted, it was shown, to £24,764 0s. 6d. A dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 5s. per share was declared, which is equal to 17 per cent. per annum. The reserved fund was increased by the sum of £4000, and now amounts to £48,000, or 20 per cent. upon the paid-up capital. The profit and loss account was increased from £1363 13s. 3d. to £1750 2s. 8d. Mr. Charles Kemp was elected a director, in the room of Mr. J. E. Ebsworth, whose term of office had expired. Messrs. R. Jones and H. Gilbert Smith were re-elected auditors.

The state of business in the Supreme Court has been again the subject of a discussion in the Upper House. The correspondence between the Government and the Judges upon this subject has been called for, and promised; and the Solicitor-General, as the official mouthpiece of the Ministry in that branch of the Legislature, has been questioned as to what is to be done in this matter. The Solicitor-General admits the importance of the subject, and the necessity for speedy relief; but he says that the Government has done all it can in getting a committee of enquiry appointed by the Assembly. We allow that this may be true of the Cabinet as a whole, but we cannot admit that the Minister to whom the duty of attending to this matter peculiarly belongs has been proved to have properly attended to that duty. Looking at the time which has elapsed since the committee was appointed, and to the circumstances which called for its appointment, we unhesitatingly say that the delay of its report to the present hour is a monstrous piece of negligence, and as the Attorney-General is the leading member of this committee, it is upon him that the chief blame in this matter must, *prima facie*, rest. What has he done to expedite the business of the committee—to render its labours thoroughly effective, and to bring them to a speedy close? It was a matter of gossip that our last Attorney-General (Mr. Darvall) had anything but a liking for work. Judging, however, from outward appearances, he seems to have been a most laborious and painstaking individual compared to his successor. But the fact probably is that, as the presence of Mr. Martin in the Cabinet is an absolute necessity to his colleagues, he thinks that he does quite enough in giving them the light of his countenance and the benefit of his voice in the Executive Council Chamber and in the Assembly. Such of the duties which attach to his post as Minister of Justice, as require unseen and unpraised application, are very likely regarded as a mere bore.

Saturday, 17th to 24th July.

Recent arrivals from California have brought the news of another gold discovery. This time, however, it is within British Dominions that the precious metal has "turned up." The scene of the discovery is the country near Fraser's River, a short distance inland from Vancouver's Island, and just beyond the southern boundary line between the Hudson's Bay territory and the United States. The extent of this gold-field has not yet been ascertained, but of its richness there is little room for doubt, as there is a somewhat unwilling confirmation of the fact in the Californian journals, coupled with expressions of fear that it will occasion a large emigration from their own country to the Tom Tiddler's ground of the Britishers. But in all probability many new gold-fields will be discovered in the same region, some of them on the United States side of the frontier, and some further North. The Russian possessions in North America are close at hand, and even if gold be not discovered within their limits they cannot fail to be commercially advantaged by these new discoveries. If the dominant power of the Hudson's Bay Company had not been already broken, these discoveries would soon crush it. This power has at present but a shadowy existence, and must fall before the advance of such a population as new gold-fields are sure to attract. The Company seek, it is said, to impose harsh conditions upon the miners, and the latter seem fully disposed, when strong enough, to set all these regulations at defiance. The result must be that the Crown will step in for the preservation of order, and for a development of the mineral treasures of the land upon terms equitable to the diggers. It is probably by this means that the vast and splendid country which has been so long a mere hunting ground for the officers and dependents of the Hudson's Bay Company, will become gradually settled. Of course, Brother Jonathan has already began to talk about "annexation." But this is mere *bosh*. Nothing so much sullies, in an international point of view, the unquestioned and unquestionable greatness of the North American Union, as this continued chatter about annexation—this piratical longing for other men's lands, which is evinced by a certain class of turbulent spirits whenever public attention is attracted to any new and rich field for enterprise, or to the superior political importance of any particular island or country. People who know nothing of the American constitution and laws are apt to confound the designs of this plundering class with the policy of the Government. Nothing could be more erroneous. We were once very much amused by reading an avowal from an American of high name, that he was friendly to "Lawful Filibustering." What on earth could he mean? As we understand this queer term "Filibuster," it applies to men who enter a neutral country with a view either of inciting its inhabitants to revolution, and of uniting with them for a share of the plunder; or of making war, in the good old free-booting style, upon their own account. They are rascals and thieves all, and ought to be hanged like onions—fifty in a bunch. But to return to the new gold-field near Vancouver's Island,—one thing pretty certain is, that if it should turn out to be an extensive one, there will speedily be a large introduction of Chinese there, by way of the Sandwich Islands. This rising little State will in such a case gain more from these later discoveries than it has even done by those in California. Among the recent news from that quarter one item seems to have attracted considerable attention. This is the fact of a new treaty having been recently signed between the Government of France and that of the Hawaiian (Sandwich) Islands. As the exact provisions of this treaty had not transpired, and as there had recently been large and costly presents of plate, &c., from the Emperor to his Hawaiian Majesty, and other interchanges of courtesy, a fear arose that the French were seeking to establish a protectorate. This fear has been openly expressed in the leading columns of one of our Melbourne contemporaries, and the aggressive movements of the French in other quarters, has been pointed at as confirmatory of it. We most fully admit that the general movements of the French in the Pacific require close attention—a much closer attention than has yet been bestowed upon them. But we are in a position to state, upon authoritative information, that there is not the slightest ground for fearing the establishment of a French Protectorate in the Sandwich Islands. The treaty just signed is one of amity, and for the settlement of the tariff. France and Great Britain are formally pledged—not only as against other powers, but each against the other, to maintain the independence and neutrality of the archipelago in question. Russia, on account of the proximity of its American possessions, has given its adherence to the same policy, and the Government of the United States has at length taken decided steps to check the designs of such of its subjects as appear to have filibustering designs in this direction.

The City Council has began to turn its attention a little more seriously of late to the disgraceful state of the public thoroughfares. Probably it is the abuse and ridicule which have latterly been heaped upon the heads of the aldermen in all quarters that have at length roused them into action. Never before were the streets of the city in such a condition. Many of them were reduced to the aspect of canals of mud—perfect sloughs of despond. All were more or less broken up into deep ruts and mud holes. Had the rainy weather lasted much longer, several of the principal thoroughfares would have become absolutely impassable. So much for the efficiency of an elected "talking" body. Never in the days of the old City Commission were the streets so grossly neglected; but we have some hope that the aldermanic body will at length mend not only the public ways, but its own. At all events the aldermen will be allowed a little longer trial before a general yell is raised for their dismissal, and the division of their work among boards of practical men. We are glad to find that the Government, although it proposes to create a trust for the conservation of Hyde Park, and other places of public resort, will not give that trust to the City Council. We suggested long since—when the subject was first mooted in the municipal body itself—that it would be better and safer to commit their duty to a distinct body of trustees. This is, in fact, the course, which, according to the Solicitor-General's statement, a few evenings ago, the Government propose to take.

The annual meeting of the Australian Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday evening, in the Chamber of Commerce, under the presidency of his Excellency Sir William Denison. According to the report, which was then read and adopted, the affairs of this admirable association appear to have progressed very favourably. We regret to perceive, however, that one or two of those who shared in its foundation, and its earliest struggles, seem either to have retired from a share in the management or to have been shouldered out by new men. The principal subject under discussion, during the evening, was the proposed model farm. It is suggested, it will be remembered, that a part of the Parramatta Domain should be granted for this purpose, and that the necessary funds should be obtained partly by voluntary subscription, and partly by a Parliamentary grant. But a basis must be laid by the former means, before the latter aid can be applied for. £900 have been already raised, it was said, but £2000 more are wanting, and new and strenuous exertions to raise this amount were asked for. We wish every success to these efforts, but we must candidly say that, under all the circumstances, we consider this success doubtful. It is worthy of consideration, whether the Society had not better revert to the more economical plan of an experimental garden, which was part of its original programme.

The parishioners of St. Philip's have determined upon erecting a memorial to their late esteemed pastor—the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper, in the new and beautiful church of that parish.

The Parliamentary business during the week has comprised a little more of real work than usual. The Electoral Bill gets on very slowly in the Assembly, and nearly every other measure is shelved to make way for it, but as some compensation for this tardy advancement, it is being considerably improved and liberalised in many of its details. The bill for imposing a tax upon Chinese immigrants has been partially discussed in the Upper House, and will be further discussed there on Tuesday evening. It appears most probable that it will be dealt with in this chamber in the manner which we have all along advocated, namely, that it will be sent to a committee with instructions to take evidence and report as to the best mode of regulating immigration of this character. It is quite clear, we take it, that mere taxation, even if it were made more oppressive than it is at present proposed, would not wholly stop the Chinese from coming here. And if a large immigration of males alone be peculiarly objectionable, a money contribution by these men will not make it less so. The object ought to be to *regulate* the introduction of the Chinese; not only to care for their sanitary condition during the voyage and on their arrival, but to compel, if possible, the introduction of a proportionate number of females. These are subjects calling for the interposition of a parliamentary committee. Evidence must be carefully taken and placed upon record—mere *exparte* statements are of little value, from whatever quarter they may come. There was a very interesting little debate in the Legislative Council last night on the subject of grand juries. One of the members—Mr. Forbes—brought forward a proposition affirmatory of the superiority of this old constitutional tribunal over the present system of leaving to the Attorney-General of the day the right of deciding whether or not a man who has been committed by the magistrates shall be really sent to trial—whether or not, in fact, the evidence discloses "a case" against him. But after able addresses from the Chief Justice and from Mr. Wise, proving beyond question that our system was the best, the motion was withdrawn.

The presence of Mr. G. V. Brooke at the Prince of Wales Theatre during the week has afforded a real treat to the lovers of the drama. There have been nightly gatherings there of people who never ordinarily go near a theatre at all in Sydney.

Yesterday occurred one of those horrid deeds of violence which are happily far from common here. The victim was Mr. William Alden, an American by birth, having highly respectable connexions in Augustus, Maine, and chief officer of the American merchant ship Oliver Jordan, at present lying alongside of Macnamara's Wharf, Windmill-street. He was deliberately stabbed in the neck by an Englishman named John Moyse, a native of Lowestoft, in Suffolk, England, one of the crew of that vessel, who was at the time it is said, under the influence of liquor, although not to such an extent but that he was perfectly conscious of what he was about. The jugular vein was divided and death ensued in a very few minutes. The murderer threw away the knife, and running ashore across the stage or platform, which connected the vessel with the wharf, endeavoured to effect his escape. He was, however, immediately pursued, captured, and lodged in the nearest watch-house. The knife too, was soon afterwards found with its point broken off from contact with some of the neck bones. Moyse made no attempt to deny his guilt, but rather seemed to glory in it as an act of vengeance for some real or fancied injury which he had sustained at the hands of the murdered man.

Saturday, 24th, to 31st July.

The extension of the Great Northern line of Railway to the town of West Maitland was opened on Tuesday by his Excellency the Governor-General with, as is customary in such cases, not only a good out-door display of popular satisfaction, but a substantial dinner in the evening. Sir William Denison was greeted by addresses at Newcastle, at East Maitland, and at West Maitland. At the latter place, besides the address from the townsmen as a body, there were special addresses from the children and from the local friendly societies. It is scarcely necessary to say that all these addresses were responded to with due warmth and courtesy. The dinner was given at the Maitland School of Arts, the chair being occupied by Mr. B. Russell. There was, of course, the usual amount of health drinking and public speaking.

The seaman Moyse who, as mentioned in our last week's notes, deliberately murdered the chief officer of his ship, Mr. Alden, has been fully committed for trial by the verdict of a coroner's jury. It was at first reported that Moyse was under the influence of liquor when he committed this fearful crime, but that report was not borne out by the evidence at the inquest. The man might have been drinking, but not to such an extent as materially to weaken his mental power of distinguishing right from wrong. The act, so far as the evidence hitherto taken goes, appears to be one of wilful and deliberate homicide. No defence was attempted, but there was sufficient evidence of what the prisoner plainly considered a palliation of his guilt, namely, that he had cause of complaint against the murdered officer for having treated him harshly. All these matters will of course be more carefully and fully investigated at the trial. At present there is nothing, it must be admitted, to show that the deceased was a cruel or tyrannical man. But he was shown to have assaulted one of the seamen while at sea, and to have been in the habit of applying a peculiarly foul and exciting epithet towards them when they did not move smartly enough to please him. Far be it from us to say that these acts of misconduct, even admitting them to be most clearly established, would afford any excuse whatever for an act of wilful murder. We could not even admit that they would form any excuse for disobedience of orders or insubordination of any kind. The seaman's remedy is to appeal to the proper authorities, on his arrival in port, for relief from his servitude, and then, if he thinks fit, to demand the punishment of the officer. But still we cannot but regard this terrible affair as another of the many warnings which sea officers have had of the extreme danger of tyranny. We could never appreciate the argument that sailors require to be treated with a greater degree of harshness than landsmen—that they need the application of blasphemous or course language, and occasionally of blows, to stimulate them to work. No workman on shore who was worth his salt would submit for an instant to such treatment at the hands of an employer or his foreman. Why should sailors be thought less sensitive in these matters than landsmen?

The May mail has not yet arrived, and people have now ceased to expect it. There seems strong reason to believe, from the nature of our last advices upon the subject, that the existing contract for the conveyance of mails, via Suez and Ceylon, is about to be abruptly closed. This would be a matter of congratulation rather than regret, if we could feel sure that the interests of the colony, in this respect, would be properly cared for by the British authorities. But such is far from being the case. There has been from the first a palpable determination to hold the claims, interests, and wishes of the colony and the colonists as subordinate to imperial interests. We are, however, presumptuous enough to think that, having to pay for this service, we have a right to be served in the way we think best. If at the same time, without detriment to ourselves, we can aid the imperial service, so much the better. But if the interests of the colony require the adoption of a postal line which is less convenient to the British Government than that hitherto followed, these interests must be made to prevail. It is highly desirable, then, that there should be a firm, distinct, and unmistakeable expression of opinion upon this point from our Legislature, before the departure of the next mail. The popular verdict has long been pronounced in favour of the Panama line. Now is the time to insist upon that verdict being acted on.

The peculiar and somewhat ticklish nature of the relations between Great Britain and France have caused the arrival of the mail to be looked for with greater anxiety than usual, on the present occasion. The most extraordinary reports have been circulated at times during the week as to an approaching rupture between the two powers, and its results. We are not among those who have any fear of an immediate war between France and Great Britian. There is no present *casus belli* between the two nations in their corporate capacity. The acquittal of Bernard may have been an act by which the jurymen who tried him violated their oaths, and whether this is so or not most assuredly there was gross indelicacy in the immediate demonstration of popular feeling which followed the acquittal. It was a ruffianly desecration of the very temple of justice. But neither for the acquittal nor for the indecent demonstration which followed it is the British nation or its Government responsible. The latter did all it could by directing the prosecution, and by bearing the cost of it. The acquittal of Bernard was pronounced in due course of law, and, whether right or wrong, could not have been prevented.

But, although we fear no present danger, we *do* fear that the existing peace will not be lasting. The Emperor may be forced into an attitude of hostility by his people, who may regard the existing difficulties in India as affording a fine opportunity of satisfying that latent feeling of hostility which they unquestionably have against "perfidious Albion." The very question as to the laws of Britain, which has been raised by these recent events, may ultimately produce hostilities, not only with France, but with other continental Powers who have long been dissatisfied upon this point. The public authorities here ought, therefore, to be prepared for the worst. And yet, what preparations have been made? In the event of a war with France, or a renewal of our Russian difficulties, what is there to prevent the landing of a sufficient force by either Power, to substitute the tri-colour or St. Andrew's cross for the Union Jack? The Russians have extensive dominions upon the shores of the Pacific, and a fleet upon its waters. The French have formed a perfect cordon of posts across this region, some of which are in our immediate vicinity. And while all this has been doing neither British nor Australian statesmen have thought the matter worthy of the slightest attention. If proper defensive measures are adopted there is nothing to fear; but if there are no such measures there will be, in the event of a war, but little to hope. The insulted and illused Volunteer corps would be very useful at this juncture; but with fresh recollections of the neglect and insult which were the only reward of those who came forward in the defence of the country, few will be likely to place themselves in so humiliating a position. A Militia Bill will have to be resorted to. But when? Will the Government allow things to remain as they are, and make no defensive preparations, until they hear that war is actually declared, and that the next day may bring a hostile visit?

The committee on the late railway accident, appointed by the Assembly, has so far progressed in its work of investigation, as to arrive at a conclusion that the driver of the engine was blameable for not having checked its speed in due time when approaching the curve. He has accordingly been dismissed. Besides this committee, there has been, or is to be, an investigation by a Government board, so that the enquiries will be sufficiently searching to leave little chance of any defects in construction or management escaping undetected.

The Parliamentary proceedings during the week have not been particularly lively in either House. In the Legislative Council they have, as we expected, taken that course with the Chinese Immigration Bill, which we have all along maintained to be the correct one—that of referring it to a select committee. In the Assembly things remain pretty much the same. There has been a little progress in various matters and measures, but nothing of moment has been completed.

There was a meeting at St. Paul's schoolroom, Redfern, in the beginning of the week, in support of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at which the Bishop of Sydney presided. There have been other meetings in various places, and upon various subjects, not calling for any special notice.

Saturday, 31st July, to Monday, 9th August.

The Supreme Court has sat this week in its criminal jurisdiction, but with an unusually light calendar. There were, in fact, but eight cases for trial. One of these was that of the seaman Moyse, for murdering the chief officer of the ship in which he was serving—the Oliver Jordan. He was convicted of wilful murder, but with a recommendation to mercy from the jury. No substantial reason having been assigned for this recommendation, the Chief Justice, in passing sentence of death upon the prisoner, held out no hope that any effect would be given to it.

The expedition in search of Dr. Leichhardt, commanded by Mr. Gregory, has been unsuccessful. Its results are briefly stated in the following extract from a letter from Mr. Gregory, written in South Australia, which he and his party had reached, and from whence they propose returning to Sydney by sea.

> After leaving the settled country at Moreton Bay, we shaped our course to the Victoria River, and searched as minutely as practicable all the spots where the missing party might have encamped, but only succeeded in finding one marked tree, in longitude 146°C, on the left bank of the Victoria. The mark was perfectly distinct, being an L cut through the bark of a large tree; and there were also the stumps of some sapling poles which had been cut either for tent poles or placing the packs upon, but a high flood had swept over the place and all traces of his horse or cattle quite obliterated.
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> Beyond this, no trace whatever could be found, though especial search was made at the junction of the Alice River, and the country had suffered so much from long drought, that even in the river there was no water for spaces of more than twenty miles; the back country was quite impracticable, and more than half the trees had perished. We therefore went down to the "Thompson River," and traced it up to the tropic, but were compelled to return from want of water and grass. We then followed the Victoria downwards, as it was possible that the obstacles we had met might have also driven Leichhardt to turn southward. This course brought us to "Cooper's Creek" of Sturt, and we eventually traced the waters, or rather the dry channel, of the Victoria River into Lake Torrens, and reached one of the outside cattle stations which have been lately formed near Mount Hopeless, which was the extreme north-east point of Mr. Eyre's route, thus solving one of the problems of Australian geography, which has hitherto baffled so many explorers.
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> As regards the character of that portion of the interior which we have traversed, I can say nothing favourable, as it is one vast level desert, partially covered by scrub, and destitute of water, except where the larger watercourses which rise in the hills on its boundaries traverse the vast plains of mud, which in summer are so deeply cracked by the sun as to be almost impassable, and when it does chance to rain, are deep bog. Grass scarcely exists, and our horses had to live on decayed weeds for many weeks, and it was only in consequence of a heavy shower, which refreshed the vegetation, that we escaped from so fearful a country with the loss of one horse.
>
> As regards the fate of Dr. Leichhardt, since I have seen the country he intended to traverse, I am more confirmed in the opinion that he has perished from want of water, having probably pushed back so far from the river that both men and horses have been too much exhausted to be capable of retracing their steps, especially as the level nature of the surface allows of shallow puddles of water collecting during thunder-showers which would enable a party to push even a hundred miles into the desert plains; but, as they dry up again in a few days, return would be impossible, and nothing but a succession of showers could prevent their perishing from thirst. And I feel thankful to that Providence which has protected us from such perils as we have been exposed to during our journey through so fearful a country as that we have just traversed.

Since this letter was made public, however, a long and able communication upon the same subject, from the pen of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, has appeared in the columns of the *Herald*, which goes to show that there is a strong probability of Mr. Gregory's conclusions being erroneous. Mr. Clarke is convinced that Dr. Leichhardt never passed in the direction where Mr. Gregory has searched for his remains, but attempted to skirt the desert on its northern edge. This matter, therefore, is still involved in painful obscurity; in which it will probably remain until the advancement of pastoral enterprise in the interior, regions hitherto untraversed will become comparatively well known, and some "squatting" pioneer will come unexpectedly upon a clue to the fate of the adventurous and deeply lamented explorer.

The May mail has arrived when everybody had ceased to expect or think about it; believing that this and the June mail would come together. As we had fully anticipated, the news thus received was such as to allay all fears of any present rupture with France. The irregularities of the mail service, as at present managed, have been so gross, that few feel otherwise than gratified at the prospect of its speedy discontinuance. The extent to which the colony has been victimised in this matter has had a natural tendency to induce extra caution for the future. On Friday evening, a series of resolutions affirming the expediency of resorting to the Panama line was adopted in the Assembly, upon the motion of Mr. Parkes, with an additional proviso, inserted on the suggestion of Mr. Donaldson, that no contracts made by the Home Government should be recognised here until the colonial authorities had confirmed them. It will not again, therefore, be possible to sacrifice colonial to imperial interests, as has before been most deliberately done. The readiness with which men of all shades of politics have joined on this occasion to enforce a particular course of action, shows the great importance they attach to it. There was just a sufficient amount of dissent in the Assembly to render this junction of parties, and this general concurrence in opinion, still more manifest.

There have been repeated rumours of disturbances between the white settlers and the aborigines in the Northern districts. The attention of the Assembly has even been attracted to them, but everything is of a vague character. It is undeniable there have been some brutal murders by the blacks; but on the other hand there are countercharges or ill-treatment against the whites. The official enquiries which are in progress will not improbably lead to the disclosure of many trying scenes of frontier life, of which our quiet citizens have very little notion. It is difficult to make the arm of the law felt in those distant regions, but whenever this can be done, justice should be *firmly* administered. While on the one hand the exercise of any brutality towards the roving aborigines should be severely punished, the men of this race who have committed what they perfectly well know to be crime meriting punishment should have that punishment awarded to them. A maudlin sympathy with the "poor blacks" which goes to the extent of shielding the latter from punishment for crime is sheer injustice and cruelty to the white victims. It operates, too, most injuriously in the end, against the blacks themselves; for if the frontier men find that the Courts of Justice will inflict no adequate punishment upon aborigines guilty of violence, they will be apt to take the law into their own hands. An aboriginal native from Grafton was convicted at the Criminal Court, last week, of a most ferocious assault, and received an award of punishment so thoroughly inadequate to the offence which he had committed that all who heard the sentence were fairly startled. The Court room was pretty full, and from every little group, as the people scattered outside, might be heard comments too strong for repetition. The native—rejoicing in the cognomen of Pumpkin—came armed and naked, upon a highly respectable married woman near her own house—she was alarmed, and called for her husband, who was fortunately at work within hearing—but the sable ruffian knocked her down, planted both knees on her chest, and threatened to cut her throat if she was not quiet—she still continued to scream, however, and seeing the husband hastening to her aid, Mr. Pumpkin ran away. The fellow was properly convicted of an assault only, for there was no direct evidence of felonious intent. But who can doubt, for an instant, that the ruffian would have proceeded to further violence could he have succeeded in staying the woman's cries, or if he had not been frightened away by the approach of her husband? Well, for this most savage attack the fellow was sentenced to but three months' imprisonment in Sydney gaol! Any young street *gamin* who picked a pocket would have had twice as much punishment. We must not be understood as desiring to reflect upon the Judge who passed this sentence—Mr. Justice Therry. We are quite sure that he acted conscientiously. He regarded the man as a mere savage—little better than a wild beast; yet, with a love of the free air which would render any long term of imprisonment almost equivalent to a sentence of death. But we cannot admit the sufficiency of these palliations. The black knew quite well that he had committed a heinous crime, for he had a notion that he was going to be hanged. He was, as he stood in the dock, admitting the assault in broken English, and stated that "he ran away when the whiteman came," at the very time that the farce of leaving to the jury the question of identity was being gone through. The *possibility* of his health being affected, ought not have induced the award of an inadequate punishment. If it was found that he was likely to die if imprisoned for a longer period, it would be time enough when that was presented to sue out a remission of sentence for him. It is better and safer, we submit, for a Judge to award a punishment proportionate to the offence, and not to speculate as to its possible results.

A long pending discussion among the members of the School of Arts, on the necessity of providing better buildings for the operation of that institution, was this week brought to a close. That there was a necessity for some improvement was admitted by all; but there has been a very great difference of opinion as to how this was to be effected. The committee proposed to borrow money upon the present buildings, and not only to repair and improve them, but to erect several additions. Others thought that it would be better to sell these buildings, and to erect a new one on a fitting site to be purchased for that purpose. Ultimately, both these plans were rejected, and it has been decided that any additions to be made shall be erected to the front of the street (where no large additions will be at present practicable) so as form part of a new structure to be eventually raised on the present site.

The operations of the Young Men's Christian Association have been removed to its new premises in Bathurst-street. This event was celebrated by a large social meeting, with the usual accompaniments of a little tea, and a good many eloquent speeches. This admirable institution has, we are happy to state, made very great progress. It is, as our readers are doubtless aware, of much the same character as the School of Arts—that is to say, it has its lectures, library, &c.; but its main object is to render instruction the basis in the minds of its members of sound Christian principles and feelings.

The police have been hunting in and impounding all the stray goats. These creatures are so destructive, when they are allowed by their owners to range so thoroughly unchecked, that they had become an intolerable nuisance, for which there was no other remedy than that which has been now applied. Those whose goats have been thus caught straying, can have them back on paying "smart" money; but if not claimed, they are sold. If this practice be adhered to, not only in this city, but in all the suburbs, the nuisance will be speedily abated; but if there be any relaxation, all that has been previously done will be useless.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

This Church is erecting for the Presbyterian congregation under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Macintosh Mackey, LL.D.

The contractor, Mr. Alston, commenced the mason work in October last, and the building now progresses rapidly and satisfactorily towards completion, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Rowe, the architect, so much so that tenders have been invited for the roofing of church and finishing vestry and session-house, which will be commenced at once. The tower will be finished in three weeks for the commencement of the spire.

The style of architecture of this church is of that period of Anglican Ecclesiastical architecture, known as decorated, or more correctly, "Curvilinear Gothic," the Edwardian period of church architecture in England. The building is generally admired and acknowledged a splendid instance of admirable taste. The flowing stone tracery of the windows, the grouping contour of the mouldings in every situation in which they may occur, the delicacy of the carving, beautifully and accurately designed from natural foliage, the whole appear as a masterpiece of masonic and constructive art of ecclesiastical architecture of the fourteenth century.

The general arrangement of the church, when completed, will be as follows:—

A flight of six broad steps, each fifty feet long, leads to a platform four feet above the level of Castlereagh-street, on which the church will stand; in the centre, in front, is the tower and spire, forming with its large doorway the grand central entrance, and which is flanked, on either side, by an entrance porch, each with a large doorway richly moulded; the interior of the tower is 15 feet square, and each porch 8 feet square; and each communicating with the tower by a large archway, in all forming spacious entrance lobbies to the church. The internal dimensions of the church are: length 76 feet, width 45 feet 6 inches, and height 25 feet. All the passages or aisles in the interior of the church will be 4 feet wide, and will be paved with ornamental tiles; the seats, with bench ends, are raised one step above the aisles, and are all 2 feet 8 inches from centre of back to centre of back, and each adult will be allowed 1 foot 6 inches in length of seat, or making the accommodation of ground floor 620 adults; the gallery accommodation is calculated on the same data, and will contain 300 adults, besides seats for children. The front of the gallery, which is of decorated Gothic woodwork, is in harmony with the general design of the Church, and will be of polished cedar, supported on carved cedar columns and spandrils, and will be approached by a double cedar staircase in tower, and by a door through tower wall. The pulpit and precentor's desk will stand on a platform eighteen feet long and twelve feet wide, and two feet six inches above the floor of church; the body of the pulpit will stand on Gothic arches with columns and foliage capitals, will be framed of colonial or ornamental woods, carved with a sounding dome over, and with winding stairs on each side. The windows on each side of the pulpit will be of mosaic coloured glass, introducing the motto of the Church of Scotland, and stained glass will be introduced into the borders of all the other windows throughout the church. The ceiling will be a flat panelled deal ceiling, divided by large and small moulded ribs, and which will be relieved by pollichromatic colouring in diaper. From the church two doorways open—one into the Session House, being a room 25 feet long and 12 feet wide, and the other into the vestry, 12 feet long and 10 feet wide, communicating together and both having yards.

The ventilation will be effected by means of thirty-six cast iron ventilating gratings, 6 inches in diameter, let into the wall of church beneath the floor joists, the joists themselves being four feet above the ground, and the riser or step being perforated by quatrefoil throughout. The ceiling is so arranged as to allow an open space between all mouldings, and between the panels and mouldings, so as to allow a free egress of all heated and vitiated air into the roof. On the ridges of the roof are four ventilating louvre cowls, so as to allow this vitiated air to escape into the open atmosphere, fresh air being freely admitted by the air grating below the floor.

The exterior of tower is twenty-one feet square, independent of the buttresses; the height of the platform on which the tower stands is four feet; the height of the tower to the top of cornice, is sixty-two feet; the height of spire to top of stone finial, is seventy-two feet; and the height of vane is eight feet—making in all 146 feet.

Wesleyan Church Extension.—A public meeting for this object was held at the Bourke-street Wesleyan Chapel, on Friday evening, 23rd July. Mr. Houlding in the chair. The chairman explained to the meeting that an increase of chapel accommodation and of preachers, was called for in every direction; and that, in order to provide for such increase, it would be necessary to augment the Wesleyan Church Extension Fund. The Rev. S. Ironside entered into some details in reference to the necessities existing for a vigorous effort to sustain this fund, and in the absence of published reports of the receipts and disbursements relating to it, and of the success attending its operations in carrying the gospel to the scattered districts of the interior, gave some particulars gathered from the district financial minutes of previous years. The fund was originated in 1855, for the purpose of encouraging communities to secure to themselves pastoral service through its supplementary aid. To the extent that the fund would allow, a large measure of success had been accomplised. Several circuits that were created by means of grants in aid had been self-supporting, and in their turn were now assisting others. The contributions from all sources to this fund, for the year 1856, were £1600 16s. 2d.; for the year 1857, 1159 0s. 2d. These sums were inclusive of a grant of Government money of £650 in each year. It was stated by the speaker that an annual sum of at least £5000 could be well disbursed by this fund in extending the Gospel by the Wesleyan ministry in New South Wales. No less than ten additional ministers were needed; and five of their ministers, who had honourably fulfilled their probation, were now entitled by the usages of the connection to take to themselves a wife, but there were not houses for them, nor was furniture provided. The cost of building and furnishing preachers' houses was stated to be beyond the means of most of the circuits in this district, unless they could be assisted from this fund. Grants had been made from it each year, towards the rent of the minister's residence, and the grant had always been larger than the contribution. It was likely they might have to call upon the fund for assistance towards the settlement of their second minister. Their petition for aid would be more likely to succeed if they were able to show that, as a circuit, they had done what they could to sustain the fund. Their contributions, as a circuit, to the fund, during the years 1856 and 1857, were £71 18s. 3d., and their grants [from] it during the same period were £105. The Rev. J. Oram moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting desires to express its gratitude to the head of the Church for the encouraging measure of success with which it has pleased Him to crown the efforts of the Wesleyan Church for the promotion of scriptural religion in this colony." It was seconded by Mr. F. Garrick, and carried unanimously. The Rev. W. Clarke moved the following resolution:—"That, looking at the spiritual destitution of many parts of this colony, and considering the adaptation of Wesleyan Methodist agencies to the spread of the work of God, this meeting pledges itself to do its utmost to-night, and throughout the coming year, to raise the income of the Wesleyan Church Extension Fund." It was seconded by the Rev. J. G. Turner, and carried unanimously. A collection was then made, and the sum realised was announced to be about £10. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated, as it began, with singing and prayer.

Telegraphic Communication.—The line of telegraph wire has been completed nearly as far as Gundagai. The instruments are to be placed there and at Yass immediately, so that a valuable impulse will speedily be given to intercolonial communication, and our telegraphic relations with Melbourne. The continuation of the line to the junction at Albury, is to be prosecuted with as little delay as possible. It is rumoured that the Government have under consideration the construction of a line from Sydney to Bathurst, and a line from Sydney to the river Hunter.

Social Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association.—An inaugural social meeting of the members and friends of this active and useful society was held on Tuesday evening, August 3rd, at its new and commodious premises, near the corner of George and Bathurst streets, when, in the absence of the President (Mr. J. Fairfax) from illness, Mr. Alexander M'Arthur was placed in the chair. Tea was served to the company at 6 o'clock, after which the tables were cleared, the more intellectual portion of the business of the evening was commenced by an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. Reid. The chairman then proceeded to make a few observations to the meeting. On the platform near him we were glad to observe the ministers of the principal Protestant denominations—the Rev. Messrs. T. Smith, G. King, W. Cuthbertson, Samuel Ironside, Dr. Reid, R. A. Boag,—Slatyer,—Eggleston,—Millard, W. Farrar, R. Leigh, and others. The large room was densely crowded; at least 300 persons being present, who seemed all enthusiastic in the cause of the Association. The Chairman, in his address, regretted the absence of their president, and still more particularly its cause, stating his conviction that though not able to be with them in person, he was nevertheless present in intention and in spirit,—and trusting that he would soon be again amongst them as usual. He then gave the meeting a brief and interesting sketch of the first institution of the same character as the Young Men's Christian Association. He described the progress of the first society in its career of usefulness, the difficulties encountered and overcome by it, and the influence and advantages of which gradually became possessed, in illustration of their position, and as an encouragement for them to continue the exertions which had already been crowned with so much success. *Their* first meeting he was reminded took place on the 4th July, 1855, being convened in the house of Mr. J. Davis, several gentlemen amongst whom was the late truly venerable Archdeacon Cowper taking a lively interest in its early efforts. He rejoiced to say that the Young Men's Christian Association had never shown such vitality and prosperity as now. He hoped and trusted that public opinion would still continue to support it in Sydney, and that it would prove the parent of other associations of a precisely similar character in other parts of the colony. He was glad to see so large and so cordial a gathering of the friends of this institution, and desired to accept that circumstance as a good omen with reference to their removal from their former premises. The Rev. J. J. Millard then, in an instructive and pleasing speech, expatiated upon the objects of the association, and congratulated his rev. brethren and their assembled friends on this evangelical alliance which had thus brought them together. He referred also with exultation to the lectures which had been lately obtained, through the mediation of the lecture committee, from his Excellency the Governor-General, the Rev. Thomas Binney, and other gentlemen, and paid a graceful and well-merited tribute to the merits of the last lecture delivered, that on "Hedley Vicars," by the Rev. Thomas Smith, which, for manly eloquence and genius, and holy power, could not, he said, be surpassed. The Rev. Thomas Smith, who was very well received by the audience, then spoke with telling effect upon the nature of the Association generally. An interval followed, during which some verses of a hymn were sung by the meeting; after which, Messrs. Rigg, Leigh, Farrar, Lewis, and Eggleston, successively addressed the meeting at some length, in speeches which were much appreciated by all. It was announced towards the close of the proceedings that the Rev. Dr. Reid would kindly undertake to give a lecture on "Christian Unity." After this the Doxology was sung by all present, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson. The meeting then dispersed.

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ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN QUESTIONS.

WAR WITH FRANCE.

THE idea of war with a power like France is so formidable to every man acquainted with the resources and valour of that gallant nation, that any suggestion of its probability, from whatever quarter, must excite considerable discussion.

Our readers know that this journal has always opposed the childish notion about the extravagance of an outlay for the public defence. The talk upon this subject in our own little Parliament has exhibited an amount of ignorance, rashness, and folly disgraceful to the country. Every suggestion in favour of preparing for war has been scouted by our wise men and soothsayers. The naval and military forces sent to this country have been badly treated, and the British Government has been warned that we are not prepared to pay anything for protection. The present Ministry are deeply implicated in all these absurdities. Both in opposition and in power they have resisted or discouraged every attempt to provide for the contingencies of European politics. One member of the present Ministry maintained that if Scone were left to fortify itself so should Sydney be. Another Minister declared against voting one farthing on the principle, that the British nation was the owner of the soil, and was bound to protect her own property. He was thus like the skilful Hibernian mentioned by POPE, who, when told that the house was on fire, and that he had better get up, replied, "I don't care—I am only a lodger." However,—the recent promise of a young legislator has deeply impressed the public mind with our vast resources in the valour of the children of the soil. He has assured us that he is prepared to swim off to scuttle any vessel that may appear in our waters with hostile purposes. No doubt he will perform it with his pen in his ear.

We had, as all the world knows, or ought to know, an artillery corps and a regiment of riflemen. They were the standing joke of the small wits of the city. They indeed deserved great credit for their appearance and expertness, and would have required only moderate training to make them effective on an emergency. The artillery practice was pronounced good by authorities admitted to be judges—which we profess no to be. The dispersion of these corps was the work of our liberals. The few thousands of pounds they cost was represented as a perfect waste—a farce—a preparation for an imaginary danger—really a contribution for the special adornment of gentlemen playing at soldiers. So it went on until the Assembly refused by a small majority the necessary funds, and it did so by a sudden resolution, meant chiefly to secure a small party triumph over the Ministry of the day. Since this all thought of defence has vanished from the public mind. The Ministers have, it is true, talked of a Militia Bill, but we believe that they have no idea what it is to be or when it will be submitted. Such is the state of our defences, and now people, who have the least claim to raise a cry of danger, are filling the minds of the citizens with anxiety with respect to the policy of a power of late years our most cordial ally. We do not say that there is no danger. A danger must exist every moment to a dependency of a country like England, involved in frequent disputes with every nation on the earth. This is the price we pay for protection—for the reflection of her glory and for the indulgence of that warm and patriotic sympathy which we must ever feel with the country of our birth. Our fortunes are so associated, that we cannot but look with concern upon every movement which seems to portend hostilities, well knowing that a naval power would put forth its strength to destroy the colonial empire. Still we are not to forget that England is a great maritime power, and that her ships will soon be seen in every sea—that it is only by a sudden outbreak of war finding the dependencies unprepared, that they are exposed to any extraordinary perils. No one of course can tell the ultimate issue of a great war, or how many calamitous vicissitudes may attend it. We have not, however, lost faith in the flag of Britain, or in the courage of our marine.

We have made these observations because it is necessary to notice a topic upon which all are conversing. We however do so with the strongest hope, almost amounting to a full conviction, that the true interest of France and England will be the final guide of the statesmen of both, that those interests coincide—and that they are the interests of peace and of humanity. Our institutions differ, and we are not called upon to express admiration for those to whom we owe no allegiance; nevertheless, we are quite prepared to admit that if any man is entitled to be the master of the French Nation—to be the ruler of the French Empire—it is that man who, besides having the suffrages of the people, has hitherto governed with great steadiness and success, and who was acknowledged as his heir by the greatest soldier and statesman of modern times—one who ranks in history with its greatest heroes—whose reputation will rise with the progress of time, and who will be ultimately acknowledged by the world to have equalled CÆSAR as a warrior, and to have surpassed him infinitely as a statesman.

[Sydney Morning Herald, July 28.

THE CHECKS ON AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

THOSE who demand that every man shall have a vote, that the members shall be divided according to the population, and that the Assembly shall have vested in it the entire legislative power, point to the United States as their model and their guide. They fancy that they have silenced all objections to their scheme by referring to the Great Republic. We attach but little weight to the objections to American institutions founded upon social ebullitions, however disgraceful to the people. To us it appears a miracle that a mass of human beings, gathered under the circumstances which have collected the American population, should be so far subject to law and order as they are. In the States of Europe, the people have often shown equal violence, and have been guilty of equal crimes. The bursts of disorder in America are generally confined to some small section of the population, chiefly foreigners, and the inference we are inclined to draw is that, relying upon the power of the law, the consciences and the habits of the people, there is less preparation than in many other States to act by force; and thus, whenever an organised resistance appears, the constituted authorities are for the moment prostrated. Whenever we shall hear that an army is organised in opposition to the Federal Government near its centre, and that purposes are avowed to subvert its authority, we shall infer that the last hours of American liberty are come.

Whoever will turn to the Constitution of the United States, and to the various Constitutions of the separate States, will see that for the most part they have been far from adopted the unreserved democracy demanded by our so-called liberals. Fortunately, those who planted the first American States had long exercised freedom, and looked at the forms of a Constitution not as in themselves the object of public adoration, but simply as means to an end. Regarding chiefly the end to be effected, these fathers of American liberty did not run theories to an extreme, but paused wherever they found that the working of regular Government depended upon facts, and facts were in opposition to theories.

In a volume containing the Constitutions of the various States of America, recently issued at New York, we have ample proof of this. Take, for example, Maine—the first State mentioned in this volume. The area is 28,000 square miles, and its population was 583,000 in 1854. This Constitution was framed in 1819. The suffrage is universal, excepting paupers, wards, and untaxed Indians. The powers of Government are divided into legislative, executive, and judicial. By the Constitution the House of Representatives is to consist of not less than 100 nor more than 200 persons. Each town having 1500 inhabitants is to elect one member; 3750, is to elect two; 6750, is to elect three; each town having 10,500, is to elect four; each town having 15,000, is to elect five; each town having a population of 20,200 is to elect six, and each town having 26,250 is to elect seven; but no town is to be entitled to more than seven representatives. Towns and plantations duly organised, not having 1500 inhabitants, are to be classed as conveniently as may be into districts containing that number, and so as not to divide towns. The Senate consists of not less than twenty or more than thirty members. They are elected at the same time and for the same term as the representatives. When a law is passed by both Houses and presented to the Governor, he may return it with his objections, first, to the House in which it originated. If, notwithstanding his objections, two-thirds of that House agree to it, it must then be passed to the other House, and upon two-thirds consenting to it, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, it becomes law.

Our readers will oberve how this clause protects the minority, and how opposed it is to the theory of our reformers who would make a vote of one House decisive. The Executive Council of the Governor is chosen by the joint ballot of the Senators and Representatives. With their advice the Governor has all appointments, and is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the State. Thus the Ministers of the day are virtually *not merely a Ministry of the Lower, but also of the Upper House;* both, however, being elective by the people. The Upper House possesses the right of amending money bills, a usual power when both Houses are elected. No person holding office as Judge, Attorney-General, or Treasurer, can be a member of the Legislature. Alterations cannot be made in the Constitution without the consent of two-thirds of both Houses. Having resolved upon these changes, they are remitted for the consideration of the several constituencies, who vote upon them, and thereupon they are adopted or rejected. It will be seen that in this Constitution, established by one of the then largest States, many important exceptions are made to the theory of equal and unreserved popular domination. The truth is, that the scheme of government maintained on our Racecourse, and advocated in our theatres, and which is the subject of adulation with our popular orators would not work in any country for twelve months together. Thus, however democratic may be the sympathies with which a statesman undertakes to construct the government of a country, he soon finds that there must be interposed, in various forms, modifications of the scheme of "population squares."

The next constitution given in this volume is that of New Hampshire. The same divisions and functions of Government are adopted. The Senate consists of twelve members. They are elected for districts determined by the proportion of public taxes paid. The senators must not only have freehold property, *but must reside in the district for which they are chosen.* The Senate have the power to amend money bills. It is stated that the representation of the State shall be upon the principle of equality, and to give effect to this principle, it is provided, namely, that 150 rateable males may elect one representative; 450, two representatives, and so on in that proportion. This is surely very different to our scheme of partition. A provision is made that, wherever the number shall *not be* 150, and where they cannot be classed with any other town, then, upon the application of a majority of such town, parish, or place, a writ may be issued for selecting and sending a representative, thus granting a voice to the minority.

The Constitution of the State of Massachusetts, provides for two Houses, chosen by the inhabitants. It defines an inhabitant as a person who has a home in the place. The principle of distribution is the same as in the State of Maine, except that every town incorporated, although *not* having 150 rateable polls, may elect a representative. The qualification for voters is "*every male person (being 21 years of age, and resident of any particular town in this commonwealth for the space of one year next preceding) having a freehold estate within the same town of the annual income of £3, or any estate of the value of £60.*"

The taxes referred to by the Constitutions already mentioned *are direct taxes*, paid at the doors of the citizens, and not at the ports. The customs of the United States are the revenue of the Federal Government. Thus every man whose claims to vote in the affairs of the local Government is liable to direct taxation, and has in this a motive as well as a guarantee for the due performance of his functions as a citizen. We might continue these quotations, showing how false the impression that the Constitution of the States, as distinct from the constitution of the United States, confers upon all persons an equal vote and a representation founded upon the census. But the most important distinction between the system of the American Government, and that which is demanded in this country by our radical reformers, is in the Constitution of the supreme Government of the United States. We need scarcely go into the particulars of the United States Constitution at present. They are, or ought to be, familiar to our public men. It is well known that all the matters which relate to the commerce of the United States, their relations to each other, are subject to the Government at Washington, and that the Supreme Court of the United States has power to declare invalid any law which may be passed by the Congress inconsistent with the fundamental basis of the Federal Government. This system of checks and balances has preserved to the people of that country the blessings of regular government, notwithstanding the miscellaneous origin of the population, and the strong antipathies by which it has been so often disordered and disgraced.

Let us look for a moment at what our reformers demand here in a country almost as large as the United States, with a population scattered, engaged in employments which make attention to public affairs difficult, almost impossible; in a country where population is massed in a single county, or otherwise diffused sparsely over an immense and often impassable area. In this country it is proposed to give power simply by the rule of numbers—to remove all impediment of qualifications of voters, as well as representatives; to confine legislative power to one House—to make the resolutions of the Assembly final; to impose taxes through the agency of this Assembly alone, and to deliver it over to the spending of men who may happen to rule the populace of the city. Such is the scheme proposed by our friends of the people of whom some hold seats in the Cabinet! Assuredly, if they are successful, they will have accomplished a miracle—for all experience is against them. The style of government they invoke has never existed in the world but as a monster—unless under their auspices, it never will.

[Sydney Morning Herald, July 27.

THE SUFFRAGE.

SOME who join in the cry for manhood suffrage are under the impression that a large and desirable portion of the adult colonists is excluded from a voice in the election of representatives. By these persons it is not known that already the suffrage is so wide as to comprehend almost every man having a settled home—all coming under the definition of inhabitants; and that the plan proposed by the bill is no more manhood suffrage than any system which has preceded it. It may comprehend other persons, desirable or undesirable, but manhood suffrage it certainly is not. The present franchise is very comprehensive. Every man who has property—every man who has a dwelling, a lodging, or who has a salary of £100 a-year, that is, some £2 per week, is entitled to vote. How few are there having any settled occupation—having any domestic ties—having any permanent interest in the country, who are not included in one or the other of these denominations; and when to this range of suffrage we add another qualification, recently introduced—the miners' right—we comprehend every element of the population that can have any pretence to be consulted in the Government of a country. In this colony there are persons who have all their life called out at the foot of the hustings for "universal suffrage!" The name has therefore a charm for them which no reasoning will ever break. It carries them back thirty or forty years, and to their first lesson of patriotism. But universal suffrage has been long abandoned even by radical reformers, not insane, and is found to be a name without import. When it comes to be defined, the exceptions are so numerous as to make the name itself ridiculous. So far from being "universal," it excludes not only women, but all under a particular age; it excludes every shade of foreigner; it excludes paupers, and persons directly under the control of the Government, and indeed all others who may be supposed to excite the jealousy of the universalists. Manhood suffrage is also liable to many exceptions, especially in colonies, where the population is of a miscellaneous origin. It might be imagined, from the tone in which manhood suffrage is spoken of, that it is supposed to exist in some part of the world at least where men are in the enjoyment of constitutional liberty. In America, as we have already shown, it is connected with the payment of taxes in the States generally; and even where there is no property qualification for a voter, it is required that he should be *rateable* to the State—that is, that he should pay direct taxes, and in virtue of that payment establish his claim to vote at elections.

We have already stated that we attach comparatively little party consequences to the concession of manhood suffrage—so called—in this colony. Each party would have almost an equal chance of influencing or corrupting this kind of voters. The tendency of our political system could not, therefore, be predicted by the enlargement of the electoral roll. No doubt, it would serve the purpose of certain individuals who set up as leaders of the people. Whatever might be its operation in other parts of the country, they imagine that it would be certain to secure their predominance within the sphere of their patriotic glory. They suppose that it would be sure in the city to secure the return of members pledged to aggressions on capital—that kind of democracy which abhors everything above itself; not that which would elevate the mass by elevating society in general, but that which would beat down to the lowest level all who have risen above it. In the country, however, particularly in the pastoral and rural districts, other influences would be probably in operation, and thus the dominance of the "friends of the people" would be somewhat more problematical. This desire to place power in the hands of the ignorant, and those who have no property to protect, can only be attributed to an inveterate prejudice, where it is not ascribable to less respectable motives. No man who reflects upon the state of society, and who considers how men are influenced, can imagine that a country will be safe which is governed by its ignorance, and not by its intelligence,—governed by the people who have nothing, and not by those whose industry and capital have contributed to its wealth—by men who have just arrived, and not by those who have already fixed themselves upon the soil and made it their permanent home. It is impossible that any man possessing common intelligence can think that from such an origin good laws can proceed, or that a just Government can be maintained, that public credit can be upheld, and that we can look forward with confidence to the progress of the country. Let every man vote who has fixed himself upon the soil—who has given any pledge of his interest in it—who has shown any determination to undertake the responsibility and perform the duties of citizenship. Let every man who has a home, however humble, have a voice in the election of members. His interest, however small, is great to him, and his patriotism may be as intelligent and as genuine as the highest and the best; but how is it possible for men to have any real interest in the welfare of a country, who are floating over it, who do not give themselves any concern about it, excepting during the orgies of a canvass or an election, who give their voices to those who give them flattery, or who give them beer? Never since the world began has a government stood upon such a foundation, and it is only because the tendency of colonial life is to diffuse property, and to increase the proportion of persons who really have an interest in the wellbeing of the country, that we can hope to neutralise the bad element which it is proposed by the supporters of this mock manhood suffrage to introduce. Unquestionably the bill is not in this respect as bad as it might be. The residentiary clause is a great mitigation, nor is it less important that the votes founded upon property are still retained. No doubt, these are safeguards inconsistent with the theory of manhood suffrage. But the men who always determine to have a grievance, and who always keep ahead of society at large by crying out against imaginary injustice, and uttering demands for organic change, will, in six months, denounce—as loudly as they do the present franchise—that which the bill creates. We see nothing that makes it imperative to alter the suffrage because we are altering the distribution and the number of members. It will be far better to allow the present suffrage to continue, correcting some anomalies which exist—perhaps conceding to any new interest the right of voting—than launch into an unknown sea.

[Sydney Morning Herald, July 31.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

IT would seem, from the view taken by the Royal Mail Company's shareholders, as to the policy of the intended amalgamation, that the service is threatened with instant stoppage. If the Royal Mail Company retires from the management it has provisionally undertaken, the whole affair reverts to the original Glasgow Directors, who are now neither able nor willing to continue it. Their losses have already eaten up their subscribed capital, and as further losses would probably result from a continuation of the service on its present footing, they will most likely pay the penalty of £50,000 imposed by the contract, and abandon it. It is quite possible that the Royal Mail Company might be willing to make some temporary arrangement to carry on the service, inasmuch as it would keep them in possession of the field, and put them in an advantageous position for making a fresh contract. For though the shareholders refuse to take up the responsibilities of the Glasgow Company, it by no means follows that they would refuse to accept a fresh Australian contract if it were made on tempting terms. That some such negotiations would be set on foot is more than probable. For the British Government, which in its anxiety to reduce the monopoly of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, bolstered up the Glasgow business as long as it was possible to do so, and has since done all in its power to consummate the amalgamation, will not readily consent to let the whole scheme so painfully elaborated, drop to pieces. To allow this would be practically to confess to a defeat, and to leave the P. and O. Company more triumphantly defiant than ever. As a proof how anxious the authorities were to bring the amalgamation to a successful issue, an official letter was read in which it was proposed in order to subdue the opposition of the obstinate shareholders that the penalties should in future be remitted, and a promise was given that the contract should be extended two years. This letter, however, failed of its purpose, which it deserved to do, for it was grossly out of keeping with all the despatches to the colonies on the subject. When complaints from this part of the world have been sent home, the invariable answer has been that the penalties should be rigidly enforced as the best means of securing punctuality in future; and, with respect to the limit of the contract, it was expressly laid down that it could not be altered without the consent of the colonies.

The most important question for our consideration at the present moment is this:—has the Home Government authority to make any new arrangement on our behalf? It did possess such an authority, and in virtue of it made the contract which is now about to be vacated. But does that commission still hold good, and are we at the present time bound in honour to abide by by any fresh agreement which the Home Government may think fit to make? This is a point on which it would be very desirable to elicit the opinion of the Legislature and the Government prior to the departure of the next mail, so that some representation of the colonial opinion on the matter might be forwarded without delay. For it is quite clear that the British Government does not look at the matter from the same point of view as we do, and regards Imperial rather than Colonial interests.

Another reason why it should be understood at once whether the commission formerly entrusted to the British Government still holds good, is that the two colonies of Victoria and New South Wales guaranteed the Australian half of the subsidy, undertaking to reimburse themselves by recovering from the other colonies. We became pledged in this respect for Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and may perhaps be called upon, when the accounts of this expiring contract are made up, to fulfil our promise. For South Australia refused for a long time to pay anything, and only finally consented on conditions which have never been fulfilled. Are we prepared to continue such a guarantee on behalf of colonies over which we have no control, and from which we cannot compel repayment? Because until withdrawn as formally as it was made, it may still be construed as in force against us.

It is for the colonies now to consider what plan of postal service would be best for them, and then without delay either to negotiate direct with some company or companies to perform the service, or to depute to the Imperial Government the task of making the specific agreements they may direct. But it will not be expedient again to promise to abide by whatever contract may be made for us. The evil consequences of that entire abandonment of our own control over the arrangements has been already testified.

The Home Government undoubtedly has power to make any new contract it chooses, on its own account. But having once succeeded in drawing the colonies into a participation in the expenses, it is not likely to recede from so economical a plan. The acceptance of colonial aid involves, however, a reference to Colonial Government, for the colonists will not willingly contribute where their opinions and interests are not consulted.

The original proposal for the amalgamation must have been entertained either in profound ignorance or with profound insincerity. From the report put before the shareholders, it is made to appear that the losses of the Glasgow Company were originally calculated at £40,000, but that on closer investigation they turned out to be £200,000. It is inconceivable how such a discrepancy should exist unnoticed or unknown. The Scotch directors must have been acquainted with the state of their balance-sheet better than to have been so wide of the mark as this, and the Royal Mail directors, versed as they are in the cost and practical management of large steam vessels, and knowing how unsuccessfully the Australian service had been commenced, could hardly have been deceived into the belief that the losses had not exceeded £40,000. Perhaps on both sides it was felt that it would not do to publish the whole truth at once—that it was better to get the notion of the amalgamation favourably entertained first, and to develop the exact truth by degrees.

The Royal Mail Company did not in the first instance seek to be mixed up in the Australian service. They were drawn into it by the solicitations of the Glasgow people, who found themselves burdened with a business that was too much for their skill. How far the consent given to the idea of an amalgamation was sincere in the first instance, cannot be traced; but most assuredly if ever the Royal Mail directors were in earnest in the matter, they must have greatly cooled down, for so far from trying to persuade the shareholders to acquiesce in the arrangement, the report is so drawn up as to act powerfully as a dissuader. They are told of the losses incurred since the commencement of the working agreement, and of the probability of those losses being continued. They are then reminded that these losses will fall partly on them if the amalgamation is carried out; but if it is rejected they will fall on the Glasgow people, as the London directors have taken ample security to protect themselves against loss. They are told that the Oneida, now said to be with her new machinery a most serviceable boat, has been purchased on terms "which, under any circumstances, would be advantageous" (a fine thing for the purchasers), but indicating that the sellers are rather hard pressed), and they are then told that if the amalgamation is carried out the benefit of this bargain will be lost, as they would be buying the boat of themselves. They are further reminded that the amalgamation will increase the capital of the Company by £400,000, and that future dividends must be reduced unless a corresponding interest can be secured on this additional amount, the prospect of which was not very alluring when one quarter's return showed a loss of nearly £30,000, exclusive of repairs. We do not gather from the report that a single director urged anything in favour of the amalgamation, nor did they put forward any shareholder to do so, though hostile comments were freely made. From all which, we conclude that whatever might have been the opinion of the directors six months ago, they are decidedly not very anxious now to carry out the amalgamation.

It appears that the working agreement was made for twelve months, and will not expire till the end of the present year. The London directors will have no objection to carry on the service for that time, because they appear to have guarded themselves against loss by taking adequate security. But the Glasgow directors may possibly require that the agreement should be cancelled at once, as the possible gain is very doubtful, and the loss, if any, would fall exclusively on them. But if the agreement is carried out, as it possibly may be, in the hope of some more successful negotiations being initiated, then we shall not be suddenly deprived of postal communication, and opportunity will be afforded to the colonies of despatching to the home Government some statement of their views, as to the past contract and as to future agreement, before any binding engagement shall have been made in our behalf.

[Sydney Morning Herald, July 31 and August 6.

THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM OF AUSTRALIA.

IN a late issue of we gave an account of the opening of the Telegraph between Melbourne and Adelaide, an event second to few in interest, especially as the first real connexion between the colonies of Australia—the first material demonstration that they are One. That these young colonies are destined to be great federalised communities, having more interests in common than divergent; having more general than special and individual characteristics. The telegraph is but an anticipation of the rail: it indicates its general direction, and will be a perpetual argument to prove its necessity.

The advancement of our telegraph will soon, we hope, complete the union of this colony with Victoria. The Tasmanians have already contemplated the submarine cable, to unite both shores of Bass' Straits. The whole circle of the colonies will be then completed, and intelligence will be simultaneously read in each of the Australian capitals. Tidings, whether of war or peace, willth us be diffused without delay, and we shall all be kept abreast in our knowledge of the state of trade, of finance, and of the general commerce of the world.

The necessity for some union of the Australias has been admitted by two, at least, out of the four. Mr. DUFFY, at Victoria, and Mr. DEAS THOMSON, at Sydney, have obtained from the legislative bodies to which they belong, some movement towards this end. The difficulty of providing for the impartial distribution of power, and of protecting the weak colonies against the stronger, is perhaps more formidable in appearance than in reality. There are a few questions mixed up with local prejudices—the land question, for instance—on which some previous understanding might be necessary; but there are many others which scarcely admit of serious difference. We cannot doubt that, at no distant epoch, the colonies will become one legislative whole.

"This will not be difficult whenever a municipal system shall exist taking care of all domestic interests, and when a Government for all the colonies has only the care of those interests which are not local and peculiar. A supreme legislature, a system of customs, a system of defence—and last not least, a superior court of law are among the things which require the united action of all.

These are subjects which will demand the early attention of the people. The disappearance of paltry local factions,—the union of all the intelligent friends of order and progress will be necessary to overcome the egotism and small vanity which will in this, as in every other country, oppose anything above the reach of village notabilities and city gatherings. The electric telegraph is the first step; a railroad is the next, distant perhaps, but sure.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 2.

A BRITISH-AMERICAN COLONY ON THE PACIFIC.

THE announcement of a gold discovery in the territory of England on the shores of the Pacific has produced naturally much excitement in the neighbouring American States. There can, however, be no question about territory. The boundary difficulty has, fortunately, been duly arranged. England was by no means inclined to quarrel with the American Government about a few leagues of land, and gave way in some respects to claims but ill-founded. The line has therefore been drawn across the continent, touching Canada on the one side and Vancouver's Island on the other, including the latter. Our readers are aware that the occupation of Vancouver's Island for penal purposes was long a favourite project. It has been lately occupied for general purposes, and we presume that this gold discovery will remove any lingering idea hitherto entertained, that it is desirable to establish convict settlements in the neighbourhood of the Pacific. It is difficult to exaggerate the political importance of establishing a colony in strength on the Pacific Ocean. The mutual co-operation and occasional check from the near neighbourhood of both branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, will be highly salutary—just as Canada has derived and communicated benefits by lying adjacent to the American shores. There is room enough for all, and such busy occupations as gold digging will leave no disposition to extend quarrels beyond the four corners of a newspaper.

The discovery of gold-fields has been so common a thing during the last ten years that no doubt it will be heard in England without much general excitement. There is so wide a chance for all who intend to enter upon this species of occupation, that competition is out of the question. Occasionally we hear some noodle expressing anxiety lest our gold-mines should be exhausted—and lest the "interlopers," as they have the presumption to call their fellow-men, should carry away what is intended for the advantage of remote generations.

Providence is teaching us another lesson. The expanding commerce of the world requires an increase of the precious metals, and they are being supplied in new abundance. When the Californian discovery was first made our political writers exhausted their ingenuity in forcasting all sorts of political calamities—all sorts of difficulties arising from the depreciation of gold. The effect of the discovery, however, has been almost entirely beneficial. It has given an impetus to commerce, and multiplied the comforts of the human race beyond anything that could have been dreamed of. No discovery has been made of the precious metal sufficient to create an apprehension that gold will become too plentiful. It will still be recognised as a safe medium of exchange in all civilized lands.

We cannot but expect that, with the increased facilities for carrying multitudes of people, colonization will be effected upon a gigantic scale. It is perfectly true that even the most thickly inhabited of European countries might employ upon their land the energy of their whole population, but still this could not be effected without a great waste of power. There are in new regions countless millions of acres of fertile land which only wait human industry. We cannot suppose that with the present division of property in the old world, that the possessors of great landed wealth will put it to the best material advantage. Much will be still occupied for pleasure—much for show—much under the influence of hereditary prejudice. Instead of combating all these difficulties on European ground, the masses of the people when once they are stirred will pour upon remoter regions. Who would have imagined, for instance, that the Irish race would have sent two millions in the course of a few years to occupy the wilds of North America. There are other races in far worse circumstances, besides the multitudes that in the cities of Europe are a pariah class, and at perpetual war with the despotism which yet tramples them in the dust. May it not become a favourite aim of great European powers to relieve their overflowing numbers, and place them where they can at once obtain gold, and all that gold can buy. It is in this way that the possession of precious metals will be a source of colonial prosperity. Those who merely regard the first operation—the picking-up of the gold and carrying it to other countries, take but a small matter into account. That which strikes the more reflecting with greater force is the fact that since the time the present schoolboy was an infant "puling in his mother's arms," the State of California has been planted; and the colonies of Australia have arisen from some 350,000 to nearly the dimensions of the United States when they formed their first confederated republic. The gold has been the immediate cause of this vast development, but wherever men settle they form an internal commerce much more valuable than all the outflowings and incomings of distant trade. Were there not reason to hope that this emigration would be continued and enlarged, the discovery of new places desirable for colonization might awaken a jealous apprehension. It is only by continued accessions of people that we can really be prosperous. Were immigration to stop, in a very short time every trade would be in a state of hopeless depression, and property would no longer find buyers.

The establishment of a great British colony in the Pacific will soon lead to steam communication with America. The British Government will have new motives to perfect the connection between the kindred colonies. This new one will doubtless have many interests in common with ourselves, and in the event of any disturbance with European powers it will form one of those great centres of British influence and commerce which greatly assist and strengthen each other.

[Sydney Morning Herald, July 20.

THE MAIN ROADS.—We understand that Captain Martindale, as Commissioner for Roads, is about to make a tour of inspection of the Northern Road, as early as his other duties will permit.

THE MARINER'S CHURCH.—A tender for £675 has been accepted, for finishing this building, so far as regards the doors, windows, floor, and ceiling. Other tenders, we understand, will be required for the general fittings of the interior; and it is hoped that the church will be sufficiently complete to be ready for occupation in three months.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS, &c.—The Rev. W. M. Cowper, M.A., has been appointed to the incumbency of St. Philip's, Sydney, vacant by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper. Mr. Cowper has also been nominated by the Bishop, acting under the powers conferred by the Queen, in Her Majesty's letters patent, to the Deanery of St. Andrew's Cathedral, in the city of Sydney. The Rev. G. F. M'Arthur, of St. Mark's, having obtained leave of absence upon a medical certificate, has nominated the Rev. G. W. Richardson, late curate of St. Philip's, to be his substitute at St. Mark's. The Rev. T. Hayden has also obtained leave of absence for twelve months, on the ground of ill-health, and leaves for England by the August mail. He has nominated the Rev. J. E. Croxton, recently of the diocese of Melbourne, to be his substitute. The Rev. G. Gurney, B.A., curate of St. James', has been nominated to the charge of Ryalstone and Dabee. The Rev. G. H. Moreton, who has recently assisted at St. Philip's Church, succeeds Mr. Gurney at St. James'. The Rev. W. Stone, of Sutton Forest, has resigned his ministerial charge, on account of his advancing years. We are glad to learn that a small annuity has been provided for Mr. Stone. The Rev. T. Horton, of the Lower Hawkesbury, has removed to Sutton Forest. The care of the Lower Hawkesbury is now transferred to the diocese of Newcastle, and the Rev. Mr. Bolton, of Hexham, has accepted the charge. The Rev. F. Ashwin has resigned the cure of Trinity Pariah, and been appointed to Kiama. The Rev. E. Rogers, of Camden, succeeds the Rev. F. Ashwin at Trinity.

FOUR OBELISKS have been erected within the harbour of Port Jackson for steering guides.

LIGHT ON FORT DENISON.—A fixed red harbour light is now exhibited from the tower of this Fort.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SINCE our last Summary per the Emeu there has been nothing exciting in the political world, outside of the walls of Parliament.

In Parliament the business has been progressing somewhat slowly, but there is much of interest that attaches to the details of some of its proceedings.

The Chinese Immigration Bill by which a tax of £10 per head was laid upon the importation of Chinamen, having been passed in the House of Assembly, was referred to the Upper House where, after warmer discussion than usual, in which it was manifested that the Council was opposed to the spirit of the bill on constitutional principles, the bill was referred to a Select Committee, the probable result of which is, that the bill will be shelved for the session.

In the Assembly the Committee of Supply has almost terminated its labours. The only items of the Estimates remaining to be passed are the grants for the National and Denominational Systems of Education; the grant for the Military, and for a Volunteer or Militia Corps. The latter vote it is said, will not be passed this session. It is probable, therefore, that the Estimates will be passed through the House during the currency of the present week.

Next, perhaps first in importance, in our political atmosphere is, the aspect and progress of the Electoral Bill. Whatever may be its fate in the other branch of the Legislature, it is pretty clear that the bill in some shape, admitted or approved of by the Ministry, will pass through the Assembly. Still, however, modifications have been made in the bill which have materially altered its influences and tendencies. Strange to say, these alterations have not been the result of divisions in the House, but have emanated from the Government shade by shade, and day by day, exactly to suit the suggestions of opinion which have been expressed in the House. In fact, whatever there was of skill in framing the bill seems to have been its facility for alteration, to meet any wish of the House. The variations from the original draft, as far as details are concerned, have been for the better. The representation of the country districts has been extended, and more judiciously distributed; while no increase has been made in the town representation;—one member in fact being lopped off for the City of Sydney. The principles of manhood suffrage and of vote by ballot have been assented to, and the main obstacle to the passing of the rest of the bill through committee is a motion of which notice is given by Mr. Forster, that no elector shall vote for more than one candidate in each electorate. The printing office has been kept in full work during the progress of this bill, new versions of what may be termed the various chapters of this bill having been sent down day by day. It would be extremely dangerous to predicate that it will in its most modified shape pass the Upper House.

Considerable dissatisfaction has arisen, and complaint was made, in the Assembly by Mr. Donaldson, at the expenditure of the revenue, by warrant of his Excellency the Governor-General, without the sanction of Parliament. This has arisen from the fact that, though it is now August, the Estimates for 1858 are not yet passed, and the Government, admitting the course they have pursued to be illegal and unconstitutional, contend that they are justified by the necessity and expediency of the case. A majority of 23 to 13 ratified this decision, which, however, is very unfavourably looked on out of doors.

The Act for establishing Municipalities throughout the colony has passed the Assembly. It will probably receive considerable amendments in the Upper House; but even then its practical working will have to be tested by experience, and it is likely to be long before we get an extensive measure like this settled on a satisfactory footing.

An address to his Excellency, moved by Mr. Parkes, stating that the present postal route via India has worked most unsatisfactorily, and praying for the opening of a line of mail steamers via Panama, was passed in the Assembly, with the assent of both the Government and Opposition.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Wednesday, 14th July, Mr. NORTON asked what step had been taken by the Government with regard to the alleged kidnapping of South Sea Islanders, on board the barque Sutton, to a French settlement? In reply, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL explained that no steps had been taken because of the absence of both accuser and accused from the colony.

The Chinese Immigration Bill, received by Message from the Assembly, was read a first time, ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. NORTON, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, on behalf of Government, consented to lay on the table papers referring to the case of the barque Sutton.

The House went into committee on the Articles of Food Inspection Bill. Considerable discussion ensued, but eventually the House resumed, on the understanding that the bill would be recommitted on a future day.

On Thursday, 15th, the Larceny Act Amendment Bill, and the Board of National Education Bill, were severally passed through a committee of the whole.

On Friday, 16th, the questions as to the Supreme Court arrangements; the Telegraphic communication, &c., which were to have been asked on a previous day, but which were postponed on account of the indisposition of Mr. Deas Thomson, were severally put to the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, and his replies appeared to give satisfaction.

A very considerable time was occupied with the motion, of which Mr. NORTON had given notice, for the printing of a petition from legal practitioners, praying for an increase in the number of Judges—some four hours were occupied. The petition was ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday, 21st, in reply to a question put by Mr. ALLEN, on behalf of Dr. Douglass, as to "whether it was the intention of the Government to make permanent provision for such persons as may suffer from permanent injuries on railways?"—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied that the Government considered it its duty to protect the public interests as well as the private interests of those who might suffer from accidents on railways. The Government had afforded temporary relief to those who were suffering from the late painful accident, and would be prepared to meet in a candid and liberal spirit any claims well established for compensation for permanent injuries, and that they thought the present law was sufficient to enable them to do so.

A debate took place on the second reading of the Chinese Immigration Bill, which was moved by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, and seconded by Mr. WILSHIRE. Mr. ISAACS moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, and this amendment was seconded by Dr. DICKSON. Mr. WISE followed, opposing both the second reading and the amendment, and stating his intention to move a further amendment when the proper time arrived; the effect of which would be to send the bill to a select committee, for the purpose of taking evidence; avowing himself favourable to the passing of a measure for the sanitary regulation of Chinese immigrant vessels, and for the police regulation of the Chinese after their arrival here. Mr. DEAS THOMSON opposed the second reading of the bill, as did also the PRESIDENT. Dr. BLAND supported the bill, as did also Mr. HUNT. Dr. DICKSON, at various times, made three motions for an adjournment of the debate, and was finally successful.

On Thursday, 22nd, the Council, proceeded to the discussion of the motion for the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole House on the Common Lodging Houses Bill. This motion having been met by an amendment on the part of Sir ALFRED STEPHEN that the bill should be re-committed, and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL having assented, the whole bill was re-committed, and the committee was occupied nearly five hours in the consideration of this bill. It was eventually reported, with amendments, to the House.

The Law of Larceny Amendment Bill was considered in reference to an amendment proposed by the CHIEF JUSTICE, which was agreed to.

The Proceedings in Equity Facilitation Bill passed another stage, by the adoption of the report.

On Friday, 23rd, Mr. FORBES moved,—"That a select committee be appointed, with the view of amending the law as at present in operation, and to submit an enactment such as by English statute prevails, for the prosecution of parties committed for trial at Petty Sessions, to consist of the following members: The hon. the Solicitor-General, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Holden, Mr. Bland, Mr. Dickson, and the mover," the avowed object of which was to introduce into this colony the system of grand juries. The motion was withdrawn, after some discussion, in which Mr. WISE, Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, and other members, pointed out many evils attendant on the system of grand juries in England, and contended that there was no necessity for any such committee, was, by consent of the House, withdrawn.

The Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Act Amendment Bill, and the Dioceses of Sydney and Newcastle Lands' Investment Bill were advanced a stage. The Impounding Bill was postponed.

The remainder of the evening was given to the consideration of the Articles of Food Inspection Bill, which was re-committed, on a motion for the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole House, on a previous sitting; but after going through some of the less important clauses, the debate was adjourned, in order to give time for the consideration of the rates of duties or penalties to be imposed.

On Wednesday, 28th, the debate on the Chinese Immigration Bill was recommenced, on the motion that the bill should be referred to a select committee. Dr. DICKSON, in a speech of considerable length, opposed the amendment to the bill as a whole, believing that the introduction of Chinese into this colony would be beneficial. Dr. BLAND opposed the amendment, believing that the introduction of the Mongolian race would be prejudicial to the character of any British community. Considerable debate followed, in which the bill was opposed by Mr. ISAACS. Several amendments were moved, and various points of order were raised, but eventually the bill was referred to a select committee, appointed by ballot.

On Thursday, 29th, the Common Lodging-houses Bill was recommitted for the reconsideration of the 13th clause, which vested certain powers in the Inspector-General of Police, in reference to the registering and certifying what were to be considered private lodging-houses; and after a brief discussion, an amendment proposed by Mr. NORTON, was adopted, the effect of which was to exempt from the operation of the Bill, any lodgings which were let by the week, or for any longer period, or which might be registered by the Inspector-General of Police, as proper to be exempted, thus doing away with the objection to the clause, which, as it previously stood, compelled all persons keeping private boarding-houses themselves to register them. A new clause was proposed by Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, the object being to make this bill work harmoniously with the police regulations which, at present, governed licensed lodging-houses for seamen. This clause was agreed to without opposition, and the bill was reported to the House with further amendments.

On Friday, 30th, Sir ALFRED STEPHEN brought in a bill to Provide for the Punishment of Frauds committed by Trustees, Bankers, and others, which was permitted to be read a first time, on the understanding that it should not be pressed forward this session unnecessarily, but should be referred to a select committee.

A very lengthy discussion took place in committee, upon the amendments made in the Legislative Assembly on the Deserted Wives and Children's Bill, sent down by the Legislative Council. Sir ALFRED STEPHEN commenced the discussion by moving the amendments he thought necessary, which were one after the other opposed, until Sir ALFRED said he should abandon all amendments. Mr. HOLDEN then proposed amendments, which were also opposed and lost, and finally the question was put upon the whole of the amendments. A division was called, and it was then found there was not a quorum. The CHAIRMAN reported the fact, and the PRESIDENT caused the bell to be rung, when sufficient members came in to form a House. Again the House resolved itself into committee on the same bill, and the whole of the amendments were gone through, and the bill was reported without amendments, after an expression of opinion by Mr. Justice THERRY, that he thought the bill a most unfortunate one; that the duty should not have been cast upon the Judges—that it should have been left to the Justices; by Mr. WISE, that he concurred in that opinion; and a statement by the PRESIDENT, that he had only adopted the course he had, as he thought there was no other way of procuring even an instalment of the benefits they had sought to secure; and a further remark by Mr. ALLEN, who said, that not having had an opportunity of speaking before, being in the chair, he must say, that he would rather the bill had been thrown out altogether, than that the amendments should have been adopted.

The Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed; Sir ALFRED STEPHEN giving notice that he should move for leave to enter a protest against it on the records of the House.

The adoption of the report on the "Graduates of British Universities Bill" was agreed to, and also that on the "Common Lodging-houses Bill."

On Wednesday, 4th August, the Common Lodging-houses Bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. WISE took occasion at some length to bespeak the favour of the public for the measure, pointing out especially that it was intended for the benefit of the working classes, and for the protection of their health; and, with reference to seamen, he urged on the attention of the public the desirability of establishing Sailors' Homes in the various ports in this colony, pointing out the advantages which had resulted from such institutions in England and America. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, while congratulating the House and the country on the probability of the measure soon becoming law—at the same time intimated that the utmost caution would be enjoined in carrying out the measure at first—and further hinted, that there being now in this colony a gentleman well acquainted with the mode of working the law in reference to lodging-houses in England, the Government did hope to be able to adopt such steps as would ensure the effective operation of the law here, while it would at the same time be so cautiously carried out, that any feeling against it which might exist in the minds of any portion of the public would be removed.

The Graduates of other British Universities Bill was read a third time, and passed, and ordered to be transmitted to the Assembly, requesting their concurrence therein.

The Food Inspection Bill was again discussed in committee, and was reported, with amendments, to the House, the difficulty as to the penalty being got rid of by the adoption of an amendment proposed by the CHIEF JUSTICE, which fixes a maximum penalty of £20 for each conviction under the bill, instead of a maximum penalty for every separate article, the subjects of such conviction. A new clause, which renders those also liable who sold the goods in the first place, and before they came into the hands of the party with whom they may be found, was also agreed to, on the motion of Sir ALFRED STEPHEN. The adoption of the report of the committee was made an order of the day for Wednesday, the 11th.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

On Tuesday, 13th July, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. COWPER, shortly and gracefully returned thanks to the House for the recess that had been granted, during the past week, in consideration of a domestic bereavement that had occurred in his family—the death of his father, the late Archdeacon Cowper.

The House then went into committee on the Publicans' Licensing Bill. On the first clause, giving a power of appeal for the refusal of a license to the Executive Council, a long discussion ensued; it being contended by Mr. DONALDSON, Mr. PIDDINGTON, and Mr. HAY that this was not a power that should be left to the Executive Council, but which, if required, should be vested in the judicial tribunals of the colony. The clause was put, but when the House divided but only nineteen members were told. The House resumed, and the CHAIRMAN reported and obtained leave to sit again; when the clauses, as printed, were passed without opposition. Two further clauses were given notice of by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

On Wednesday, 14th, several returns were laid upon the table by the Government, including the return of papers with respect to the alleged kidnapping by the ship Sutton. The papers were ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILLIAM MACLEAY asked the Government—"Whether any report has reached the Government of the murder of a native of Victoria, named 'Tahiti,' at the Dawson River, in April last, by the Native police, and if so, whether any inquiry into the circumstances has been instituted by the Government?"—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that steps had been taken to inquire into the statement, but, at present, it depended on hearsay information.

Mr. GORDON asked—"Whether it is the fact that the Commissioners, or other authorities of railways, impose a fine on the guards or engine drivers, if they are behind time in arriving at any of the stations, according to the regulations?"—THE SECRETARY FOR LAND AND PUBLIC WORKS said that there was no fine for any dereliction in the point of time, but there was a fine if, in the running, there should be any deviation in the times fixed between station and station.

The House then went into committee of supply, and the Estimate for the Railway Extension, amounting to £712,000, for the different lines South, North, and West, was proposed. After a debate of several hours, and repeated divisions for an adjournment, the Estimate was carried by a majority of 25 to 5.

On Thursday, 15th, Mr. ROBERTSON said that he would state, with the permission of the House, that the whole of those who had received injuries by the late railway accident, and who were at present under the care of the Government, were doing as well as could be expected.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and a very lengthy debate ensued, which lasted to a late hour.

On Tuesday, 20th, in answer to a question from Mr. PARKES, the COLONIAL SECRETARY stated, that he was not prepared to say when the Government would be able to submit to the House the Estimates for 1859. He had hoped that the present session would have been concluded before this date, but even now, if the session were concluded in a few weeks, as he hoped it might be, a prorogation of the Council for a short time, which would give the Government leisure to mature their views of the Estimates for 1859, a short session might be called for the consideration of the Estimates for 1859, which would restore the financial business of the country to its usual course.

Mr. DENIEHY in a very lengthy speech, moved,—"1. That a select committee be appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the manner of the expenditure of the funds granted by the Legislature for purposes connected with the University of Sydney, and also, as to the way in which that institution has hitherto fulfilled the purpose for which it was instituted. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Murray, Mr. Flood, Mr. Dalley, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Owen, Mr. Piddington, and the mover."—The motion was opposed by Mr. COWPER, but carried by a majority of 32 to 12.

The Ad Eundem University Degrees Bill, and the Acts Shortening Amendment Bill were postponed till the 10th August.

The Hamilton's Trust Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Church of England and Ireland Records Registration Bill was, on the motion of Mr. OWEN, after some debate, read a second time, on a division of 18 to 14, the Government voting against the motion.

The Registered Instruments Better Preservation Bill was referred to the select committee sitting on the Registrar-General's department.

The House then went into committee on the Electoral Act, and continued the revision of the electorates down to those proposed for the city of Sydney, when, on the motion of Mr. DONALDSON, the House resumed.

On Wednesday, 21st, after some local business had been disposed of the House went into committee on the Electoral Bill, and the consideration of the 4th clause was resumed. The four electorates of Sydney were first discussed, and eventually, by a majority of 23 to 18, the four electorates were reduced to two; the first being Bourke Ward, Macquarie Ward, Cook Ward, and Fitzroy Ward, being East Sydney. The other electorate was composed of Gipps Ward, Brisbane Ward, Phillip Ward, and Denison Ward, or West Sydney. Some discussion based on local interests took place in respect to the distribution of some of the other electorates, particularly on those in the Western District, in which Orange was erected into a separate electoral district. The whole of the remaining electorates were passed.

On Thursday, 22nd, the House at once went into committee on the Electoral Bill. The fifth clause, apportioning the number of members for each district, came under consideration, and was left incomplete at the rising of the House. The number of members for Sydney West was reduced from five to four; Sydney East was also voted to return four members. Several additional members were given to the country districts. The House adjourned at a late hour.

On Friday, 23rd, Mr. DONALDSON moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this House, a return exhibiting the weekly state of the Treasury, at, or as near as may be at, the following dates: 1st July, 1856; 1st January, 1857; 1st July, 1857; 1st January, 1858; 1st July, 1858; specifying all the particulars on each side of the account which are contained in the document called the weekly state, laid before the Colonial Treasurer."—An elaborate debate took place on the question, which closed in Mr. DONALDSON stating that, on a subsequent day, he should introduce a motion upon the subject.

The Scab in Sheep Prevention Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into committee on the Electoral Bill

On Tuesday, 27th, In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, the St. Philip's Parsonage Bill, the Church of England and Ireland Records' Registration Bill, Kiama Steam Navigation Company's Bill, and the Australian Gaslight Company's Bill, which were put down for a second reading, were postponed.

The Publicans' Licensing Act Amendment Bill, the resumption of Committee of Supply, and the Electoral Law Amendment Bill, were also postponed.

The House then went into committee on the Municipalities Bill, and the first clause was amended and passed.

On the second clause, the House adjourned, on the motion of Mr. COWPER.

On Wednesday, 28th, on the Order of the Day being called for the further consideration of the Electoral Law Amendment Bill, Mr. COWPER moved the postponement until a further hour in the evening. Mr. DONALDSON strongly protested against this way of trifling with the House. The hon. member also complained of the repeated postponements of the Committee of Supply, and remarked that he should feel it necessary, while payments out of the public revenue, unauthorised by the Assembly, were being made, to place on the table of the House a motion for a weekly return of the expenditure of the country. After some discussion, in which Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR, Mr. MACLEAY, the COLONIAL TREASURER, and Mr. PIDDINGTON took part, the COLONIAL SECRETARY consented to postpone the consideration of the bill instead of late in the evening.

The House then went into committee on the Municipalities Bill. The 2nd clause of the bill, on which the committee adjourned at its last session, providing for the erection of rural districts into municipalities, or portions of town municipalities, was, after some discussion, passed. The 3rd clause of the bill, providing that on the petition of fifty persons named in the electoral roll for any town or rural district should, by proclamation of the Government, be proclaimed a municipality, was, after some debate, passed. On clause 9 being proposed, as to who should be electors, a long debate took place, it being contended by Mr. FORSTER that it ought to be given to persons receiving salaries or paying a certain amount for lodging. On the part of the Government it was argued that the qualification for voters should be the same as that passed in the Electoral Act. This result was eventually voted by a majority of 25 to 4. The 11th clause was also discussed, but it was decided that the nomination of candidates for municipal honours should be verbal and not in writing. The 12th clause, providing for the election of candidates by ballot, was also objected to by some members, when the principle of the ballot was recognised by a majority of 15 to 3. The rest of the clauses of the bill, up to the 62nd clause, were passed without much discussion. The rest of the bill and the schedules were also passed.

On Thursday, 29th, Mr. R. CAMPBELL laid returns on the table, as to the state of the Treasury, and in doing so took occasion to remark on the statement made the previous evening by Mr. Donaldson, that the Government had been expending other moneys than those belonging to the Consolidated Revenue, a statement which, he contended, was utterly unfounded. Mr. DONALDSON said it was impossible to reply to the speech of the honorable member, or to comprehend what it meant. He should, however, examine the figures, and should be able to prove all the charges against the Government he had made. Mr. MARTIN thought too much warmth had been introduced into the discussion. The papers on the table showed that, instead of using any Trust Funds, the Government had a balance of £76,000 to the credit of the Consolidated Fund. True, that of this money £67,000 had been advanced on the debentures yet unsold, but sent to England for sale, by the Oriental Bank on and he doubted not that the next mail would bring intelligence that the debentures had been realised upon. Mr. HAY and Mr. DONALDSON both remarked that it was strange that this explanation, which was satisfactory, should proceed from the Attorney-General, while neither the Colonial Secretary or the Colonial Treasurer could give such explanation when the subject was first brought before the House. The papers were ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the Estimate for the department of internal communication, and the items in the revised Estimate were passed without alteration, to the amount of £84,000.

The sum of £40,015 was also voted for public works and buildings.

The sum of £10,386 for miscellaneous public works was passed without opposition, as was the sum of £2023 for the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, and £550 for the Botanic Gardens at Brisbane. The Estimates for Hyde Park and Government Domain, were also passed.

On Friday, 30th, the bill sent down from the Upper House amended for imposing penalties for larcenies committed by carriers, was read a third time, and passed.

The House then went into committee on the Electoral Bill; and the franchise clause was entered into, the clause regulating the qualification of members being postponed. The clause proposing manhood suffrage was moved by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and was opposed by Mr. PIDDINGTON, who in a lengthy speech moved an amendment, which tended to maintain the franchise as it at present stands. No reply being made, the question was put and passed by a majority of 19 to 16. Further amendments with the views of substituting household suffrage for manhood suffrage were moved and discussed, and on three divisions were negatived by a majority of 22 to 19. The principle of manhood suffrage having been confirmed an amendment to prevent the exclusion of the military, was proposed and negatived. A motion was made to prevent the exclusion of sheriffs' bailiffs from the franchise, and was carried. The clause was further amended, and a proviso was added securing the franchise to any volunteer or member of a militia corps. The clause was then passed by a majority of 22 to 18.

On Tuesday, 3rd August, the motion of Mr. OWEN, that an Address to his Excellency recommending a provision of £2500 for compensation to the Secretary to the Bishop of Sydney, for the transfer of the records of marriages, baptisms, and burials, kept by him, to the office of the Registrar-General, was carried.

Mr. SMITH moved—"That an Address be presented to the Governor-General praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House copies of all reports of surveys upon the flour tendered by Mr. William Nicholson, on the 18th June last, and of all correspondence between the Government and the tenderer, or any other persons, on the subject of the said flour, and of all minutes or memoranda in any way relating to the matter."—A very lengthy discussion ensued, in which the conduct of the Government in withholding the reports alluded to in the resolution from the papers previously laid upon the table of the House, was strongly censured by Mr. Smith, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Hay, and Mr. Forster. The conduct of the Government was defended by the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Gordon, Mr. John Campbell, and Mr. Jones; but the motion was agreed to without a division.

The Pyrmont Bridge Company's Bill was read a second time.

The Law of Evidence Bill was read a second time, without discussion, and the clauses passed through committee.

On the motion for the resumption of the debate on the second reading of the St. Philip's Parsonage Bill, Mr. R. CAMPBELL moved, as an amendment, that the surplus funds, arising from the sale of the present parsonage, should be appropriated to the assistance of the salaries of the incumbent, or other clergymen of the parish. (The original clause proposed that the surplus should go to church building in the parish.) The amendment was negatived, and the original clause carried. The rest of the clauses were passed and the report adopted.

The Kiama Steam Navigation Company's Bill was passed through Committee.

On Wednesday, 4th, Mr. PARKES asked the COLONIAL SECRETARY,—"Whether the Government have considered the expediency of any measures for the embodiment of a militia force, or for the enrolment of persons in a volunteer service, modelled on principles acceptable to the public; and, if these subjects have been under consideration, whether the Government have arrived at any definite determination in the matter?"—The COLONIAL SECRETARY said the Government had no definite intention of appointing a militia force; an estimate for the support of a volunteer force was before the House, and when the House had dealt with that estimate, the Government would be prepared, if the amount were voted, to bring forward some measure on the subject.

The House then went into committee on the Electoral Bill, and on the clause for the qualification of members, on the motion of Mr. DONALDSON, the qualification was fixed the same as the qualification of electors. Considerable alterations were made in many of the clauses, and several new clauses were introduced which imported new and important features into the bill. The House resumed at the 28th clause, which introduced the principle of the ballot.

On Thursday, 5th, on the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, the Common Lodging Houses Bill was read a first time.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Electoral Bill. The 28th clause, introducing the principle of vote by ballot, first came under discussion. In proposing the clause the COLONIAL SECRETARY stated, that though he had never been very favourable to this system of voting, yet, in deference to the wishes of the country and the House, he was prepared to yield the point. Mr. DONALDSON strongly opposed the clause, believing the principle of the ballot to be bad in any case, but that it would be particularly dangerous in this colony after the adoption of the manhood suffrage clauses of this bill. Mr. FORSTER also opposed the principle of the ballot, and voted against the clause. Mr. PIDDINGTON supported the clause, and contended that secret voting by means of the ballot was the only effectual way of putting down bribery and intimidation at elections. Dr. BOWKER also supported the ballot as the only means of rendering the voter independent, and free from all coercion. He thought the ballot served to increase the dignity of the franchise, as it invested a man with the responsibility of exercising his vote only according to his own conscience. Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL opposed the clause, and thought the ballot, if adopted, would give rise to more bitter feeling and persecution against conscientious voters than open voting. The House divided on the clause, which was carried by a majority of 30 to 8. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and the COLONIAL TREASURER voted in the minority. Several other clauses, referring to the machinery for carrying out the ballot, were carried; and in the 34th clause, it was proposed by Mr. SMITH, and carried, that the poll should open at eight o'clock instead of nine in the forenoon. Mr. FORSTER moved an amendment that no elector should vote for more than one candidate in each electorate. The consideration of the amendment was postponed.

On *Friday 6th*, Mr. PARKES moved the following resolutions:—"1. That the experience hitherto gained of steam communication between Australia and England via India, has led to general disappointment and dissatisfaction in this colony. 2. That any new arrangement for the performance of the mail service by the India route, though it ensured postal regularity and speed, would confer no other considerable benefits on New South Wales, while it must necessarily place this community, as the last point of intercourse in the Australian system, at a permanent disadvantage in relation to the southern colonies. 3. That it is in the highest degree necessary that immediate steps should be taken to prevent the public inconvenience and injury which would result from a total stoppage in the mail service, with which the colonies are at present threatened; and that the interests of New South Wales would be best promoted in this emergency by opening communication with America and Europe, via the Isthmus of Panama. 4. That there are reasonable grounds for believing that a line of steamers of the requisite power and capacity, running between Sydney and Panama, in addition to the advantages of regular postal communication, would induce a spontaneous and valuable passenger traffic to these shores, from the large numbers of persons constantly arriving on the Isthmus from the United States, British North America, and the West Indies, as well as from the countries of Europe, and from the communities of Anglo-American origin on the Pacific. 5. That in coming to a right determination on this subject, the question of cost is not the first for consideration, but that the efficiency of the service to be performed should be secured beyond probability of failure, and that especial regard should be had to those social and commercial consequences which would tend most to the progress and prosperity of the colony of New South Wales. 6. That an address, embodying the foregoing resolutions, be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to bring the subject under the early consideration of the Executive Government."—The honorable member entered at considerable length into the subject of the resolutions, and having commented on the inefficiency of the present postal arrangements, and the necessity of some new and better system, then proceeded to argue in favour of the practical benefits which would arise out of the adoption of the Panama route. The COLONIAL SECRETARY agreed with the resolutions, which were also supported by Mr. DONALDSON, who suggested that a resolution should be added to the series to the effect—that this colony declined to be bound in future by any contracts made by the Imperial Government until such contract had received the approval of this colony. After some observations from several hon. members, the resolutions, with the amendment suggested by Mr. Donaldson and adopted by Mr. Parkes, were passed.

Mr. DONALDSON moved—"That in the opinion of this House, the continued issues of money stated by the Government to have been made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the colony, by the Colonial Treasurer, without Parliamentary sanction, but upon the warrant of the Governor-General alone, have been in contravention of the Constituiton Act, and are therefore highly improper."—The hon. member at great length entered into argument, and quoted authorities to prove that the expenditure of the public money without the sanction of the Parliament was illegal and unconstitutional; second, that it was not necessary, because by a vote of credit, or by votes in supply, the expenditure might have been spent constitutionally; and thirdly, that it was not justified by expediency, because, not being necessary to expend the money illegally, it was easier to have taken the legal and constitutional course. The COLONIAL SECRETARY and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL admitted that on technical grounds the course the Government had adopted was illegal and unconstitutional, but contended that under the exigencies of the case they were justified in expending these moneys, and that it was a frequent practice of the Government of England to do so. Mr. HAY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. FORSTER, and Mr. PIDDINGTON supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. JONES in a speech admitting the error in principle, and concluding by a motion the gist of which was that any such unauthorised expenditure should be avoided for the future.

Mr. GORDON seconded the amendment, which was ultimately carried by a majority of 23 to 13.

The St. Philip's Parsonage Bill was read a third time and passed; as was the Kiama Steam Navigation Company's Bill.

GREAT FIRE AT AUCKLAND.

(Abridged from the New Zealander, July 10th.)

THIS calamity occurred early on Wednesday morning, 7th July, and more than one circumstance has transpired to give rise to the suspicion that the origin of the fire, if not an act of positive incendiarism, is attributable to carelessness almost as criminal.

From careful enquiry amongst those who were first on the spot, and from personal observation, we may confidently state that the fire originated very shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning, in the back premises of the Osprey Inn, Mr. J. H. King, High-street. It thence extended to the theatre or music room of the Osprey, and immediately caught the building, workshop, and timber of Mr. Finlay's (carpenter) establishment. The north-east gale, was blowing furiously, and the flames soon swept before the wind towards the Mechanics' Institute, and, with an eddy, round towards Shortland-street to the rear of the Beehive, Mr. Keesing's store.

The bugles of the 58th Regiment were sounding the call as soon as the flames appeared above the roof, and the fire bells rang out simultaneously. A large force of the 58th Regiment, under the personal orders of Colonel Wynyard, were soon on the spot with the military engine; and the several companies of the volunteer fire brigades, with their engines, were quickly working. But such was the intensity of the fire that, driven as it was before the storm amongst the low and crowded buildings of O'Connell-street and High-street, all attempts to arrest its course were for a time futile.

The occupants of the houses around the fire—most of them hard-working people of moderate means—were now seen leaving, for the last time, their homes. Men half-dressed, and women and children in their night-clothing, were seen creeping from burning houses, carrying nothing away with them but the scant clothing in which they had barely time to rush into the street. In these close thoroughfares, the smoke and heat were almost unendurable, but the officers of the regiment organised their men in working parties—well disciplined and effective—attacked the flames wherever there appeared a chance of doing so successfully.

The fire was now burning furiously around the Police Barracks, and consuming them and Mr. Gorrie's old schoolhouse. The Mechanics' Institute new hall appeared for a time exactly in the drift of the fire, and it was thought that nothing could save it; but the exertions of Mr. Dalby and others, who deluged the front and roof with water, aided by a slight shift of wind, saved this handsome building.

In a more westerly direction, about Mr. M'Caul's, in High-street, the fire was now storming along—house after house falling before it, occasional brick walls, though strongly built, forming no barrier to its fury. The street was here too narrow for the opposite houses even to be saved, and all the buildings from Mr. M'Ewan's yard to Vulcan-lane were ignited, and although many of the towns-people here made the most strenuous exertions to save property, very little could be secured ere the fearful heat rendered all approach to the burning houses impossible.

While the buildings from Mr. Marks' to Mr. Dunning's were burning on the north side of High-street, the buildings across Vulcan-lane caught, and Messrs. Marston and George's law offices, and the Auckland Dispensary—only just established—were enveloped in the flame. This thoroughfare was now a street of fire.

A poor woman, whom Dr. Philson, the coroner, was attending, was conveyed from a burning house to the fine new brick building, the Auckland Hotel (Mr. B. Newell's), where it was thought she would be secure. In a short time she gave birth to a child, but this, the house of refuge in which she was lying, was almost directly after in the midst of the flame, and she had again to be carried away with her new-born infant to the Wesleyan chapel, which afforded her safety.

The fire was now at its height! It had curled round to the Shortland-street houses; and the whole block between Chancery-street, High-street, Shortland-street, and O'Connell-street, was a heaving mass of fire. The crash of falling buildings, the roar of the fire, and the storm—which had become more furious still—was awfully grand and fearful. The fire from the Police Barracks' block (old Post Office) now extended across High-street, and caught the woodwork of Newell's Inn, which was soon entirely in a blaze; the fire thence spreading to the houses occupied by Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Leech, carver and gilder, which fell before it. The newly erected stables of the Auckland Hotel were soon burning. A valuable horse just imported from England in the Bride, however, was led out in time.

Shortland-crescent was now burning from the "Beehive" (Keesing's), to the inn at the corner of High-street. The most strenuous efforts were made to cut down Keesing's inn, so as to stop the fire reaching Mr. M'Ewan's and Messrs. D. Nathan and Co.'s. A large ladder was, with difficulty, at length raised against Mr. M'Ewan's, and the hose of one of the fire brigade engines led up it to the roof, another engine played on Keesing's house, the upper part of which, at last, was hauled down into Shortland street; all made safe towards Nathan's. Meanwhile the fire having extended across Vulcan-lane, the houses of Somerville, shoemaker, Clements, Robertson, and Low, were endangered. Here, Mr. Forsaith and others worked hard, and well; Mr. Keiley mounted on the roof of a building, which was already almost cut away below, and with an axe cut holes under the ridge, to affix ropes for hauling down the mass. The wind favoured their exertions, and the fire was got under in the direction of Messrs. Petschler and Low's.

The only way to stop the progress of the fire up Shortland-street now appeared to be by the destruction of some of the houses in the line of the fire, and the "Beehive," (Keesing's) was selected. Captain King, R.A., placed a charge of powder against this house, which was ignited, partly destroying the house in its explosion—heard even to Onehunga. A hose was got into the upper floor of Gibson and Mitchell's store, and though the window frames facing the "Beehive" and even the roof were at times on fire, the place was saved, and the conflagration arrested in the direction of Upper Shortland street.

Mr. George, the baker's house was of brick, and still stood amidst the fire, but at length the heated roof caught, and the place burnt fiercely, notwithstanding a copious supply of water poured upon it. It burnt until daylight, when the back wall alone remained.

At the end of High-street, between Keesing's Inn and M'Ewan's store, the heat was so great that the men who held the hose had to be enveloped in blankets, and water kept thrown over them to withstand the scorching of the flames behind them. A bale of blankets from Nathan's store was brought out by Messrs. Jervis and Stitchbury, saturated for this purpose, some being nailed over M'Ewan's side window, and others thrown over some burning kauri gum in the yard, thus removing one great cause for further apprehension. The fire was now arrested at all points; the space where it had raged still burnt fiercely, but the fire was low in cellars, and among fallen ruins, and not likely to extend. Crashing chimneys, however, and the occasional bursting up of the fire as it reached the woodwork of foundation-stones still maintained the fearful and exciting spectacle, and when day fairly broke, a clear space existed from Shortland-street to the Wesleyan chapel, and from Fielding's to Brown and Campbell's stone store. About fifty houses had been destroyed.

Around the fire, and especially in Shortland-street there must have been collected about 3000 persons; but from want of due organisation, their presence was in a great measure useless. Assistance was given in many cases nobly and most effectively; but either from selfish apathy or indecision, there was much hanging back from exertion on the part of many stalwart civilians. We heard Dr. Pollen, Mr. Merriman, and others, themselves working hard, appealing to a large number of men to assist in a bucket chain-gang, but nearly all declined, some even asking for remuneration. Mr. Heaphy, one of the most active, made similar appeals to induce these lookers-on to reinforce a fire engine that was in a hot position, but with very little avail.

While noticing, as is our duty, this unhappy want of organisation and zeal on the part of so many content to remain mere spectators, we must give our meed of praise to some who distinguished themselves. Mr. Asher and the whole of the fire brigade. Mr. J. Derrom was seen working everywhere where the fire was thickest, and always usefully. Mr. Young, of H. M. Customs, Mr. Ely, Mr. Cadman, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Coolahan, Mr. Hansard, &c., were conspicuous, working effectively at the most threatened points. Mr. Daldy and Mr. Smart saved the premises of Gibson and Mitchell, and stopped the progress of the fire in that direction. Mr. George Graham, senior and junior, were most active; and Mr. M'Ewan, whose house for a long time was in most imminent danger, worked hard in other directions to arrest the fire. Mr. Heapy was hauling the hose up the high ladder against M'Ewan's store, and afterwards removing the burning spirit casks from Keesing's public-house. Mr. John Graham worked manfully; and the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, as at Mr. W. S. Grahame's fire, was conspicuous at the most threatened point. We also noticed Messrs. Moorhouse, Ollivier, Blakiston, Hall, Domett, and other Southern members, co-operating with great energy with Mr. Dignan, Mr. Whitaker (Attorney-General), Mr. De Burgh Adams, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Bain, &c. The assistance of the military and fire brigade was above all praise. Two or three instances of courage we must mention. Captain King, R.A., whose services were employed to blow up Mr. Keesing's house, was to be seen walking coolly in the driving smoke and sparks, with a powder bag under his arm, to place it in the most effective position for the explosion. Mr. Perkins was very conspicuous and cool in the most dangerous places.

When the whole of the lower part of Mr. Keesing's public-house had been cut away, and the upper floor hanging only by its attachment to the next house and by the roof which was burning, lance corporal Warren of the 58th climbed into the bedroom and affixed a chain in such a manner as enabled a rope-gang to pull down the burning house which was threatening the opposite building. When Warren was in the upper part of this house there was literally nothing under the floor on which he was standing to support it, and the house was expected to crash each moment.

Colonel Wynyard, the Superintendent (Mr. Williamson), Mr. Merriman, and Dr. Pollen were at the fire from first to last, advising, directing, and animating the working parties; and Major Thompson, Captain Reynolds, and other officers were among the most active in working the bucket gangs.

At 4 o'clock p m (Wednesday), a public meeting was held at the Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of taking measures for affording to the sufferers by the late calamitous fire such aid as might be needful. The Hall was densely crowded. Among the earliest to arrive were—His Excellency Colonel Browne, Captain Steward, Mr. Holt, the Superintendent, Dr. Pollen, Mr. Merriman, and Mr. Heaphy; and soon after the Southern members of the Assembly, headed by the hon. the Speaker (Mr. Clifford), together with a large concourse of merchants and other respectable colonists. Resolutions were adopted calling on the public for subscriptions to relieve the sufferers, and also thanking those who had taken an active part in preserving life and property during the time of the conflagration. The subscription list was headed by the Governor and the Superintendent, and in a few minutes the sum of £537 16s. was subscribed, and afterwards reached the sum of £869 19s.

The following is a list of the sufferers and property destroyed:—

SHORTLAND STREET.—Messrs. A. and R. Keesing, shop and dwelling; Mr. James George, shop and dwelling; Messrs. A. Keesing, shop and dwelling; Mr. Scott, painter's shop; Mr. Brighton, shop; Mr. Henry Keesing, Commercial Hotel.

EAST SIDE OF HIGH-STREET.—Mr. Godwater, shop and dwelling; Kelly's bakery; Messrs. Collins and Ripley, cabinetmaker's shop; Mr. Lorigan, shop and dwelling; Mr. Leathem, baker, shop and dwelling; Mr. Henry King, Osprey Tavern; Mr. Macdonald, blacksmith's shop; Mr. Hanlan, shop and dwelling; Mr. Walter M'Caul, shop and dwelling; Mr. Danning, shop and dwelling (brick), the Old Post Office, and Police Station.

WEST SIDE OF HIGH-STREET.—Messrs. Nathan and Co., stables; Mr. Rawson, shop and dwelling; Mr. Moore, shop and dwelling; Mr. Gourley, lodging-house; Mrs. Harkins, dwelling; Mr. Macguire, dwelling; Messrs. Marston and George, offices; Mr. Overton, shop and dwelling; Mr. M'Dermot, shop and dwelling; Mr. Cromwell, dwelling; Dr. Shiell, Auckland Dispensary; Mr. B. Newell, Auckland Hotel (brick); Mrs. Thompson, shop and dwelling; Police corporal Forster, dwelling; Mr. Leach, shop and dwelling.

VULCAN-LANE.—Mrs. Welsh, dwelling; Grace, blacksmith's shop; Mr. J. Robertson, dwelling; Mackie, coachmakers' shop; Harkins, cooperage.

CHANCERY-LANE AND O'CONNELL-STREET.—Mr. Robert Pollock, dwelling and stables; Mr. John Finlay, carpenter's shop; the Old Theatre; Keesing's stores; Mr. Hodge, blacksmith's shop; Mr. Samuel Campbell, dwelling house; Mr. John M'Leod, dwelling house; Brown and Campbell, wooden store and stables.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.—We hope the Government will spend wisely what the Assembly has granted liberally for the construction of railways. There should be no needless delay. If it be true that we have a large quantity of surplus labour, it is desirable to set it in motion. Every day an able workman stands still, he consumes the capital of the country. He must live on his savings, or go into debt; and if he can do neither, of course, he must beg, steal, or starve. We fear that there are many just now who have but a dreary Saturday night, and many more to whom the prospect of continued employment is anything but cheering. That we shall see everything in less than three months all alive with activity, we have no doubt whatever, but to wait three months seems, to those who depend on their daily toil, much like despair. There is, however, little need for this delay. The change in the financial state of Europe has once more lifted us out of our difficulties in this respect. As it is determined to go on with railways, nothing can be gained by postponement. We may find that our surplus labour is small when the test of unlimited employment is applied. If ten men more than are needed compete for the same kind of work, the value of all will for the moment be depressed, and of course upon the same principle a deficiency of ten men will act on the relative circumstances of all, until capital shrinks from the competition. We shall not be astonished should the simultaneous commencement of railways in the two colonies, both contemplating so large an expenditure, disturb the relations of labour throughout society. In this case there will be fresh movement in favour of immigration; an accession of people to use the roads as well as to make them, and we hope also an increase of human happiness. It is now in the power of the Government to give every industrious man used to the pick and spade, a day's wages for a day's labour. Opposed as we are to everything which pauperizes the industrial classes,—desirous as we are that, in a spirit of manly independence and intelligence, they should spurn the notion of making the public taxes the capital of a great Government taskmaster, we shall rejoice to see the department move promptly, both for the sake of the labourer and the country. If this be done we shall see no more, for some time to come, a blank Saturday night. The cheerful countenances of women with something to spend, will once again enliven our markets and shops, and every workman's table will smoke again with plenty. We shall not ask what may be the state of things when the work is done; and the borrowed moneys to be repaid; this we must leave for the next generation.

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THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On the eve of the departure of our last Summary, 10th July, a lamentable accident occurred on the Parramatta line which has, of course, everywhere excited the deepest sympathy and regret. We all know that life is uncertain, and that by a thousand avenues death can find an approach to those who have not the least apprehension of his appearance. Still there are forms in which death appears more appaling, and this is one. Beside such emotions as the fate of the victims on their own account may excite, all must be struck with its consequences to their several circles—the demolition of a thousand hopes and the extinction of a thousand joys. Under such circumstances we naturally seek out the cause, with some predisposition to attach personal blame. Thus, the verdict of the jury by no means expresses the prevailing sentiment of the people. The railroad is simply a piece of mechanism. It is subject to invariable laws. It is liable to no caprices of temper. No accidents happen, the causes of which might not have been obviated. Such language we hear everywhere. Human nature, however, is unequal to that vigilance which can guard against all dangers and prevent all risks. Many must be trusted, and where there are many, some will be negligent, others blundering; sometimes they will lose presence of mind; sometimes they will sink into momentary forgetfulness, and thus, notwithstanding all the precautions of those who guide the system of railway communication, it will sometimes be darkened by a catastrophe. The effect produced by railroad accidents is crushing, awful, and overwhelming. There is but a moment's interval between a state of safety and the fatal crash. The news of the calamity flies with rapidity, and the whole population are conscious of a present sorrow. The thing seems to happen in their neighbourhood, and, in a country like this, must almost always happen to friends. Hitherto we have been most fortunate. No accident having occurred since the opening of the line we began to feel that it was among the safest methods of communication. The present line should form the school in which all our future colonial railway servants may be trained. Their duty should be constituted as far as possible a profession, and have attached to it some degree of public respect beyond ordinary callings. By this accident the colony has been deprived of one of its most eminent legal practitioners (Mr. George Want),* and an industrious mother (Mrs. Hackett)† has been suddenly snatched from a large family of ten children, has naturally given a shock to the feelings of the community.

The train in which the accident occurred, consisted of an engine and tender, two horse-boxes, and six carriages left Campbelltown at 7.35, and should have arrived at the Sydney terminus at 9.30. The train left Parramatta at 8.47 (two minutes after the right time), and after running to Haslam's Creek (about two miles and a half from Homebush), the horse-boxes and some of the carriages ran off the line, and a great strain being thereby thrown upon the coupling-iron, it gave way, and the engine and tender, detached from the carriages, shot forward, while the carriages which had left the line at a place where it was quite straight, continued their course for about three hundred yards, until they arrived at a curve, when the horse-boxes and three carriages were precipitated down the embankment and three other carriages remained near the edge of the line. The engine then came on to Sydney for assistance, and Mr. Robertson, with whom were Mr. Nealds the (traffic manager), Dr. Douglass, and several medical gentlemen, and men taken for assistance, immediately proceeded to the spot, arriving at ten o'clock. The dead and wounded had already been extricated from the carriages; and the medical gentlemen rendered all the aid they could in discovering the character and extent of the injuries sustained, and in affording very relief to the sufferers. At 10.45, Captain Martindale arrived at the place by another special train, being accompanied by Mr. Martin, M.L.A.; Mr. Dalley, M.L.A.; and Mr. Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief. Captain Martindale made an investigation of the line in the locality of the accident, and examined the carriages, in order to discover the causes which had led to such grievous results.

It is impossible to describe the general state of the passengers at the time when they were precipitated over the embankment, which is about four feet high at that place. But from the fact that two of the passengers (a Mr. R. Roberts and Mr. Fullagar) got out of one of the windows, and with little difficulty escaped, down the bank, it is apparent that all must have been aware of the approaching danger. When the carriages at length fell over, it would appear from the nature of the wounds received, that the two unfortunate people to whom it resulted fatally must have been thrown head foremost towards the bottom of the embankment, and that their heads alone were struck by the descending carriages. The rest of the injuries received were such as it can be imagined would ensue from the unfortunate passengers being violently thrown into contact with the carriages, and in some cases with each other.

By direction of Mr. Robertson, the Police Magistrate and Coroner of Parramatta (Mr. F. O. Darvall and Mr. C. B. Lyons), were sent for, and the latter proceeded at once to the Vauxhall Inn, where the bodies lay, to hold an inquest upon the remains of Mr. Want and Mrs. Hackett. A jury was at once impanelled. The Coroner having delivered his charge to the jury, then proceeded to the examination of witnesses. The following persons gave evidence: Charles Coles, labourer; Mr. John Whitton, engineer-in-chief for railways; Richard Darby, railway guard; and Mr. C. Rutter, surgeon.—The Coroner having briefly addressed the jury, and, after a short deliberation, they returned the following verdict:—"We, the jury, are of opinion that the deceased came by their deaths by accident on the railway. We have not been able to arrive at a knowledge of the cause of the accident by any evidence we have heard, and we are anxious to express an opinion that the management of the railway is efficient and careful, and that there is no blame to be attached to any officer connected with it."

KILLED.

Mr. George Want (of the firm of Want, Roxburgh, and Want, attorneys, of this city), killed; the upper half of the skull having been completely crushed. The remains of Mr. Want were interred in the Episcopalian churchyard, St. John's parish, Parramatta, on Monday, the 12th July.

Mrs. Hackett, of the Pennant Hills Road, killed; her head having been crushed by lateral pressure, which also twisted the lower half of the face.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

— Bowden, foot crushed.
Mr. Bergin, arm broken.
Mrs. Bergin, ditto.
James Tampsett, contused.
Mrs. Frances de Courcy, injury to right eye.
Alice Cater, fracture of arm.
Richard Cater, injury to hip joint.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Samuel Hodges, contused.
Josiah Southwell, cut on right eye.
Richard M'Gaa, cut on side of head.
Mrs. Mobbs, generally contused.
Mrs. Trott, cut on forehead.
Mr. Trott, shaken.

The official reports and evidence relative to the late railway accident have been laid before Parliament. Many facts, not elicited at the very perfunctory inquest, are here brought out, and some approximation is made towards the detection of the causes of the catastrophe.

Respecting the matter of speed—as to which public suspicion has been most excited, the Sydney station-master, who happened to be travelling on the engine at the time, says that he does not think they were going at the rate of more than twenty-four miles an hour; the driver says about twenty-two miles, the fireman repeats that statement; the guard fixes it at about from twenty to twenty-five, and the assistant guard at twenty-three or twenty-four. A workman on the line, who saw the train pass, thought it was quicker than usual—perhaps twenty-five or twenty-six miles an hour, while another workman in the same gang names the speed as at twenty-four miles. In an estimate of speed, made only on as an afterthought, vagueness and discrepancies are natural. But the highest rate specified does not exceed twenty-six miles, which in itself is not sufficient to account for the accident, supposing the permanent way to be in good condition, which it is stated was the case. Some other cause, therefore, must be sought. In support of his assertion as to speed, the engine-driver declares that he took out his watch at the time of the accident, and mentioned aloud that it was fifty-six minutes past eight—a statement corroborated by the guard, though the station-master says nothing about it. As the train left Parramatta at 8.47, that would allow nine minutes for the three miles. Perhaps some practical persons, accustomed to railways, may be able to form some opinion as to the rate of speed, from the distance which the carriages ran after becoming detached from the engine, making due allowance for the obstructions to their progress.

The direct cause of the accident is clearly traced to horse-box next the engine leaving the rails—the remaining enquiry being, why did that horse-box leave the rails there: the spot where it took place was on a level at the foot of an incline falling forty feet per mile for half a mile. The line is quite straight at that part. The engine-driver shut off steam before descending the incline, and put it on again as usual, just before reaching the foot—that is, just before the accident happened. A curve in the road, bending away to the left about 250 yards beyond the place where the horse-box left the line, caused the carriages to be over-turned. For their momentum being in a straight line, they crossed both lines of rails, and fell over the right side of the embankment. But they did not fall in the order in which they were linked together, but as each carriage fell, the one behind it passed on and fell beyond. The break van, which was about the middle of the train, was arrested before it reached the embankment, and was not overturned. The succeeding three passenger carriages, though off the rails, remained upright, while three goods-trucks, which formed the tail of the train, did not leave the line at all. The two horse-boxes, which took the lead, both fell right over the embankment, which is twenty-five feet high; the three succeeding third-class carriages fortunately did not fall down the embankment, or the casualties might have been more numerous, but merely turned over on their sides on the edge of the embankment. All but three of the passengers were in third-class carriages. These carriages are open at the sides, and the severe injuries appear to have been sustained, not so much by bruises from being knocked about within the carriages, as from being thrown out at the side in the overturning, and falling partially under the weight of the carriages.

Since the accident the carriages have all been carefully inspected, and though, of course, strained and damaged, nothing can be discovered wrong in them which is not obviously the result of the violence then incurred. Captain Martindale suggests, as an hypothesis, that the accident must have been caused by some defect in the running gear of the leading horse-box—a defect which must have originated after the train left Parramatta. But this is only mentioned as a surmise. There is not the slightest direct evidence in its favour, and it is only advanced in consequence of the Chief Commissioner not being able to ascribe any other cause.

The horse-box that left the line was a new one, but had been carefully examined a day or two before, and found in perfect order; so also had the second horse-box. The front horse-box was screwed to the tender, and the second horse-box was screwed to the carriage behind it, *but the two horse-boxes were not screwed together*, there being no screw, but only centre-links and side-chains. This is a very important point to notice, because it is possible that herein may be traced the cause of the accident. In consequence of not being screwed together, their buffers were not only not compressed, but were not even in contact, and the want of cohesion and firmness thus given to the train would create a *tendency* to waggling or oscillation, especially at high speed.

Now we have the evidence of two workmen on the line, that as the train passed them they noticed the first horse-box *rolling* very much, so much so that they mentioned it, and that the rest of the gang all noticed it. The ganger says that it was rolling more than he has usually seen it, and that he thought it would come off the line in consequence. A second man, who also remarked its rolling, appears to have mistaken it for another horse-box, which he had previously noticed to roll very much. As to the identity of the horse-box he was mistaken, but both agree that it was the first horse-box that was rolling, the rest of the carriages being steady. It will be important to ascertain whether this fact of the horse-boxes rolling excessively, as a frequent occurrence, can be authenticated on other and independent testimony, and also to ascertain (if it should be a fact) whether it arises from the mode in which they are coupled or from their centre of gravity being higher than that of passenger carriages.

The cause of the oscillation prior to the accident was not the state of the permanent way. The rails have been carefully guaged, and found to be accurately placed. Moreover, if it had arisen from the state of the rails, the other carriages would have been similarly affected, but they were observed to be all steady. Even the second horse-box that was tight behind was steady. It was only the first horse-box that was loosely attached to that behind it that rolled.

It should be mentioned, however, that the guard says he has frequently taken two horse-boxes together without screw-couplings, and Mr. Whitton says that in England goods-trucks which are not screwd together are frequently drawn at a speed of thirty miles and upwards.

The facts, then, so far as they are now ascertained, are these. A horse-box next the engine, which was not screwed up to the horse-box behind it, and which was observed to be rolling more than usual, left the line at the foot of an incline, just after steam had been put on, and when the train was travelling at the of rate about twenty-five miles an honr.

Captain Martindale's inquiry has been confined, as he admits, to the railway officials. A wider investigation yet remains to be effected. The Assembly has taken this task upon itself. We have already stated that we think this an ill-advised step—that the inquiry should have been left to the Executive, and that the precedent may be found inconvenient. But, since a select committee has assumed the responsibility, the public will look to it to discharge the duty efficiently and thoroughly, and to probe every doubtful point to the bottom, so that, if possible, no mystery should be left. The evidence now published suggests at once many questions which it will readily occur to the committee to put, both to those who have been already examined as well as to independent witnesses, which will tend to clear up some matters at present doubtful.

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* A somewhat strange fatality attaches to the death of Mr. George Want. His brother, the Hon. R. J. Want, M.L.C., when on the point of leaving for England some time ago, made a request to Mr. Billyard that, in the event of his (Mr. R. J. Want's) brother's death during his absence, he (Mr. Billyard) would take charge of the business. It is also stated that, owing to a want of assistance, the deceased gentleman's professional duties had taxed his energies very much latterly, and he had only so late as the evening before the accident, when going down to Parramatta, mentioned to a friend his embarrassed state of feeling from hard work, and his desire for rest.

† Mrs. Hackett has been for several years connected with the George-street fruit market, as a dealer, furnishing large supplies her orchard, situated about a mile beyond Parramatta.

THE SYDNEY FEMALE HOME.

From a circular which we have received, applying for subscriptions to the Female Home, it appears that this institution is now thoroughly organised, and about to enter upon its work. Stated briefly, the object is to provide a home for women out of employment, where they may be protected—where they may have subsistence at a reasonable price, and where facilities may be afforded them for obtaining engagements in their different callings. We scarcely need suggest to our readers the importance of this project. Within the knowledge of most must be instances of young persons involved in the greatest of calamities—the loss of character—in consequence of the absence of protection, and exposure to special temptation. In every society there will be found lurking destestable persons who take advantage of seasons of distress—who lie in wait for the innocent—who form all kinds of projects to suduce into paths of vice and misery those who are ignorant of the world, and who are thrown for a moment off their guard. The strict code of morals by which an eternal stigma is fixed upon women whose characters are seriously compromised, however we might desire to see it mitigated, cannot be repealed. But the more severe the sentence pronounced upon all who lose their title to the confidence of their sex, the more earnest should be the efforts to secure them against every danger and enticement. When dismissed from one place, and waiting for another, we have reason to believe that the female servants often obtain most undesirable lodgings, and at a very heavy charge. Thrown upon their own hands, they depend upon their own shrewdness and knowledge of the world to avoid engagements with persons who can afford them no effectual protection, and who perhaps are as little disposed to do so. It is here that the shelter of a home—the advice of a friendly voice, and the facilities which society, when organised, can give to assist its individual members in difficulty and distress, will be of immeasureable value. It is to afford such a home that the ladies of Sydney have moved, and considering who they are, we have no doubt that their efforts will command the confidence of the public. We find from the list that these ladies belong to families of all denominations. There can be no jealousy, therefore, of a sectarian nature. The names that appear are all well known in connexion with every work of charity. Several gentlemen also take a share in the business affairs of the institution, and they are such as are already conspicuous in every good work. Under such management, and having such an object, we can have no doubt that strong sympathy will be called forth in its behalf, and that the institution will have every pledge of success. The plan is simple. Subscriptions by friends of the institution—by employers who may desire to obtain servants from it, and by the servants themselves, it is thought, will be sufficient to pay the general expenses. The maintenance of the inmates will be provided for chiefly at their own cost. There are, however, rules which enable the committee of management to afford temporary help to any whose means are exhausted, and to obtain repayment by making it a condition of their engagement with future employers. The ladies of the institution will watch with sisterly care over the welfare of those who, though of a different rank in life, have a strong claim upon the goodwill of families, whatever their station, and to whose welfare they are are able to contribute so much. Few blessings are greater in colonial life than cheerful, active, healthy, and affectionate servants. It is complained that they are rarely found; but may not this be in part the result of some indifference to their happiness? So long as servants look at the engagement between themselves and their mistresses as one entirely of a mercenary nature—so long as there is no reciprocation of kindness—no consideration beyond the mere money payment on either side, it cannot be expected that they will entertain any sentiments beyond such as are natural to the mere hireling. The situation of a girl who lands in the colony is often depressing and disheartening. She finds everything strange and new around her. Her heart returns with longing to the roof, however humble, she has forsaken. She feels at an immeasurable distance from those maternal counsels and sisterly sympathies which she possessed at home, and which she was induced to resign because the household was too numerous for its means. She feels the effect, of climate is occasionally weakened by its influence, and pines under an impression that loss of health will be loss of subsistence—that it will cast her upon the streets, or compel her to take refuge in that receptacle of misery the Benevolent Asylum. How many improvident matches have been made to escape from this sense of isolation! It will be a new feature in our social state, if young persons can have the shelter of a home during those short but severe trials when they are destitute of employment, and have none to comfort or succour them. We heartily wish success to the ladies engaged in this labour of love; which is not more benevolent than it is prudent; which will tend not more to promote the welfare of those who are its immediate objects than of society at large.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE HALL.

On Wednesday, 14th July, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the proposed Temperance Hall took place. The ground on which the hall is to be erected was purchased about nine months since by the committee of the New South Wales Alliance, and is situated in Pitt-street, between Park and Bathurst streets, nearly opposite the Congregational Church. Being in the heart of the city, a better site could not have been obtained for the purpose. The building is to be of brick, with an arched iron roof rising to a height of 30 feet, the length of the hall will be 80 feet, and its width about 30; and the whole space is intended to be perfectly free from posts or centre supports, it will, when completed, be well adapted for public meetings, &c. The front is to be of glass and iron, which will give it a very light and tasteful appearance. The committee have resolved at all hazards to provide a building of their own, trusting to the public to support them in their undertaking. At the present time not more than half the amount required (£1000) has been raised, but there is little doubt now that the building is in a sure way of being completed, those who have hitherto stood aloof will no longer withhold their liberality from so good and noble a cause.

The inauguration of the New South Wales Association for the Suppression of Intemperance, dates only as far back as the 19th of February, 1857; but the prosecution of the great object they had at heart has been so successful during the short period that has intervened, that the laying of the foundation-stone of their hall is a noble guarantee of the continuance of their earnestness and devotion to the great cause of temperance.

At nine o'clock, according to previous arrangement, the committee assembled at Hyde Park, opposite the Museum, to receive the children enrolled in the different societies of the Band of Hope. As the youthful advocates and practical observers of temperance arrived on the ground, they were marshalled under their respective banners. An excellent German band was in attendance, and a little before ten o'clock, the procession being formed with almost military precision, the order to march was given, and the long line of children were at once in motion, the band playing a military march tune in somewhat slower time than ordinarily. The procession was composed of the following societies:—The Alliance, Surry Hills, Bathurst-street, Chippendale, Bishopgate, Hay-street, Waverley, Sydney, and the Juvenile Temperance Society. There were in all about 1500 children, respectably and neatly clad. Upon the proposed site a marquee was erected, the interior of which was tastefully ornamented with flags, evergreens, and flowers. The whole of this covered space was crowded with people, while the street in front and for a considerable distance to the right and left was also filled with spectators, indeed, it was with great difficulty that a way could be formed to allow the head of the procession to obtain a position in front of the temporary railing. The band of the 12th Regiment was in attendance, and by the performance of some beautiful pieces of music, increased the interest of the spectators in what was going forward. Exactly at eleven o'clock, hearty cheering announced the approach of the Governor-General, which was taken up as his Excellency alighted from his carriage, cheers which seemed to have been given with some additional lustiness in honour of the presence of Lady Denison and the Misses Denison. There were also present several younger members of his Excellency's family. On the entrance of the vice-regal party, the band played the National Anthem. Within the enclosed space were assembled a large number of clergymen of various denominations, while in the crowd in front were several members of both Houses of the Legislature, who could not any nearer approach to the scene.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE STONE.

All preliminaries having been arranged, Miss Denison, who had kindly acquiesced in the desire of the committee to lay the foundation stone, was led by his Excellency to the spot prepared for the reception of the stone—the south-west corner of the site. Mr. Crouch then took a bottle containing that morning's issue of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Empire*, also the last number of the *Band of Hope Journal*, together with the following document written on parchment:—

This foundation stone of the Temperance Hall was laid on the fourteenth day of July, A.D. 1858, by Miss Denison, daughter of his Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., Governor-General of the Australian colonies. The Hall is the property of the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance, and for the social, moral, and intellectual elevation of the people, which society was formed on the nineteenth day of February, A.D. 1857, at a meeting held at the house of Mr. George John Crouch, when the following gentlemen were elected as a committee:—Messrs. Beavis, Catley, Etherington, Glaister, Hawley, Jones, Kingston, Mountcastle, Pemell, Pavey, Palser, Roseby, Sharp, Smart; Mr. George John Crouch, treasurer; Henry Brougham Lee and William Davis, honorary secretaries; the Rev. George Mackie, corresponding secretary. The following gentlemen compose the present committee of the Society:—Messrs. Mountcastle, Lee, Whittell, Glaister, Robinson, Gray, Houldsworth, Smart, Roseby, Jones, Pratt, Palser, Goold, Pavey; Mr. G. J. Crouch, treasurer; Messrs. Crouch and Catley, honorary secretaries.

Mr. Crouch having briefly addressed the assembly, proceeded to deposit the bottle and box in the cavity of the foundation-stone. He then presented Miss Denison with a silver trowel, addressing her as follows:—"I have the honour, Miss Denison, of presenting you with this trowel and level, to enable you to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Hall which it is proposed to erect on this site. I trust that all those who are associated with me in this great moral and social movement, sincerely hope that it will ever, as a reminiscence, pleasurably remind you of you of the part you took in this initiatory step of the association—the laying the foundation-stone of this Hall."

Miss Denison having taken the trowel, prepared the place for the reception of the foundation-stone by spreading some mortar on the spot; the stone was then lowered, and the ceremony was completed in the usual manner, by Miss Denison squaring the stone with the level, and striking it with the mallet. She then, in a few words, expressed a hope that the undertaking would prosper to the utmost extent deserved by its originators, and of all who had the good of their fellow-creatures at heart. Miss Denison was then presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers, by Mrs. Glaister and two young ladies, members of the Band of Hope. Three cheers were then given by the assemblage, the band playing "Cheer, boys, cheer."

This concluded the first portion of the ceremony.

The Rev. Joseph Beazley then came forward, and delivered an eloquent and impressive oration, shewing the dreadful effects of intemperance on the human race, and earnestly pleaded the cause of the Alliance, beseeching the assistance of all classes of the community in carrying out this great project. (The rev. gentleman was listened to with marked attention, and was vehemently applauded throughout.)

The Governor-General followed at some length in very appropriate language. His Excellency eulogised the originators and supporters of this movement, and in the course of his address called on the working classes to follow the examples and precepts set down by the Alliance.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Ironside, seconded by the Rev. George King, a vote of thanks by acclamation was accorded to his Excellency.

Immediately afterwards the vice-regal party entered their carriages, and were driven off amid the cheers of the large concourse of people assembled in the streets.

The level and mallet used by Miss Denison were made of beautiful wood, and were elaborately and artistically carved by Mr. E. Oram, of Liverpool-street. On one side of the level were inscribed the words, "Trust in God," on the other "Peace and Plenty." The inscription on the trowel was engraved in a most masterly manner by Mr. Goddard, of Pitt-street North, and for this gentleman's gratuitous services in this respect the Association are much indebted. The sides presented the names of the committee of the Alliance Association, the centre the coat of arms of the Society, on either side of which was a figure of a dove with an olive branch in its mouth. Underneath were the words, "Presented to Miss Denison, to commemorate the laying of the foundation stone of the New Temperance Hall, July 14, 1858, by the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance."

In the evening, a soiree took place. Accommodation for tea was provided for 706, but a much larger number of persons of various ages were present, and at the meeting which succeeded there could not have been fewer than 1200. The band of the Royal Artillery was in attendance. Mr. J. R. Houlding took the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Whittell, Rev. Mr. Voller, Rev. Mr. Ironside, Mr. Charles, Rev. Mr. Agnew, Mr. Robinson, and other gentlemen. Among the resolutions adopted was—"That the committee be instructed by this meeting to present a vote of thanks to Miss Denison for the honour she has conferred upon the temperance cause, by laying the foundation-stone of the hall."

The collections during the day amounted to about £100.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIAN.

When the Columbian came to anchor in Port Jackson, about the end of April last, bringing us English news of more than usual interest and importance, her machinery was so defective that a complete overhaul was considered absolutely necessary in order to enable her to perform the duties of the postal service in a satisfactory manner, and to maintain a creditable reputation on the Sydney and Suez line. The machinery of this beautiful steamship was by no means in good working order when she left Sydney on her previous voyage, because, when the Emeu had the misfortune to get ashore, she (the Columbian) was hurried away to prevent the delay which otherwise must have taken place, and the consequent disappointment which would have been experienced by the inhabitants of this colony. It was not to be wondered at then that, having been deprived of the usual periodical scrutiny and re-adjustment, she has required more than ordinary attention and skill to make her thoroughly equal to her task. Under these circumstances she was sent over to the works of the A. S. N. Company at Pyrmont, where (as was stated in Friday's *Herald*) she has been completely and efficiently repaired with a despatch which is highly creditable to that establishment. She was next moved to the Waterview Bay Dry Dock, where she was cleaned and painted, and where she also received many little additions and ornamentations which will increase the comfort of the passengers. The alterations and repairs having been completed, the Columbian next was taken to the coaling wharf, and well supplied with fuel; and it is considered by persons well qualified to form an opinion upon the subject, that she was never in better working condition, and never a stronger or more beautiful piece of naval architecture than she is at the present time. After the completion of the repairs the engines were tried whilst the vessel was at her moorings, but, in order to test them more satisfactorily, on Saturday last the Columbian took a trip to sea, having on board a large and fashionable party, among whom we noticed Mr. Donaldson, M.L.A.; Mr. Hay, M.L.A.; Mr. R. Campbell, M.L.A.; Mr. Smith, M.L.A.; Mr. Clark Irving; Mr. Scott, M.L.A.; the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, M.L.C.; Mr. C. Kemp, and also many representatives of mercantile firms in this city. But, before noticing the excursion, a few words about the ship may not be uninteresting, although magnificent steamers are now by no means uncommon in Sydney Cove. The length of this beautiful vessel from stem to stern is 335 feet, her keel being 305 feet. She is 41 feet in the beam, and, having on board about 1350 tons of coal and provisions for a voyage, she draws 17 feet 9 inches of water. She has her specie-room, her postal-room, and her store-room, while her cabin accommodation is such as to ensure almost every comfort of a home. She derives her force from two horizontal engines, the cylinders being 6 feet 1 inch in diameter, and the length of stroke 3 feet. She has also the advantage of two double-acting air pumps and twenty furnaces, consuming about 52 tons of coal per day. In consequence of having been overrun, extensive repairs (as we have already remarked) were necessary, and it is but justice to say that, at the instance of Mr. Charles Kennedy Smith, the superintending engineer of the European and Australian Royal Mail Company, they have been most judiciously and effectively carried out. She has had re-turned the bearings on the crank-shaft, and new brasses fitted in addition to connecting-rod brasses. Her air pumps and feeding pumps have also been overhauled and new bearings supplied to support the screw shaft, which Mr. Smith considered necessary. In addition to these and other improvements in order to save time she had new slide-valves fitted at Messrs. Russell and Co.'s establishment, and she appears now to be in excellent condition.

The Columbian started on her trial trip at 11 a.m., on Saturday morning, 7th August. The weather was beautifully fine and the water in the harbour perfectly smooth. The first test was from Fort Denison to Bradley's Head. With eleven pounds of steam she accomplished the distance in five minutes and twenty-five seconds. The second mile, was run (against tide) in five minutes and twenty-five seconds. The third mile was completed in five minutes and fifteen seconds; making an average of about 11¼ miles an hour. The Thisbe, and H. M. S. Cordelia dipped their ensigns when the Columbian passed them. On entering the ocean, the Columbian proceeded towards Botany Bay at a rapid rate, leaving behind her those places of sorrowful memory, associated with the name of the Dunbar, and the Catherine Adamson. The saloon was very tastefully decorated with flowers and foliage, and the tables, under the superintendence of the purser, had been arranged and ornamented in a manner which could not have failed to command the admiration of the most fastidious epicure—but they were soon cleared. The swell came broadside on, and fruit condiments, fowls, plate, and pastry, soon covered the deck. Neptune, too, was very exacting. Gentlemen appeared without their fair partners, and many "lords of the creation" showed evident symptoms of *mal-du-mer*. The noble ship, however, entered the heads again before matters became very serious, and the quarter-deck became as gay as ever. The steamer then proceeded up the Parramatta River, as far as Cockatoo Island, and returned about five o'clock in the evening to her moorings, in Waterview Bay. A most sumptuous repast was provided for the visitors, which was done ample justice to; and the readiness with which it was prepared, after the "smash" before referred to, was a sufficient evidence of the wonderful resources of this beautiful steamer. The Royal Artillery Band performed a variety of popular musical compositions during the day, and altogether the trip was a most pleasant and satisfactory one. No doubt the engines will work smoother, and consequently better, when they have been in operation a few days, but even now they have proved to be in excellent condition. The result must be most satisfactory to the agent of the Company (Mr. Wetton), and judging from yesterday's observation, Captain Stewart has reason to be proud of his ship, his officers, and his crew.

THE COAL AND IRON FIELDS OF *OLD* AND *NEW* SOUTH WALES.

The opinions which have been from time to time, for some years past, expressed through the columns of the *Herald* as to the extraordinary extent of the coal and iron mines of New South Wales, and the value of their products, were corroborated by the various reports of the late Sir Thomas L. Mitchell, Captain Stokes, R.N., Mr. Stutchbury, late Government Geologist, the Rev. W. B. Clarke, the Rev. C. Pleydell N. Wilton, Mr. W. Keene, Government Examiner of Coal-fields and Mines, Mr. J. H. Thomas, C.E., Mr. Hodgson, assayist to the old Fitzroy Iron Company, Mr. Morgan, Mining Engineer, and other authorities; and the predictions offered as to the full recognition of the value of both our coal and iron have been since verified by eminent mineralogists and engineers in Europe.

With respect to our coal, we will recur to the report published in last Saturday's *Herald* on Australian and British coals, by Mr. John Anderson, inspector of machinery at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

We will premise that upon the return to England of the E. and A.R.M.S. Company's steamship Oneida, under sail (her machinery having broken down during her voyage to Suez), six bags of the coal with which she had been furnished in Sydney, by the Australian Agricultural Company, with a view to subject the coal during the voyage, to various severe tests, was forwarded, under the sanction of the Home authorities, to the chemical department in the Royal Arsenal, in order to make trial of its *time value* for steam engine purposes; and the relative merits of New South Wales, Whitworth, Welch, and Hartley coals.

Mr. Anderson's report is, in the highest degree, satisfactory. Having described the mode by which he combined the four descriptions of coals with eight successive experiments, he pronounces his opinion, "that for steam purposes, the coals received from the Oneida, were about equal to the Newcastle coal termed Whitworth, which correspond with a considerable variety known as Wallsend, Lambton, Peland, Primrose, &c., but that it is slightly inferior to the Hartley and Welch variety of coals." Mr. Anderson adds, that the three kinds of English and Welch coals were selected at random, from the bulk used in the furnaces of the Royal Arsenal; and we may, also, observe, that the coals supplied to the Oneida were taken from the A. A. Company's D. and E. pits, near Newcastle, and that no further care was taken in screening them than is always observed in supplying our colonial steam marine.

This report from the Royal Arsenal will have a material effect in extending the coal operations throughout this colony. Previous to the year 1846, *one* coal pit, and *one* coal shoot, at Newcastle, were sufficient for the supply of Sydney, and the few coasting steamers then running from Port Jackson. Early in that year, however, the Moaries rose in New Zealand, and destroyed Kororarika. Preparations were immediately made for the forwarding of military and naval reinforcements from Sydney to New Zealand. Coals were promptly required for the steamers engaged in the expedition, and the port of Newcastle soon presented the bustle of a rapid succession of vessels demanding large supplies of coal. The New Zealand coal transactions with Newcastle were sustained for nearly two years; and when, at the commencement of 1847, the golden treasures of California were made known, the demand for coals from the basin of the Hunter was increased to an extraordinary extent; and sufficient shipping could scarcely be chartered to convey the coal to San Francisco.

In 1849, the item of coals was for the first time deemed of sufficient importance to have a table assigned to it in the annual statistics of the colony, which are compiled from official returns in the Colonial Secretary's office. In that year it was shewn, that six coal mines had been worked, producing 48,416½ tons of the declared value of £14,647. From that date the coal-mining operations of the Hunter district exhibit a rapid increase. The Australian Agricultural Company had given up the monopoly of coal-mining (very irregularly granted to them by the Earl of Bathurst when he held the Colonial Seals in 1824); and operations on the rich and extensive seams of Burwood Hills, a short distance from Newcastle, had begun.

In 1851, our own golden fields, as well as those of Victoria, were discovered; first-class ocean steamships of heavy tonnage soon arrived in the Australian ports from England, Continental Europe, and America; our own steam marine, whether for the coasting or intercolonial trades increased in number and power; and the demand for coals from the Newcastle mines, to meet the large requirements of both home and foreign customers, rapidly extended.

In a short time, the Burwood seams were worked, by five proprietaries, at five different points, by rifts, or tunnels in the hills. These copartneries are now incorporated under the style of the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, and the products of their works rival those of the A. A. Company. During the twelve months ending March 31st ultimo, the quantity of coal raised from the three of the latter Company's pits which are now worked, was 90,634 tons, of which 39,397 were shipped at Newcastle for Melbourne. The quantity produced from two of the Burwood Hill tunnels was 91,950 tons,—being an excess over the year's products of the A. A. Company's pits of 1,316 tons. The Newcastle C. and C. Company, also shipped largely to Melbourne and Geelong during the same period, but we are not in possession of the exact quantities.

At Morpeth and Hexham, on the Hunter; at Wollongong to the south, and Brisbane to the north, and in other *locales*, valuable coal seams were opened, and seventeen pits and tunnels are now reported to have been worked, the yield from fifteen of which, during the year ending the 31st December, 1857, was 210,434 tons, of the declared value of £148,158.

But whilst our export trade during the last nine years rapidly increased, from the causes we have already adverted to, *imports* of coal have made no mean item in our Statistics of Customs since the commencement of steam communication between England and Australia in 1852. The following are the official returns during the last five years; the imported coal having been brought, with fractional exceptions, from Cardiff in *Old* South Wales, for coaling the ocean steam-ships:

	Exports. Quantity. Tons.	Exports. Value. £	Imports. Quantity. Tons.	Imports. Value. £
1853	55,501	81,078	8,389	18,697
1854	39,297	101,752	10,956	21,952
1855	61,484	58,893	2,577	4,358
1856	84,086	65,739	1,083	2,355
1857	96,457	46,120	11,568	16,031
Totals	356,825	353,373	34,573	63,393

After the test of the value of the coal of New South Wales for steam purposes, as proved at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, it is not probable that coal ships from Cardiff will be sent to Port Jackson to meet the coaling requirements of the Mail Company's steamships; and it may not be without interest to submit a few of the opinions of experienced geologists and engineers who, in this colony have recorded their opinions not only of the value of the Newcastle and Burwood coals, but of those of other formations, together with estimates of the areas of our chief coal bearing regions.

Captain J. Lort Stokes, R.N., whose discoveries in Australia have so richly contributed to the stores of geographical knowledge, visited Newcastle in 1851, and carefully inspected the coal mines. In a letter to the then Colonial Secretary, the Honorable E. Deas Thomson, Esq., dated the 20th June, he says:—"At Newcastle we tried a seam of coal belonging to the Australian Agricultural Company, *and found it to raise steam twenty-five minutes sooner than is effected by English coal.*"

From the Rev. W. B. Clarke's paper upon the Coal-fields, prepared for the catalogue of the "Natural and Industrial Products of New South Wales," exhibited in the Australian Museum by the Paris Commissioners, in November, 1854, we take the following extracts:—

It has been said of North America, that no part of the known world offers so great a development of carboniferous rocks, (Marcon Geol. Map of U.S., Boston, 1853, p. 32.) It may be now said, that whatever be the real age of its coal-beds, Australia presents a close parallel with that rich coal-bearing region.

On the east coast of New South Wales, the carboniferous formation presents itself with little interruption, except from extensive dykes of trap (of which the basaltic dykes strike N.E., and the greenstone dykes, which are well exemplified on the coast at Newcastle, strike N.W.), from between 31 degrees 30 minutes South to at least 36 degrees South; and in two principal parts of this coast line valuable coal seams occupy the cliffs washed by the ocean, about Newcastle and the north of Illawarra. The position of the former is very advantageous for all the purposes of commerce: the latter has some disadvantages, owing to the difficulty of approach to the cliffs from seaward, which in time the ingenuity of science will overcome. The country more immediately connected with Newcastle in which workable coal seams exist, may be considered as occupying an area of at least 200 square miles, in which there is a known series of four or five seams, making an average of from 19 to 20 feet of coal.

Coal seams are found in the county of Gloucester, associated with the Newcastle plants, and in one locality (though of limited extent, and in the midst of igneous rocks) the writer measured a seam upwards of 60 feet thick.

On the parallel of 32 degrees, from the coast to the 149th meridian, the lower members of the carboniferous formation crop out from beneath the coal seams, which, on the right banks and in the beds of the Hunter and Goulburn, rise from below the escarpment of the Hawkesbury rocks, presenting workable coal of varying thickness and extent, at the following localities:—Four-Mile Creek, Hexham, base of the Myall Range, Wollombi, Morpeth, Maitland, Wallis Creek, Anvil Creek, Purrendura, Glendon Brook, Tolga Creek on the Paterson; Leamington; Wallon; Jerry's Plains; Sadlier's Creek; Foy Brook; Falbrook; Ravensworth; Maid-Water Creek; Muswell Creek; Edenglassie; Piercefield; north of Bengala; at Gill's Cliff and Coyeo on the Page; near Murrurundi and Harbenvale; Kingdon Ponds; Mount Wingen; near Scone; and at the junction of the Hunter and Goulburn, as well as above on the latter river, near Gummum. Coal beds also occur on the Talbragar and Cudgegong Rivers.

* * * * * * * * *

A considerable portion of the counties of Clarence, Richmond, and Ross, is occupied by a similar formation, and workable coal exists therein, both on the Richmond and Clarence Rivers.

The Moreton Bay District is also covered in wide areas by this coal formation; and workable and valuable coal seams exist on the Bremer and Brisbane Rivers, and along the shores of the bay. As on the coast, and on Mount Keera, so here the coal seams are accessible by adits, and on the Brisbane, the steamers can load by lying literally at the mouth of the mines, as is the case at Lake Macquarie. This phenomenon is characteristic of the coal of New South Wales.

"To the northward of the areas already mentioned, the carboniferous formation extends over vast regions, in which coal undoubtedly exists. The writer has reported (Report X., October, 1853,) the formation on the Condamine, as occupying probably 20,000 square miles. He calculates also from such data as are available, that on the Mackenzie it occupies an extent of 40,000 square miles; and on the Robinson, 20,000 square miles. It is quite impossible that such enormous regions can be deficient in the providential supply of fossil fuel for the wants and demands of the coming era. The country between the Condamine and the parallel of thirty-two degrees, occupied by similar beds, cannot be less than 15,000 square miles; and if we take into account the facts stated by Sir T. L. Mitchell, in his history of the explorations of the far interior, and the existence of the same carboniferous formation, not only in various parts of the edittoral districts of Victoria; but especially in the Grampian Mountains, westward of the 143rd meridian, it becomes manifest that there is no country on the globe occupied to so large an extent by one formation, America excepted, as Australia; and, with trifling exceptions, nearly the whole of the enormous areas occupied by the carboniferous beds, belong to New South Wales.

With regard to the extensive coal formation in the immediate vicinity of the Fitz Roy Iron Mines, at Mittagong on the Great South Road, seventy-three miles from Sydney, we take the following from the report of Mr. Keene, who was directed by Sir Charles Fitz Roy, in 1853 "to examine whether there are such indications of a workable coal-field at Mittagong as will warrant the leasing of it in portions on a royalty." Mr. W. Keene, having, in his report, described his preparations to follow any indications offered to him of the appearance of coal, thus proceeds:—

The conclusions I had come to, as to the existence of coal in the valley of the Fitz Roy Mine, were afterwards largely confirmed by an examination of a locality called Black Bob's Creek—a few miles from the iron mines beyond Berrima. Here there is ample evidence of the existence of a very regular deposit of *true* coal: that is to say, it is not lignite:—it is a deposit of the tertiary epoch, or more recent than the sandstone; it belongs, as does all that I have seen here, to the secondary true coal formation; is overlaid by regular beds of secondary sandstone, lying in conformable strata upon it, of a thickness of 12 fathoms, and reposes upon a true coal schist, which covers a second bed of coal of considerable thickness." * * *

"I have been down into the pits of many coal basins—the Pendleton Pit, near Manchester, the deepest in Europe, 1701 feet; the Swansea pits; the western coal-fields in the vicinity of Bristol, and those of St. Etienne and Rive-de-Gier, near Lyons; and in none of these do the strata present more solidity or regularity in roof and floor than is shown in the beds at Black Bob's Creek. In trials made of it, I found it a free-burning, bituminous, or caking coal, fit for household or manufacturing purposes, and convertible into good coke."

The second point of consideration is the extent of the iron mines already discovered in this colony, and the present progress and prospects of existing iron works; but this must form the subject of a second paper.

Nearly fifty years ago, an eminent geologist declared that the coal and iron were the real gold-fields of the United Kingdom. They have, of late years, been described in similar language, by careful observers, as being of equal or superior value to the auriferous formations of New South Wales. In a former article we invited attention to the opinions of eminent geologists and engineers as to the extent of the coal mines already examined in this colony, and the large and valuable yields from those now at work; proposing to make the extent of our iron mines already discovered, and the present progress and prospects of existing iron works, the subject of a second paper.

For many years the existence of iron-fields in many parts of the colony, whose ores are of richness equal to those of any other country in the world, have been known to the colonists; and their character described by various able writers. But several obstacles presented themselves, which for a long time prevented any extensive operations being attempted. In the first place the impassable state of the distant country roads, and the very heavy charges for land carriage, were prohibitions to the manufacture of iron. When, however, it was found, that the iron ores of this colony yielded from 60 to 70 per cent. of pure iron, and when it was remembered that the mean richness of the ores of iron in the coal besin of *Old* South Wales does not exceed 33 per cent.; whilst in England, they in some districts rarely rise above 25, and in others 30 per cent.—when comparisons, we say, like these were instituted, the prospects of success were more carefully calculated. At Mittagong, about 75 miles from Sydney, on the great South Road, at an elevation of 2053 feet above the sea, from which it is distant at Wollongong only 21 miles, an iron mine some years since was discovered of extraordinary richness, whose extent has been estimated at 100 acres, whose yield is iron ore, not ironstone, and which, having been subjected to some natural process, has been relieved of the greater portion of its natural impurities. According to the description given in an essay of Mr. Morgan, mining engineer, the ore consists chiefly of a hydrated peroxide of iron, combined with which the oxides of several other metals present themselves; some of them singularly advantageous as alloys of iron, and sometimes added to it when required for a particular purpose. From these and other indications, mineralogists have been led to believe that other valuable ores lie concealed in close proximity. One feature in these ores is particularly striking, which is, that they are readily reduced to the metallic state; and the earthy matter with which they are combined, forms a glass or slag *without the addition of a flux*. Mr. Morgan states that he had never met with ores where the earthy matter had so slight a tendency to enter into combination with the metal when reduced.

Manufacturing operations were consequently commenced at Mittagong, but the cost of transit, and of fuel, prevented their being carried on to any great extent. In 1853, however, a very valuable coal-field was discovered in the immediate vicinity of the iron-mine, and this, with the certain prospect of the extension of the Southern Railway, in the immediate direction of the mines (now called the Fitz Roy Iron and Coal Fields), sanguine hopes were entertained of the works being conducted on a large scale. Upon the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition in the Australian Museum by the Paris Commissioners, in 1854, of the Natural and Industrial Products of New South Wales, his Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., as chairman of the Board, in his address to the Governor-General, thus adverted to the specimens of unmanufactured and manufactured iron, intended for transmission to Paris:—

"The iron ore of this colony, tested as it has been from the Fitz Roy mines, until lately almost unknown, appears to be of the finest and most valuable character. The specimens intended for transmission to Paris, and now in this hall—of the ore itself, and of articles manufactured from it—we will venture to say, are highly interesting; and, as to the former, not to be surpassed in quality in any part of the world. We invite, with confidence, your Excellency's attention to them. Inferior in attraction to the brilliant metal, which nature has spread over such large portions of our territory, and infinitely less seductive in its pursuit, the solid and hardy iron of which we fortunately can boast, hidden more deeply in the earth, and requiring more steady industry for its acquisition, may, in the end, prove to be the most important of all the gifts which Divine Providence has bestowed upon a favoured people. Reflections of the same nature occur, in reference to our extensive fields of coal; new beds of which are continually being opened. Specimens of this mineral, and of our rich lead and copper ores, are also among the articles exhibited, and are by no means the least important of them."

The coal-field at Mittagong was described in our first paper on this subject, and we now proceed to the present progress of the iron works.

Circumstances to which attention has been frequently alluded in the columns of this journal, but to which it is now needless to recur, impeded the operations of the first parties who worked the mines. The recent formation, however, of a new Company, whose directors are experienced men of business and energy, has at length opened the field for the manufacture of iron and steel on a scale commensurate with its importance.

The plant, at present, consists of rolling mills from England, and erected at Mittagong at a cost of about £3000. A blast furnace, of which the first trial was made a few weeks ago, under many disadvantages, when from two tons eight cwt. of ore, about 16 cwt. of No. 1 iron, was produced, a large portion of which has since been converted into the finest steel. Hammers and other implements from the first process—indeed as it was taken from the cupola, without refining—were immediately manufactured, and forwarded to the Governor-General, the Speaker, and the Sydney directors, and have elicited the surprise and admiration of the many engineers and mineralogists who have inspected them. We are informed that in three hours after Mr. Henderson, the present engineer, had started the cupola and engine, he had obtained a perfect slag at pure as glass. The next trial was even more successful, and the directors are assured that no more imported iron work need be sent to the works, except the extensive plant of machinery now *en route* from England, and expected to be received in about a month.

This plant, the cost of which will be about £5000, consists of a blast furnace, with a 100-horse engine, of capacity for four furnaces and three high-pressure boilers; a blast lifting machine, including tank and gasometer, with guides, balance, and chains, inlet-pipe, and valve. This blast furnace is estimated to be of capacity to produce 4000 tons of iron per annum, at a cost of little more than £3 per ton. A puddling furnace, just completed, will produce iron at a cost of about £1 5s., and the rolling mills at £1 4s. per ton. Indeed, when the principal coal shaft is sunk to its proper depth (it already extends to 100 feet), the cost of working the furnaces and mills will be much less than the above estimate, as the coal, when lifted to the surface, will be at once placed at the mouths of the furnaces, without the cost of carriage.

We believe that we have now shown sufficient to warrant the prediction that only a very short period will elapse before a complete revolution in the extensive iron trade of this colony will be effected. Our imports of iron and machinery have long formed chief items in our statistics of Customs. The following return shows the amount of those imports, as well as our re-shipments, chiefly to Victoria, during the last three years, of British raw and manufactured iron.

Imports.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Hardware and Ironmongery	£344,614	£223,178	£307,130
Iron and Steel	58,211	196,648	156,532
Machinery	87,236	58,744	70,016
Totals	£385,061	£478,564	£533,677
Exports.			
Hardware, Ironmongery, Steel, &c.	£30,563	£37,166	£62,873
Machinery	5,602	13,790	18,360
Totals	£36,165	£51,656	£81,333
Gross total of Imports			£1,397,308
Exports			169,154
Excess of Imports over Exports			£1,228,148

Having explained that one of the obstacles to success at the Fitzroy Mines—the anticipated cost of fuel and its carriage—has been removed by the timely discovery of a coal-field in their immediate proximity, we may further observe, that the next great obstacle, namely, the heavy freight for the products of the mines to Sydney, will be now considerably reduced by the present extension of the Southern Railway to Campbelltown, a distance of forty-two miles only from Mittagong; and, as it is expected that mutually advantageous terms will be agreed to by the Government and the Company, as regards the carriage of both iron and coal from the mines, we think that there can be no fear of successful results. The Government and the Legislature have latterly had the great truth so urgently put to them, that the prosperity of the colony and its unity as a state are inseparable from improvement in the existing insufficient condition of its internal communications, whether railways, roads, or the electric telegraph be considered, that we can scarcely entertain a doubt as to renewed energy on the part of the office of Lands and Public Works being directed to the extension of these branches of the department. And on this point, a very material feature arises in connection with the Fitzroy mines, to which we would invite particular attention. In an able work, by Messrs. Charles St. Julian and Edward K. Silvester, on the "Productions, Industry, and Resources of New South Wales," published about six years ago, they, in recording the discovery of the iron mines at Mittagong, expressed some doubts as to their successful working; first, on account of no coal having then been discovered in the vicinity; and secondly, by reason of the cost of carriage. In respect to the latter difficulty, they observed—"Blast furnaces would have to be erected, with all the apparatus of rollers and tilts for manufacturing the iron into bars, sheets, or hoops, and as these would have to be imported, a preliminary expenditure of capital of from £20,000 to £30,000 would be absolutely necessary; and we see but little chance of any such expenditure being made at present. In fact, any such investment would not probably pay for many years. The roads of the colony must first be improved to facilitate carriage; and the formation of railroads, both in the laying down the roads themselves and in the machinery employed upon them, will increase the demand for iron, till it grows to that extent that our own exigencies will force upon us the necessity of appealing to our own productive resources."

We have already shown that the first obstacle, the want of fossil fuel, no longer exists; and as railway extension is now being urged with much earnestness on the Government, the situation of the Fitzroy mines, on the direct line of the Southern Railway, cannot be overlooked, as affording peculiar facilities for rapid progress, whether as regards economy of of money or of time. If a contract for the manufacture of the rails at Mittagong (where the iron is far superior in quality to any yet used on either of the present lines) were taken the railway works from Mittagong to Campbelltown, and Mittagong to Goulburn and Bathurst, could be proceeded with simultaneously, and completed at much less cost than by importing English iron.

It is confidently expected that similar reports of our iron resources will, in a very short time, be received from the districts of the Hunter, Port Stephens, and other northern *locales*. At Burwood, some valuable ores have been discovered; as also in the main coal basin of the A. A. Company's estate at Port Stephens. Several preliminary reports on these discoveries have been made from time to time, to which, however, our space will not allow us to refer at present.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The great match between Lauristina and Ben Bolt came off on Saturday, 7th, on the Homebush racecourse. The event, though it had not been anticipated with anything like the feelings of curiosity and interest which the champion race between Veno and Lauristina had created, yet as the result was either to secure, for a time at least, to the favourite mare the "bays" she had so lately won, or to place a new horse in the van of New South Wales' equine celebrities, a considerable degree of interest was excited among the general public as to the issue. The mare, in consequence of her triumph over Veno, an old favourite, was backed at from 3 to 2, to 2 to 1, freely offered, to beat the horse. These offers were not wholly disregarded; on the contrary, a large amount of money was staked at the odds stated, because there were among the "knowing ones" many who drew favourable conclusions from the horse's performances at the last Homebush races, when he beat the celebrated New Zealand mare, Zoe. The result proved the correctness of their judgment, no doubt to their own entire satisfaction, but nevertheless certainly at the cost of those who ventured to back contrary opinions with a bet. The final deposit, making £2000, was "posted" on Friday evening—this amount was the stake to be run for, and it being the most important preliminary, everything else went smoothly to the end. The morning broke with a clear sky, which gave promise of a fine day, and, a strong breeze blowing, made it pretty certain that, notwithstanding the rain of the previous days, the course would be in fair order by the time fixed for the start. The anticipations were fully realised; the day continued fine throughout, and the course was all that could be desired. The attendance, however, was unusually thin, although every precaution was taken by Mr. Beetson, of the railway department, to meet any emergency that might have arisen.

The horses stripped remarkably well, though here and there might be heard such criticisms as—"She's brought out too fine;" "there's a little too much flesh on his ribs yet," and so on. At last the moment came, and the horses and their jockeys proceeded to the starting post. We may here state that Mr. Downes acted as judge, and Mr. Tait as starter.

Mr. Single's c. h. Ben Bolt... ......(Higgerson) 1
Mr. York's b. m. Lauristina ....(Snell) 2

It wanted but a few minutes of half-past one when the word was given, and the horses started away together. The racing commenced from the very start, Higgerson jumping off with a lead of nearly two lengths, but on coming within sight of the stand presented only a length a-head of the mare, both hard held. This distance was somewhat increased in the straight running, but slightly lessened by an evident effort on the part of the mare rounding the rise of the hill. When they again came in sight it was clear that the horse had the day to himself, although the lead he maintained was seldom over a length, but hard held. As a final chance, Snell began to use the whip on the mare as they drew near the winning-post; but all application failed, and Higgerson, amid the tumultuous cheering of his backers, brought in the horse a winner without calling upon him in the slightest degree. Distance, 2 miles; time, 4m. 55 sec.

GOLD RECEIVED BY ESCORT DURING THE FOLLOWING MONTHS OF 1858.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	ozs.	dwts	ozs.	dwts	ozs.	dwts	ozs.	dwts	ozs.	dwts	ozs.	dwts	ozs.	dwts
Western—														
From Stoney Creek ...	818	0	535	8	720	12	686	19	603	0	656	8	1043	9
Bathurst	635	5	943	6	709	3	735	6	848	11	1082	13	1274	9
Sofala	2404	13	2085	14	3004	9	4110	7	3023	3	3147	6	4605	3
Tambaroora	1354	13	1306	1	1180	13	1688	7	1404	10	1946	1	2298	7
Louisa Creek	2391	19	2201	16	2761	9	4487	5	3463	13	2078	13	4668	18
Mudgee	1612	8	1084	15	1311	8	1306	3	965	4	1174	3	968	16
Orange.........	33	4	308	6	506	9	227	18	244	8	131	5	574	15
	9069	3	8765	0	10,021	8	13,181	17	10,581	8	11,036	1	15,073	15
Southern—														
From Braidwood	1488	9	3086	13	3653	13	3876	4	2710	9	2116	16	2790	13
Tumut	1096	19	996	17	1124	18	2258	13	2121	11	2463	1	2641	1
Goulburn.........	380	13	430	6	361	6	681	13	430	6	467	13	172	6
	2964	1	4513	16	4149	19	6816	10	5262	6	4947	10	5613	19
Northern—														
From Rocky River ...	2613	14	2467	11	2380	1	2472	9	2091	14	2071	18	1880	1
Totals	14,700	17	15,636	7	16,557	8	22,650	13	17,936	8	18,055	18	22,566	15
Total for the six months			......		......		......		......		...		127,068	15

Port Jackson.—New Lighthouse on the Inner South Head, at the entrance of Port Jackson.—A bright, white, fixed catoptric light is now exhibited between sunset and sunrise, from the lighthouse recently erected on the Inner South Head, at the entrance of Port Jackson. The Lighthouse stands on the edge of the cliff forming the Inner South Head, at an elevation of 60 feet above the sea level. It consists of a tower 30 feet in height, which is painted in vertical stripes of red and white. The light is of the first order, and will be visible within the arc of its range from an 18-feet elevation, at a distance of 15 miles.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Commercial Bank, was held at noon, on Friday, 16th July, at the Banking-house, George-street. Thomas Barker, Esq., presided.

The directors have much pleasure in placing before the proprietors at this, the twentieth half-yearly meeting, their report upon the operations of the Bank during the half-year last past.

In the early part of this period some anxiety was felt lest the monetary and commercial troubles prevalent in Europe and America at the close of last year, would exercise an injurious influence upon the welfare of this colony. The slight extent to which our mercantile interests have been affected by these causes affords much reason for gratification.

The net profits realised during the half year, after deducting rebate upon current bills, and all expenses of management, &c., &c., are £34,764 0s. 6d.; undivided profits last half-year, £1,363 13s. 3d. There is thus available for division £36,127 13s. 9d., which the directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

To payment of a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 5s. per share, or together, 42s. 6d. per share	£30,377 11 1
To increase of reserve fund	4,000 0 0
To profit and loss, next half-year's account	1,750 2 8
	£36,127 13 9

The reserve fund has now attained the limit indicated by the deed of settlement, viz., 20 per cent. upon the paid-up capital.

In conjunction with all the other Banks, the practice of allowing interest on current accounts was discontinued on the 21st March.

Liabilities and Assets on Wednesday, 30th June, 1858.

Dr.	
To capital paid up	£229,735 14 9
Reserve	44,000 0 0
Notes in circulation	164,987 0 0
Bills payable	3,299 6 10
Deposits and other liabilities	767,643 14 7
Balances due to other banks	28,347 4 2
Profit and loss account	33,428 7 8
	£1,281,391 8 0
Cr.	
By coin	£333,677 12 0
Government securities	2,787 4 4
Bills discounted, and other debts due to the bank	823,873 14 7
Balances due by other banks......	104,481 14 7
Bank premises, furniture, &c., &c.	16,572 2 6
	£1,281,391 8 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To rebate on bills discounted not due at this date	£7,300 13 11
To dividend account for payment of a dividend for past half-year, at 15 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 5s. per share	20,377 11 6
To increase of reserve fund	4,000 0 0
To balance, being undivided profit carried forward to profit and loss new account...	1,750 2 8
	£33,428 7 8
By amount from last half-year...	£1,363 13 3
By profits for half-year ending 30th June, 1858 ...	32,064 14 5
	£33,428 7 8

1858. RESERVE FUND.	
To balance, June 30th	£48,000 0 0
By balance, January 1st	£44,000 0 0
Transferred from profit and loss June 30th ...	4,000 0 0
	£48,000 0 0

Thomas Barker, Chairman.
Zachary Ingold, Manager.

Mr. Charles Kemp was elected a director, in the room of Mr. James Edward Ebsworth, whose term of office had expired.

Messrs. R. Jones and H. Gilbert Smith were re-elected auditors.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the directors for their attention to the bank interests.

The dividend payable on and after the 17th July.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, was held at the banking-house, George-street, on Friday, 30th July. Mr. M. E. Murnin in the chair.

Report of the Directors of the Australian Joint Stock Bank to the Proprietors at the half-yearly general meeting, held at the Bank, on Friday, the 30th July, 1858.

The Board of Directors have to submit to the proprietors the following report of the business of the Bank for the half-year ended the 30th June ultimo.

The directors regret to acquaint the proprietors that severe losses have been sustained by the Bank during the past half-year.

In the case of the swindler, Miranda, whose drafts unfortunately were negotiated on Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co., London, under a fictitious credit, to the amount of £20,000; the loss, including expenses and taking credit for a small set-off, will amount to say, £19,700.

There will also be other losses, principally from the insolvencies of Henry Fisher and Purkis and Lambert, amounting to about £4800.

The accounts of the Bank for the past half-year are in other respects very favourable, and the directors submit the following statement, from which it will be seen that the losses have at once been provided for out of profits and the reserve, and that a dividend has been declared at the rate of ten per cent. per annum; after paying which there will be a surplus of £6543 16s. 1d., which will be carried forward to form a new reserve fund.

Balance of undivided profit from last half-year	£6,682 8 5
Reserve fund applicable to payment of losses	18,208 11 9
Net profits for past six months, after deducting rebate on current bills, and all expenses of management, are	18,653 15 11
Making a total of	£43,543 16 1
From which deduct estimated amount of loss in past six months	24,500 0 0
Leaving balance of profit at this date	19,043 16 1
Out of which the Directors, in pursuance of the provisions of the deed of settlement, declare a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this on the paid-up capital of the Bank (£250,000) will require	12,500 0 0
Leaving balance of undivided profit to be carried forward as a new reserve fund	£6,543 16 1

Since the last half-yearly meeting, branches of the Bank have been opened at Ipswich—Moreton Bay, and at Braidwood, and the directors contemplate the early opening of branches at Goulburn and Yass, as already authorised by the proprietors.

The progress generally of the branch establishments of the Bank is very satisfactory.

Balance Sheet of the Australian Joint-stock Bank, 30th June, 1858.

Dr.	
To capital paid up	£250,000 0 0
To notes in circulation	119,569 0 0
To deposits and other liabilities	686,073 5 9
To profit and loss	19,043 16 1
To fund set apart to meet estimated losses	24,500 0 0
To adjusting interest	3,027 2 11
	£1,102,213 4 9
Cr.	
By coin	£230,157 14 9
By bullion	7 13 10
By Government securities	41,898 15 4
By notes of other banks	3,325 4 8
By Bank premises	27,372 3 6
By bills discounted, and other debts due to the Bank	770,151 13 8
	£1,102,213 4 9

Profit and Loss.

Dr.	
To rebate on current bills	£3,027 2 11
To fund set apart to meet estimated losses	24,500 0 0
To balance	19,043 16 1
	£46,570 19 0
Cr.	
By amount brought forward	£6,682 8 5
By reserve fund......	18,208 11 9
By profits for the half-year	21,679 18 10
	£46,570 19 0

Reserve Fund.

Dr.	
To balance transferred to profit and loss	£18,208 11 9
Cr.	
By amount brought forward...	£18,208 11 9

M. E. Murnin, Chairman.
A. H. Richardson, General Manager.

Messrs. Fosa and Garrett were elected auditors.

The dividend payable on and after Monday, the 2nd August.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at noon, on Monday, 19th July, within the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. T. C. Breillat took the chair.

Balance-sheet of the Sydney Exchange Company, at 30th June, 1858.

Dr.	
To stock account, for amount of capital paid up	£26,425 0 0
Commercial Bank, for over-draft at date	3,147 15 1
Profit and loss, for balance of this account, as under	493 11 6
Debentures, due in March, 1861, for amount issued	6,500 0 0
Interest, for accrued interest on debentures to date	140 0 0
	£36,706 6 7
Cr.	
By office furniture, for cost to date......	£530 2 3
Iron building, for cost to date	2574 16 6
Main building, for cost to date	32,842 18 11
Bonded store, for balance of expenditure	92 8 11
Rents due, for amounts due not paid	665 0 0
	£36,706 6 7

Dr. Profit.		
To balance	£477 0 7	
Premium on debentures	62 10 0	
Subscriptions	65 2 0	
Rents	841 6 4	
		£1445 18 11
Cr. Loss.		
By interest on debentures to date	£140 0 0	
Ditto on bank overdraft	237 5 9	
Current expenses......	575 1 8	
Balance	493 11 6	
		£1445 18 11

The present actual revenue of the company (irrespective of the rents derivable from the bonded and free cellars) is £2500, viz.:—rents, £1900, and subscriptions £600, which would suffice after payment of interest and all other charges, to return a dividend of about 5½ per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital; but the directors conceive that it is more desirable to appropriate accruing profits to the gradual extinction of the company's debt, that to recommend the payment of a dividend; believing that the shareholders are disposed to forego a trifling present advantage for the sake of the ultimate benefit to be derived from the possession of a building such as the Sydney Exchange—free of all incumbrance.

In conformity with the resolution passed at the last general meeting, tenders for debentures—bearing eight per cent. interest, and redeemable in three years—were called for by advertisement, and accepted to the extent of £6500, at an average of one per cent. premium.

Sydney, 30th June.

Thomas Breillat, Chairman.
Alexander Thomson, secretary.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at the office, New Pitt-street, yesterday, when the following report was presented.

The directors have to submit the following statement of the Company's business for the half-year ended 30th June:

On the 31st December, 1857, the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account was	£15,595 0 0		
From which was deducted the dividend declared in January last	3,000 0 0		
		12,595 0 0	
Premiums on insurances effected during half-year	3,431 11 0		
Interest on employed portion of the capital	438 10 5		
Rent received from tenants	325 0 0		
		4,183 1 5	
		£16,778 1 5	
Losses paid during half-year	519 4 9		
Returns of premiums on short interest accounts	344 10 2		
Charges	302 19 10		
Bad debts written off	1,301 10 8		
Ten per cent. depreciation in value of furniture in office	32 0 11		
		£2,500 6 4	
Leaving at the credit of Profit and Loss Account, on the 30th June, 1858		£16,277 15 1	

H. H. Browne, Chairman.

The insurances effected during the half-year amount to £263,821 10s.

The risks outstanding on the 30th June amounted to £88,326, to reinsure which would take £1701.

The directors recommend that a dividend of 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Company be paid for the half-year just ended, which would leave a balance of £14,277 15s. 1d. at the credit of profit and loss account.

Mr. William Brown and Mr. Alexander were unanimously re-elected directors.

Mr. Charles Kemp was elected an auditor.

The dividend payable on and after Friday, 23rd July.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held at the Company's office, Sussex-street, on Friday, 30th July. Mr. Clark Irving in the chair.

1. The directors have now the pleasure to submit to the proprietors their report and statement of the Company's affairs, for the half-year terminating 30th June last, and completing the seventh year of the present Company's existence.

2. The balance sheet and accounts which have been open for the inspection of the proprietors at the Company's office, during the week, and are now laid on the table, show, as the result of the past half-year's operations, a net profit of £27,682 14s. 8d. From this sum there has been appropriated to the payment of interest on debenture capital an amount of £4582 4s. 7d., and to depreciation and insurance accounts, in terms of the law passed in August last, the sum of £10,250, leaving a balance of £12,850 9s. 8d to be added to the sum carried forward at the credit of profit and loss account from the previous half-year, amounting to £11,456 4s. 1d., making the total amount now standing at the credit of that account £24,306 12s. 9d. available for the payment of dividends.

3. The Company's steamers in active service have been employed in the following manner.

4. The Hunter River line has continued to be worked with two steamers, belonging to this Company, which with an equal number from the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company have hitherto amply supplied the wants of that district. The directors are prepared, however, in the event of an increase of traffic, immediately to lay another boat on this line.

5. In the Moreton Bay line, two steamers have also been exclusively employed until lately, when, in consequence of a falling off of cargo, one boat was withdrawn temporarily, and the Wide Bay steamer has been making one trip a month with cargo to Moreton Bay, and also conveying thither passengers and mails on the alternate trips. This arrangement has enabled the directors to keep open a weekly communication between Sydney and that important district without entailing loss on the Company. As soon as the produce begins to arrive from the interior for shipment to Sydney, two or more efficient steamers will be placed on the line, as the demands of the trade may require.

6. The Wide Bay boat has had a fair amount of employment for the greater portion of the past six months, but when it was found there was not sufficient traffic to pay for two voyages in the month, the temporary arrangement already alluded to was made, by which the steamer at present only makes one voyage to Wide Bay monthly.

7. The Melbourne line has not, during the last six months, given full employment to three steamers. The directors, therefore, withdrew one of them from it for a time, finding two boats sufficient for the trade. Three boats are now again running in this line, and the directors hope that the state of the traffic will warrant their being continued in it.

8. The Company's steamer, City of Sydney, returned from Suez after a very successful voyage, arriving in Sydney harbour on the 17th February, in excellent condition, both as regards hull and machinery. When it is considered that this steamer was detained two days at Melbourne, and two days at Suez beyond the contract time waiting for the Mails, and that she accomplished the voyage within a period, allowing for such detention, exceeding only by four days the time allowed to the Royal Mail Company's powerful steam ships, the result of this experimental trip must be considered satisfactory.

9. The directors have to report with regard to the Company's spare steamers, that they have been disappointed in finding a market in India or China, for the Shamrock and Thistle. As reported at last meeting, the former of these vessels was despatched to China for sale, but up to the date of last advices she had not met with a suitable purchaser. The Thistle has not been sent up to the East for sale, as was intended, in consequence of recent advices not having been encouraging. She has occasionally been employed in the Hunter River line.

The alterations of the Eagle have now been completed; and as an auxiliary screwboat, with considerable carrying capacity and economical in working, she will be found very serviceable to the Company. The hull of the City of Melbourne and the engine of the Ben Bolt have been disposed of. The system of coaling the Melbourne steamers at Sydney for the entire voyage, now for sometime adopted, and the small quantities of coal consequently now required at Melbourne, obviates the necessity of the Company keeping a coal hulk there. The directors have therefore disposed of the Clara Symes hulk, and Rhondda lighter, and have entered into contract for the supply of any coal which may be required in Hobson's Bay, in consequence of the steamers occasionally making a long voyage.

10. The directors have further to report that all the Company's steamers available for service have been kept in efficient working condition, and have been regularly placed on the slip for the examination and cleaning of their hulls. They regret, however, that for the whole of these they have not been able to find employment, and that consequently several of the Company's best and most serviceable boats are at present laid up until some profitable trade can be found for them. New sets of boilers are being prepared at the Company's works to replace such as may become worn out.

11. The possession by the Company of their engineering establishment, and their patent slip, in enabling them to keep their vessels in the best of order, is felt to be highly advantageous, and the directors are happy to report, that besides amply supplying the requirements of the Company in this respect, the former continues to be employed in executing work for the public, including the Royal Mail Company, the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company, and others; and the slip is being worked in a satisfactory manner, under the arrangement reported at last meeting, as having been made with Mr. Cuthbert.

12. The attention of the directors has been given to a reduction of the working expenses of the Company, and they are happy to report that they have been successful to a considerable extent.

13. The directors have had under their careful consideration the subject of the Company—in the event of the present English Mail Service being determined, and it becoming necessary to make new arrangements—engaging in the postal service, and it has appeared to them that a branch line between the Australian colonies and Point de Galle, in connection with the India and China mail steamers might be advantageously undertaken by this Company. A circular letter upon the subject has been addressed to the Governments of the respective Australian colonies, in order that, in any new arrangements which may be made, the Company may have an opportunity afforded them of negotiating for such a service, and replies have been received, assuring the Board that their wishes in this respect will be readily complied with. Communications have also been addressed to the Courts of Directors of the large steam companies engaged in the Indian and Australian mail service, for the purpose of ascertaining how far their co-operation might be relied on in the event of this Company undertaking a branch line to Galle. The directors have considered it desirable that the position of the Company in connection with this important subject should be prominently brought under the notice of those likely to be concerned in remodelling the Australian mail service. In the event of the Company entering into a contract for a branch line to Galle, arrangements will have to be made for additional steamers and additional capital, which will take some time to complete; but in the meantime a temporary arrangement might be made for the Company to undertake the conveyance of the mails to Galle with such vessels as they have now at their command, until more suitable steamers could be obtained from England. In raising the additional capital which would be required, it is contemplated to afford an opportunity to capitalists of Victoria, and the neighbouring colonies, to become shareholders.

14. No further communication has been received in reply to the tenders which the Company made for the conveyance of the New Zealand mails alluded to in last report, but the directors have been informed that the Imperial Government have entered into a contract with a company formed in England expressly for the conveyance of the New Zealand inter-colonial, and inter-provincial mails, for a subsidy exceeding what was asked by this Company, and that steamers are daily expected to arrive from England to enter upon the service.

15. From the sum standing at depreciation account, after the usual appropriation from last half-year's profits already reported as having been made, amounting in all to £15,481 16s. 4d., the directors have to report that they have appropriated the sum of £14,000 to a re-valuation of the ship property of the Company, having written off the sum of £19,500 from the value of nineteen of the Company's vessels, and added £5500 to that of two of them, in the improvement of which large sums have been expended, viz., the Clarence, which now stands valued at £10,000, and the Eagle at £5000.

16. In consequence of the retirement of John Croft, Esq., from the board, the meeting will be called upon to elect his successor. Two candidates have offered themselves for the vacant seat, viz., Thomas Whistler Smith, Esq., M.L.A., and William Henry Eldred, Esq. Upon the retirement of Mr. Croft from the direction, after having occupied a seat at the board for five years, his brother directors desire to record their high appreciation of the valuable assistance they have received from him in conducting the affairs of the Company.

17. It will also devolve upon the meeting to elect two auditors, who will remain in office until the next July general meeting, in the room of the Hon. John Alexander, Esq., M.L.C., and Thomas Whistler Smith, Esq., M.L.A., who retire in terms of the Company's deed, but are eligible for re-election.

18. Before concluding their report, the directors would refer to the sudden death of Captain Charles Paine, an old and respected officer of the Company, who has been in its service and in that of the former Hunter River Steam Navigation Company for a period of upwards of ten years; and they regret to add that his family, consisting of his widow and nine young children, are left unprovided for. A fund is being raised by his friends for their relief, and the directors recommend that the Company should contribute towards it the sum of one hundred guineas.

The directors have the pleasure to conclude their report by recommending the payment of a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the Company, and that the same be payable to the proprietors now holding shares in the Company on and after Monday, the 2nd of August next. The amount of this dividend, which will be £8606, deducted from the balance now standing at the credit of Profit and Loss Account, amounting, as already stated, to £24,306 12s. 9d., will leave the sum of £15,700 12s. 9d. of undivided profits to be carried forward, being, in addition to the sum now standing at the credit of insurance account, amounting to £15,576 19s. 7d., and of the balance remaining at the credit of depreciation account, amounting to £1481 16s. 4d., after having appropriated £14,000 to the reduction of the value of ship property already referred to.

Clark Irving, Chairman.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Dr.				30th June, 1858.
To paid-up capital				£172,275 0 0
Debentures, bills payable, and other liabilities				113,840 7 7
Depreciation and insurance accounts...				16,658 15 11
Profit and loss balance from last half year	£11,456 4 1			
Net profit of present half year	£27,682 14 7			
Less appropriated				
To payment of interest on debenture capital £4582 4 7				
To insurance account 5125 0 0				
To depreciation account 5125 0 0				
		14,832 4 7		
			12,850 9 8	
				24,306 13 9
				£327,080 17 3
Cr.				
By ship property account				£191,000 0 0
Patent slip and engineering works, including plant, machinery				69,414 16 11
Freehold and leasehold property				29,641 15 6
New boilers, spare machinery, stock of iron, copper, tubes, &c., at engineer's works and patent slip, marine stores, coals at the various depots, and other material on hand				24,190 10 1
Outstanding freight and other debts owing to the Company, orders, bills receivable, and other assets				12,833 12 9
				£327,080 17 3

Thomas Whistler Smith, Esq., was elected a director of the Company.

The Hon. John Alexander, Esq., M.L.C., and Francis Mitchell, Esq., were elected auditors.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council, 4 Victoria, No. 13, of the average Assets and Liabilities, and of the Capital and Profits, of the undermentioned Banks of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1858.

LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Notes in Circulation. £ s. d.	Bills in Circulation. £ s. d.	Balances due to other Banks. £ s. d.	Deposits. £ s. d.	Total Liabilities. £ s. d.
New South Wales	267,466 0 0	4,019 0 6	32,301 16 5	1,000,123 0 0	1,303,909 17 7
Commercial	170,066 18 8	3,843 17 8	30,707 19 11	748,386 4 9	952,604 0 9
Australasia......	97,779 10 9	5,300 14 4	......	565,424 13 11	668,878 19 0
Union of Australia	166,174 1 8	16,436 17 11	34 11 2	503,106 8 0	720,921 18 6
Australian Joint Stock	121,635 15 7	95,837 9 7	5,840 15 9	462,556 19 6	685,060 8 5
London Chartered	39,306 3 1	216 7 7	......	35,384 0 10	74,937 17 6
English, Scottish & Australian	34,022 3 1	960 9 2	......	173,626 12 11	208,629 5 2
Oriental	77,333 0 0	2,566 0 7	122,667 7 5	557,946 12 1	660,333 0 1
Totals	897,055 15 4	136,357 17 3	177,551 10 8	4,052,494 19 9	5,223,000 2 0

ASSETS.

Banks.	Coin. £ s. d.	Bullion. £ s. d.	Landed Property. £ s. d.	Notes and Bills of other Banks. £ s. d.	Balances due from other Banks. £ s. d.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks. £ s. d.	Total Assets. £ s. d.
New South Wales	461,001 13 8	4,507 6 0	14,744 4 6	10,387 11 11	444,564 7 1	1,169,576 10 10	2,097,231 13 0
Commercial	221,604 4 6	......	16,000 0 0	2,013 13 0	31,329 14 0	832,350 4 9	1,253,994 15 9
Australasia......	155,802 18 1	714 11 4	27,210 1 0	7,441 19 10	......	643,906 18 11	833,035 9 6
Union of Australia	131,806 6 8	3,743 14 1	13,300 15 1	5,107 5 4	1,139 10 10	601,160 12 2	815,344 4 3
Australian Joint Stock	176,744 6 8	148 13 3	26,678 8 0	4,004 13 10	21,857 11 9	731,286 11 4	963,706 9 8
London Chartered	27,393 12 8	......	26,064 19 4	270 16 11	......	161,656 6 1	215,644 15 0
English, Scottish & Australian	104,477 19 6	......	22,475 19 3	813 9 8	9,330 15 5	404,783 12 0	542,751 11 5
Oriental	154,940 18 0	1,458 4 4	23,736 0 7	257 0 0	87,023 9 6	365,975 7 8	634,384 19 7
Totals	1,353,776 14 7	10,534 9 0	171,459 8 8	32,006 17 1	648,808 9 0	4,901,381 3 4	7,254,036 1 3

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.

Banks.	Capital paid up. £ s. d.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend. £ s. d.	Amount of Reserved Profits after paying Dividend. £ s. d.
New South Wales	500,000 0 0	20 per cent.	50,000 0 0	100,000 0 0
Commercial	229,735 14 9	15 per cent.	17,579 11 0	45,363 3 8
Australasia......	900,000 0 0	20 per cent.‡	90,000 0 0	401,777 17 5
Union of Australia	820,000 0 0	20 per cent.	82,000 0 0	296,763 1 3
Australian Joint Stock	250,000 0 0	10 per cent.	12,500 0 0	37,381 0 3
London Chartered	700,000 0 0	6 per cent.	21,000 0 0	10,082 18 0
English, Scottish & Australian	500,000 0 0	6 per cent.	15,000 0 0	19,811 7 0
Oriental	1,300,000 0 0	10 per cent.	63,000 0 0	300,003 3 6
Totals	5,199,735 14 9		351,079 11 0	1,211,761 8 6

* Including £3400 Government Securities.
† Including £32,220 Government Securities.
‡ 6 per cent. per annum, and the bonus of 56s. per share.

R. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 29th July, 1858.

LIST OF ESTATES SURRENDERED OR PLACED UNDER SEQUESTRATION AT SYDNEY, SINCE LAST SUMMARY.

	Stated liabilities.	Stated assets.
July		
8. John Charles Asselin, Sydney, professor of languages	449 12 0	102 0 0
William Scanes, of Paddington, coachbuilder	96 9 9	20 0 6
Abraham Levi, of Newcastle, storekeeper	1596 11 9	750 13 0
12. William Jennell, of Sydney, lodging-housekeeper	81 6 9	7 0 0
Denis Collins, of Liverpool, yeoman	278 0 0	90 0 0
Robert Clarke, of Sydney, butcher	215 19 10	47 11 8
13. John Wallace, of Tambaroora, licensed victualler	1481 15 0	280 0 0
Robert Furnifull, of Rocky River, innkeeper	660 0 0	607 0 0
William Everingham, Hawkesbury River, farmer	350 4 0	38 6 0
16. James Lionel Michael, Sydney, gentleman ...... (surplus)	784 0 9	818 19 0
Peter Ryall, of Sydney, builder and contractor ......(surplus)	9219 14 9	9419 14 0
17. William Robinson, Liverpool, storekeeper	2289 5 3	2315 8 3½
20. Bernard Symons, of Sydney, butcher	1706 14 6	1069 19 6
George Falls, of Petersham, publican	293 14 0	96 10 0
28. Mabel Cadden, Sydney, widow	319 3 0	41 12 8
Charles Cutcliffe, of Goulburn, clerk in holy orders	280 0 6	20 0 0
Patrick Malone, of Sydney, bootmaker	77 4 5	20 0 0
Gunton Taylor, of Sydney, printer	491 2 9	57 15 9
John Kaleski, Albury, brewer.	1987 9 2	1665 11 0
August		
2. Archibald Murray, of Sydney, carver and gilder	118 7 9	113 8 0
4. Charles Tibbey, of Sydney, licensed victualler	2405 11 11	62 3 6
John Henry Duke, of Sydney, lately a grocer	40 13 0	10 0 0
7. Thomas Field, of Sydney, dairyman	47 0 1½	5 0 0
Francis Henry Iron Capper, of Glebe, late a storekeeper ...	458 18 0	96 10 0
James M'Clelland, of Sydney, shoemaker	173 7 1	21 4 0

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARNHEIM—July 26th, at her residence, Hill-side Cottage, Goulburn, Mrs. Arnheim, of a son.
ASHER—July 27th, at her residence, York-street, Mrs. J. H. Asher, of a son.
BELL—July 22nd, at Glenroy, Maneroo, Mrs. Charles W. Bell, of a son.
BELL—July 30th, at Church-street, Parramatta, the wife of Mr. David Bell, of a daughter.
BENJAMIN—July 11th, at her residence, 170, Collins-street East, Melbourne, Mrs. B. Benjamin, of a son.
BOUSFIELD—July 6th, at her residence, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, the wife of M. Bousfield, of a son.
BROWN—July 11th, at her residence, Gladstone, Port Curtis, the wife of Henry Hort Brown, Esq., of a son.
BUCHANAN—August 5th, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. Thomas Buchanan, of a son.
BUCKNELL—July 14th, at Newtown, the wife of William Wentworth Bucknell, Esq., of a son.
CAMPBELL—July 21st, at Sea View House, Paddington, the wife of Alexander Campbell, Esq., of a son.
CAMPBELL—August 2nd, at Hunter's Hill, the wife of Mr. Archibald Campbell, of a daughter.
COGHLAN—July 5th, at Tamworth, the wife of Mr. P. J. Coghlan, of a son.
CORMICK—July 12th, at her residence, George-street South, the wife of Mr. Cormick, of a son.
CUNNINGHAM—July 14th, at her residence, Clarendon, Mrs. John Cunningham, of a son.
DAVIS—August 4th, at her residence, 434, George-street, Mrs. E. Davis, of a son, stillborn.
DEGNER—August 2nd, at her residence, 321, Castlereagh-street, the wife of C. H. Degner, M.D., of a daughter.
EUSTACE—July 13th, at her residence, Rushcutter's Bay, Mrs. Eustace, of a son.
FALCONER—July 24th, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. William Falconer, of a daughter.
FALK—July 31st, at Unity Cottage, Kissing Point, Ryde, Parramatta River, Mrs. John Falk, of a daughter, who survived only one hour.
FARRELL—July 16th, at the residence of her father, Alderman Raper, Land View Lodge, Newtown, Mrs. Michael Farrell, junior, of a son.
FLANAGAN—July 9th, at her residence, Missenden Road, Camperdown, Mrs. James Flanagan, of a daughter.
FLECK—July 16th, at her residence, 8, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, the wife of Mr. Crofton Fleck, of a son.
FLETCHER—July 20th, at her residence, the Argyle Stores, Mrs. J. G. Fletcher, of a son.
FRIEND—July 28th, at Bonegabong, district of Bligh, Mrs. Charles Friend, of a son.
GENT—August 5th, at her residence, 62, Albion-street, the wife of Mr. C. B. Gent, of a daughter.
GILL—July 5th, at her residence, Tecoma, near Melbourne, Mrs. James Gill, of a son.
GRAHAM—July 9th, at her residence, Princes Road, Darlinghurst, the wife of James E. Graham, Esq., of a daughter.
HALL—May 1, at Walmer House, Addison Road, Kensington, London, the lady of T. B. Hall, Esq., of a daughter.
HALL—July 11th, at her residence, Church-hill, Windsor, the wife of Mr. Henry Hall, of a daughter.
HEZLET—July 17th, at her residence, Downshire-place, Paddington, Mrs. William Hezlet, of a daughter.
HUNT—July 9th, at 64, Straffen-place, Cleveland Paddock, the wife of Mr. W. A. Hunt, H.M. Customs, of a daughter.
HUNT—July 31st, at the residence of G. Puttman, Pyrmont, Mrs. John Edward Hunt, of a son.
HUGHES—August 1st, at her residence, George-street South, the wife of John Hughes, of a daughter.
ICELY—July 10th, at Coombing, Carcoar, the wife of Thomas Icely, Esq., of a daughter.
JOLLY—July 21st, at her residence, Camden-terrace, Camdenville, Cook's River Road, Mrs. William Jolly, of a daughter.
KERR—July 17th, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. James Kerr, of a son.
M'ARTHUR—July 25th, at Avon House, Glebe, the wife of Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, of a son.
M'INTOSH—July 27th, at her residence, Ryde Hotel, Parramatta River, Mrs. John M'Intosh, junior, of a daughter.
MACPHERSON—July 19th, at the Presbyterian School-house, George-street, Parramatta, Mrs. Macpherson, of a daughter.
MARKS—July 10th, at her residence, the new Argyle Stores, Goulburn, Mrs. Moss Marks, of a daughter.
MARLAY—July 12th, the lady of Edward Marlay, Esq., J.P., Brindley Park, Gammon Plains, of a son.
MASON—July 25th, at Camperdown, Mrs. Frank Mason, of a daughter.
METCALFE—July 28th, at Petersleigh, Cook's River Road, the wife of M. Metcalfe, Esq., of a daughter.
MORAN—July 4th, at Crogane House, Prince-street, Sydney, the wife of Mr. Daniel Moran, of a son.
MOSS—August 6th, at her residence, George-street South, the wife of Mr. Isaac Moss, of a son.
MULLEN—July 19th, at her residence, Paddington, the wife of Mr. George Mullen, of a daughter.
PADDLE—August 2nd, Mrs. B. Paddle, of a daughter.
PARKINSON—July 10th, at her residence, in Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. Parkinson, of a daughter.
PEMELL—July 20th, at Tarree, Manning River, the wife of the Rev. J. Pemell, of a son.
PENFOLD—August 4th, at her residence, 452, George-street, Mrs. E. T. Penfold, of a daughter.
PHILLOTT—July 3rd, at her residence, Western Road, Parramatta, Mrs. E. P. Phillott, of a son.
POLACK—July 11th, at the residence of her brother, South Head Road, Mrs. W. Polack, of a daughter.
PRINCE—July 25th, at Craigend, Darlinghurst, Mrs. Henry Prince, of a daughter.
ROBERTSON—July 10th, at her residence, 360, Pitt-street, the wife of Mr. John Frederick Robertson, of a daughter.
RODGERS—August 3rd, at 267, Sussex-street, the wife of Mr. George Rodgers, of a son.
ROGERS—July 23rd, at Ellerslie, the wife of the Rev. Edward Rogers, of a daughter.
ROWLING—August 3rd, at her residence, George-street, Parramatta, Mrs. E. L. Rowling, of a son.
SCOTT—July 18th, at the residence of Mr. S. Smedley, Woodlands, near Wollongong, the wife of James Sherwood Scott, of a daughter.
SIMPSON—July 17th, at her residence, Ann House, 7, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst, Mrs. G. Simpson, of a daughter.
SMITH—June 26th, at Launceston, Tasmania, the wife of the Rev. G. B. Smith, incumbent of St. Paul's, of a daughter.
SMITH—July 15th, at 135, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. W. G. Smith, of a daughter.
SMITH—July 17th, at her residence, Bougongo, Murrumbidgee, Mrs. W. K. Smith, of a son.
SPENCE—July 9th, at her residence, George-street South, the wife of Mr. T. G. Spence, of a son.
STONE—July 31st, at the residence of her father, at Newbury, Sutton Forest, Mrs. Richard Stone, of a daughter.
TURNER—June 19th, at Lyttelton, New Zealand, the wife of Mr. C. Wesley Turner, of a daughter.
VINDIN—July 12th, at West Maitland, Mrs. G. Vindin, of a son.
WALKER—July 18th, at her residence, High-street, West Maitland, Mrs. James Walker, of a daughter.
WALKER—August 1st, at 92, Prince-street, Mrs. D. Walker, of a daughter.
WATSON—July 15th, at 6, Essex-street, Mrs. Samuel Watson, of a daughter.
WAUGH—August 5th, at Craigend Cottage, Darlinghurst, Mrs. James W. Waugh, of a son.
WILDMAN—July 22nd, at her residence, William-street, Paddington, Mrs. E. Wildman, of a daughter.
WILLIAMSON—July 12th, at her residence, Botany Road, Mrs. W. Williamson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOTTOMLEY—RUTLEDGE—July 24th, at St. Mary's, Balmain, by the Rev. W. Stack, William Henry Bottomley, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Rutledge, and niece of Mr. James Barnett, late of this city.
BOWLER—SIMPSON—July 6th, at St. Mary's, Balmain, by the Rev. William Stack, Adolphus Chorley Robert, youngest son of Major John Bowler, 80th Regiment, Bathurst, to Frances Harriet, eldest daughter of G. Morant Simpson, Esq., Balmain.
BRINDLEY—PIERCE—July 31st, at St. Michael's Church, Surry Hills, by the Rev. H. S. King, Henry Pellatt, third son of Robert Brindley, Esq., Surveyor-General's Office, to Clarissa, daughter of the late John Pierce, Esq., Richmond, N.S.W.
BROWN—KERBY—July 21st, at Yass, by special license, by the Rev. W. Ross, of Goulburn, Mr. James John Brown, of Yass, to Frances, fifth daughter of the late William Kerby, of London, and of Mrs. Kerby, of Longford, Launceston, Tasmania.
CHISHOLM—BOWMAN—July 27th, at St. John's, Camden, by the Rev. Edward Rogers, James Kinghorne Chisholm, Esq., of Gledswood, to Isabella, daughter of the late James Bowman, Esq.
COHEN—DAVIS—July 21st, by the Rev. M. B. Cohen, at the Synagogue, Mr. B. H. Cohen, to Sarah, only daughter of Samuel Davis, Esq., late of Goulburn.
CUBITT—ARMSTRONG—August 3rd, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Robert Allwood, B.A., William, eldest son of William Cubitt, Esq., Banbury, England, to Mary Ann Parmenter, youngest daughter of Mrs. Armstrong, of Sydney.
CUBITT—PARMENTER—August, 3rd at St. James' Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Robert Allwood, B.A., William, eldest son of William Cubitt, Esq., Banbury, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late William Parmenter, Esq., of Clare, Suffolk, England.
DREWERY—TIMMINS—July 12th, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. G. Gurney. John Drewery, of Hull, Yorkshire, England, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Timmins, Clarence-street, Sydney.
FORBES—MULHOLLAND—July 19th, by special license, at St. Luke's Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. C. F. D. Priddle, Charles Carey Forbes, Esq., of Forbesville, Liverpool, to Susan, eldest daughter of P. H. Mulholland, Esq., of Liverpool.
GORDON—STEWART—July 29th, at St. Matthew's Church, Windsor, by the Rev. H. T. Stiles, by license, Mr. George Augustus Gordon, to Elizabeth, relict of the late Dr. W. F. Stewart.
HARRISON—WHANNELL—July 3rd, at Kyneton Church, Victoria, John Curtis Harrison, Esq., of Melbourne, eldest son of Layman Harrison, Esq., of Sydney, to Catherine Margaret, second daughter of the late J. Whannell, Esq., and niece of Colonel Whannell, late Auditor-General of Madras.
HAZLETT—MACLEAN—July 15th, by the Rev. Wm. M'Kee, at the residence of Mr. Maclean, Morton Park, Mr. Robert Alexander Hazlett, to Miss Mary Maclean.
JUDE—PHILLIPS—July 28th, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Davis, 360, George-street, Sydney, Mr. A. Jude, of King-street, to Anne, fourth daughter of Mr. B. A. Phillips, Pitt-street.
KEMMIS—HOLMES—June 22nd, by special license, at Louisa Creek, by the Rev. Alexander M'Ewen, Arthur Kemmis, Esq., Dubbo, second son of the late Arthur Kemmis, Esq., Melbourne, to Jessie, eldest daughter of Mr. Holmes, Louisa Creek.
KING—UTHER—July 14th, at St. Michael's Church, Surry Hills, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney, the Rev. Hulton King, B.A., incumbent of St. Michael's, Surry Hills, to Fanny, daughter of Reuben Uther, Esq., of Crown-street, Surry Hills.
LAING—HARVIE—July 17th, by special license, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Robert Allwood, Robert Laing, to Ann Harvie, both of this city.
M'CARTHY—A'BECKETT—July 17th, at the Unitarian Congregational Church, by the Rev. G. H. Stanley, B.A., William Frederick M'Carthy, Esq., to Emma Mary, elder daughter of the Hon. Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq., M.L.C.
MACDOUGALL—MURPHY—July 20th, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. R. King, Bruce MacDougall, Esq., J.P., of Grafton, to Jeannette Murphy, ward of the Hon. George Forbes, Parramatta.
MOLONY—QUINN—July 24th, by special license, by the Rev. John F. Sheridan, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Mr. Patrick O. D. Molony, to Bridget Maria, second daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Halliman Quinn, county Clare, Ireland.
MORRIS—BARRY—At St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Kenyon, Charles Morris, Esq., of this city, to Mary, the daughter of William Barry, Esq., of Fort William, Ireland.
MUNRO—BRODIE—July 29th, at Glenalvon, Murrurundi, by the Rev. Alexander Black, Mr. George Munro, formerly of Ross-shire, Scotland, to Mary Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Peter Brodie, Esq., J.P., of Glenalvon.
NEALE—HUNTER—July 7th, by special license, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. G. Gurney, Mr. William James Neale, of Parramatta, to Eliza Hunter, of Ireland.
NEPVENE—CURRAN—July 5th, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. John E. Gourbeillon, Mr. Anacharisis Henry Nepvene, native of France, to Rebecca Louisa Curran, of Galway, Ireland.
NEWLING—MULLEN—July 20th, at St. John's Church, Darlinghurst, by the Rev. Mr. Hayden, Mr. John Newling, of Melbourne, to Charlotte Debora, eldest daughter of Mr. John Wilson Mullen, of Sydney.
NIXON—MALLYON—July 7th, at Gregadoo, Wagga Wagga, by special license, by the Rev. R. W. Young, Charles, second son of the late Mr. J. B. Nixon, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Mallyon.
PLOWS—MACLEAN—June 23rd, by the Rev. Wm. M'Kee, at the residence of Mr. Maclean, Morton Park, Mr. James Plows, of Camden, to Miss Catherine Gilchrist Maclean.
RELTON—ARTHUR—May 19th, by special license, at Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. John M'Gibbon, William J. Relton, fourth son of the late John Relton, of London, to Susanna, eldest daughter of the late Robert Arthur, of Worcester Park, Surrey, England.
RENWICK—MELVILLE—July 7, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Edward, second son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Renwick, of Londonderry, Ireland, to Susannah, second daughter of Mr. Robert Melville, of this city.
ROBERTSON—BUTTERFIELD—July 14th, at Balmain, by the Rev. Joseph Beazley, John Robertson, Esq., of Jamieson-street, Sydney, to Selina, eldest daughter of Mr. T. A. Butterfield, of Wallscourt Lodge, Balmain.
SIMCOE—GLASSOP—July 7th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Voller, Mr. Henry Simcoe, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. James John Glassop, of Balmain.
SMALL—MELVILLE—July 14th, by special license, at St. Ann's Church, Ryde, by the Rev. G. E. Turner, Henry, sixth son of Mr. William Small, senior, to Jeanette, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Melville.
SULLIVAN—HURLEY—July 24, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Ford, Daniel Sullivan, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. Patrick Hurley, Clashmore House, County Cork, Ireland.
SUTTON—SMITH—July 14th, at the residence of his parents, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. James Voller, James, eldest son of Mr. John Sutton, to Esther, eldest daughter of Mrs. G. Smith, of Paddington, N.S.W.
TERRY—REYNOLDS—July 14th, by special license, by Rev. A. Salmon, Frederick C. Terry, of Great Marlow, Bucks, England, to Margaret J. Reynolds, of Sydney.
WOOD—CARRUTHERS—July 13, at the residence of the bride's father, 207, Crown-street, Surry Hills, by the Rev. John Eggleston, Mr. James Wood, of Kiama, youngest son of Mr. John Wood, of the same place, to Sarah Ann, second daughter of Mr. John Carruthers, of Sydney.
WRATHER—ETHER—July 7th, by special license, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. G. Gurney, Alfred Henry Wrather, of London, to Theresa Brown, youngest daughter of Mrs. Ether, of this city.
WRIGHT—RAE—July 30th, by the Rev. James Voller, John, second son of Edward Wright, Esq., London, to Margaret, relict of the late Thomas Rae, Sydney.
WYNDHAM—GLENNIE—July 28th, at All Saints' Church, Singleton, by the Rev. Alfred Glennie, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. James Blackwood, B.A., John, fourth son of George Wyndham, Esq., of Dalwood, Hunter River, to Lucy Ellen, second daughter of Henry Glennie, Esq., Singleton.

DEATHS.

ALFORD—August 4th, at his son-in-law's residence, Prince-street, Mr. John Alford, an old and respected colonist, aged 81.
ANDERSON—July 16th, at Ebenezer, Lower Wilberforce, near Windsor, Mr. John Anderson, teacher, formerly of the village of Cameion, in the parish of St. Ninian, Stirling, Scotland, aged 68 years, leaving a widow and no children.
BALDAY—July 31st, at his residence, 27, Bathurst-street West, Mr. Edward Madden Balday, 42 years, native of Anstruther, Fifeshire, Scotland.
BATES—August 5th, suddenly, at the Sydney Railway Station, Rev. John Bates, native of Strathbane, Londonderry, the first ordained missionary to this colony from the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland.
BEER—July 10th, at her mother's residence, St. Leonard's, North Shore, Jasper Hall, elder twin son of Jasper Hall and Ann Beer, 2 years and 4 months.
BERRY—July 1st, at her parents' residence, 116, Cumberland-street, Harriet Sarah, the beloved daughter of Robert and Anne Berry, 3 months and 17 days.
BROWN—July 29th, at Victoria-street, Paddington, Mary Alice, only daughter of Mr. D. R. Brown, 10 weeks.
BUCHANAN—August 1st, at Rose-terrace, William-street, Laura Emily Anne, only daughter of W. F. Buchanan, Esq., J.P., 7 months and 10 days.
CHERRY—July 29th, accidentally drowned, at Orange, John Cherry, aged 26 years, late of Tipperary.
CLEMENTS—July 10th, at her residence, Gloucester-street, Helen Small, the wife of John Clements, and sister of James and Alexander Small, of this city, native of Galashields, Roxburghshire, Scotland, 47 years.
CLIFFORD—July 5th, thrown from his horse, at Rose Valley, Cooma, Daniel John, second son of the late Mr. John Patrick Clifford, of Seabies, county of Kerry, Ireland, and nephew of Mr. Patrick Clifford, Cooma, Maneroo, 33 years.
CLIFTON—February 20th, at Solva, Pembrokeshire, of small-pox, Charles William, eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Clifton, M.A., of Tymawr, rector of Llanfrynach and Llanvigan, Brecknockshire, South Wales, 26 years.
COUSINS—July 12th, at 24, Francis-street, Hyde Park, Louisa Emma, infant daughter of Mr. Charles Cousins, 3 months.
CURRY—July 15th, at his late residence, Pyrmont Bridge Hotel, Pyrmont, after a short but painful illness, Ralph, eldest son of the late Harris Curry, Esq., of Houghton-Lee-Spring, county Durham, England, and son-in-law of Mr. William Charker, of Primrose Hill, Cobbitty, N.S.W.
DALE—July 23rd, at Wangaratta, Mr. Samuel Dale, late of the Nelson Hotel, Haymarket, Sydney, and son of Mr. Dale, Dural, 34 years.
DAVIS—July 18, at her residence, 258, Albion-street, Surry Hills, Ebit, relict of the late George Davis, of Tapp's leather store, Park-street, after a long and painful illness.
DRIVER—July 29th, at Victoria-street, Paddington, after a few days' illness, Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Driver, 3 years and 3 months.
ELIOTT—July 13th, at 1, Hyde Park Terrace, Isabella Mary, youngest daughter of Gilbert W. Eliott, Esq., 1 year.
FALKNER—April 3rd, on board La Hogue, Agnes, sister of George Falkner, of this city.
FOX—July 24th, at his father's residence, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, Walter Patrick, third son of Mr. Patrick Fox, 5 years and 5 months.
FUSEDALE—August 4th, at his parents' residence, 246, Kent-street, Henry, the beloved child of T. and L. Fusedale, 3 years.
GALVIN—July 12th, at her mother's residence, Glebe, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Patrick Galvin, daughter of Mrs. Welsh, aged 22 years.
GASTON—July 8th, at his residence, Rose-street, Shepherd's Paddock, Isabella Helen, fourth daughter of John and Helen Gaston, 16 months.
GIBBS—July 27th, at his late residence, Parramatta, Mr. Alfred Gibbs, 49 years.
GLANHAM—July 25th, at Surry Hills, John Agnew, youngest son of John Owen Glanham.
GRANT—July 21st, at his residence, 145, South Head Road, after a short illness, Dr. John Grant, 46 years.
HACKETT—July 10th, killed by the upsetting of the railway train, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. J. Hackett, of the Pennant Hill Road, 41 years.
HALY—June 30th, at Taabinga, Burnett District, of bronchitis, Anastasia Matilda, eldest daughter of Charles Robert Haly, Esq., of Taabinga.
HALY—July 2nd, at Tarbinga, Burnett District, Charles William Hutton, only son of Charles Robert Haly, Esq.
HENDERSON—May 16th, at Mortlake, the Rev. Ebenezer Henderson, D.D., formerly President of Highbury College, and late of the British and Foreign Bible Society, aged 72.
HENFREY—July 19th, James Herbert, the infant son of Mr. W. G. Henfrey, Bligh-street, Sydney.
HOKIN—July 18th, at the Globe, Mary Ann, the wife of Mr. Joseph Hokin, 37 years.
HURLEY—July 28th, at her cottage, Oxford-street, Campbelltown, Kate Winefred, relict of the late Patrick Hurley, Esq., Burrowa, and third daughter of John Vardy, Esq., Menangle.
KING—July 1st, at Gipps Land, Mary, the infant daughter of John King, Esq.
KIRK—July 26th, at Woodford, Victoria, Susanna Mary Ann, infant daughter of Richard Kirk, Esq.
LANGLEY—July 28th, at 160, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, of scarlet fever, Mary Ann Florence, eldest daughter of Mr. C. E. Langley, 9 years and 8 months.
M'CROHAN—July 25, Charles Henry, son of Mr. J. J. M'Crohan, Parramatta, 21 years.
MACFARLANE—July 17th, at Wentworth-place, Sydney, Thomas Hewitt, youngest son of Andrew Macfarlane, formerly of the city of Londonderry, Ireland, 1 year and 10 months.
MOSES—July 11th, at his residence, Yass, Moses Moses, one of the oldest inhabitants of that township, father of Mrs. J. G. Raphael, of this city, and brother of Mr. A. Moses, of Moses, Sons, and Co., Bridge-street, 86 years.
MURPHY—March 6th last, drowned in the Stockton River, San Francisco, Mr. Thomas Murphy, formerly of the Adelphi Hotel, York-street, Sydney; the deceased was a brother-in-law of Mr. Thomas Farrell, King-street, Sydney.
NEWBOULD—At his residence, Enfield, after a short but painful illness, Mr. George Newbould, 67 years.
PAINE—July 22nd, suddenly, at his residence, Phœnix Park, Morpeth, Captain Charles L. Paine, of the A. S. N. Company's service, native of Rye, Sussex, England.
PHILLIPS—July 11th, at Gundagai, Charlotte Phillips, daughter of the late John Patrick, of Campbelltown, 36 years.
PICKERING—July 14th, at his late residence, 81, King-street, Sydney, after a short but painful illness, Mr. George Pickering, 60 years.
ROBERTSON—July 29th, at 28, Upper Fort-street, Sydney, of consumption, Mr. Duncan Robertson, late agent London and Newcastle Steam Company, London.
ROWLEY—July 19th, at her residence, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Rowley, late of Holsworthy, 62 years.
SMITH—August 6th, at the Glasgow Arms, George-street, of inflammation of the brain, Martha Mary, second daughter of William and Mary Smith, aged five years and six months.
STEWART—March 2nd, at St. George's, Bermuda, while on a visit to his sister, the Rev. Charles Stewart, late of Moreton Bay, after a very long and painful illness, aged 33 years.
SMITHERS—July 14th, at the residence of his parents, Riley-street, Surry Hills, John Cooper, eldest son of Mr. Alderman Smithers, 21 years.
SCOTT—August 5th, at his residence, Cabramatta Steam Saw Mills, John, the fourth son of the late Robert Scott, Esq., of Balwyllo, Forfarshire, N.B., aged 27.
TERNAN—June 30th, at Pleasant Creek, Victoria, in childbirth, Agnes, the beloved wife of M. Ternan, and daughter of Mr. James Ewen, of this city, 27 years.
THOMPSON—July 11th, at Maravi, Edgecliff Road, Joseph Thompson, Esq., 80 years.
WALTERS—June 23rd, at her father's residence, Williambrook, near Canterbury, Cook's River, Juliana Maria, aged 8 years and 17 days, only daughter of W. T. and J. M. Walters.—Also on the 16th July, at the same place from excessive grief, at the loss of her child, Juliana Maria, in the 47th year of her age, the wife of William Thomas Walters, and the daughter of John Cantwell, Esq., of Birr, King's County, Ireland; sister to John and Michael Cantwell, of the Royal Engineers, and sister-in-law to — Coffee, Esq., Postmaster-General of India; first cousin to H. H. Burgess, Esq., of the Royal Engineers, and second cousin to Lady R. L. Shield, Ireland.
WALKER—July 13th, at the Terrace, Windsor, in childbirth, Mary Cover, the beloved wife of Mr. W. Walker, 29 years.
WANT—July 10th, killed by an accident on the railway from Parramatta to Sydney, Mr. George Want, solicitor, of Pitt-street, Sydney.
WEST—July 22nd, at her residence, 287, Kent-street, Mary Ann, relict of the late Mr. William West, 69 years.
WHITE—July 26th, at his residence, Darlinghurst, Mr. Patrick White, late of Bathurst, 59 years.
WICKHAM—July 10, at Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, George Edward, infant son of Mr. George Wickham, 6 weeks.
WILLIAMS—July 30th, at her residence, the Family Hotel, Parramatta, the beloved wife of Mr. J. Williams, 47 years.
WOODD—August 1st, of bronchitis, at the parsonage, Denham Court, George Reginald Frank, seventh son of the Rev. George W. Woodd, 1 year and 10 months.

Church at Mudgee.—Messrs. Weaver and Kemp, architects, of Sydney, have undertaken to build at Mudgee a very creditable structure for the use of the Protestant Episcopalians of that rising township. The building will consist of brick, with stone foundations, and having stone tracery and mouldings. The style chosen belongs to what is known as the Geometrical Period of Gothic Architecture. The body of the church will measure 76 feet in length, by 37 feet in width, and added to this will be a chancel measuring about 20 feet by 18 feet, together with a vestry on the north side. There will be two entrances—one at the western gable, and the other on the south side, through the tower. The tower will be surmounted by a plain spire, which will rise to a height of 120 feet. The body of the church will hold a congregation of about 400 persons. It is intended at a future day to erect a gallery which will give additional accommodation for 250 persons. The contract for so much of the building as does not include the spire and internal fittings is taken for something under £5000.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

		Tons	Captain	Where from	
July					
9	Ana and Maria, brig.	253	Hogan	Adelaide 26th ult	—
	Clarendon, brig	157	Spence	Mauritius 29 May	—
	Union, schooner	140	Stamers	Moreton B. 27 ult.	—
	Railleur, Fr. wr. sch	—		New Caledonia	—
	Thames, brig	230	Bremner	Newcastle 7th inst.	—
	Mimosa, steamer	180	Sullivan	P. Macquarie 7 inst	11
	Tasmania, steamer	255	Clinch	Launceston 6 inst.	34
11	Waratah, steamer	350	Knight	Moreton Bay 9 inst	37
	Grafton, steamer	212	Wiseman	Clarence R. 8 inst.	17
	City of Sydney, steam	700	Moodie	Melbourne 8 inst	32
12	Fortune, brig	160	Walsh	Geelong 4th inst.	2
13	Scotia, schooner	98	Sutton	South Sea Islands.	1
	Alice Brown, brig	173	Brown	Launceston 4 inst.	—
	Juno, barque	338	Christy	Hobart Twn. 3 inst	1
	Mary Nicholson, brq.	358	Royal	Manila 13th April	—
	William, schooner	120	M'Dermott	P. Macquarie 7 inst	3
14	Clarence Packet, sch.	61	Ashmore	Isle of Pines 24 ult	11
15	London, steamer	700	Cottier	Melbourne 13 inst.	61
16	George Raynes, sh.	1000	Bacheldor	Puget Sound 3 May	2
	Mimosa, steamer	140	Sullivan	Clyde River 15 inst	17
	W. B. Dean, schooner	100	M'Eachern	Moreton B. 27 inst	—
17	Boomerang, steamer	400	O'Reilly	Moreton B. 15 inst	21
	Wonga Wonga, steam	734	Walker	Melbourne 15 inst.	73
	Thisbe, Fr. frigate	(24)	De Centre	Cape of Good Hope	—
	Tomoogonops, ship	695	Poe	Glasgow 22 March	—
	Eagle, schooner	130	Leddra	Portland B. 10 inst	—
	Harp, schooner	98	Urquhart	Melbourne 10 inst.	—
18	Oliver Cromwell, sh	478	Lawson	London 1st April	—
	Gipsy, schooner	45	Shepherd	Twofold B. 16 inst.	—
	Yarrow brig	228	Macdonald	Adelaide 4th inst.	5
19	Shamrock, brig	230	Punch	Copang 16 ultimo	—
	Cosmopolite, brig	210		Twofold Bay	—
21	Breadalbane, barque	224	James	Auckland 26 ult.	5
	Independence, brig	190	Williams	South Seas	—
	Eli Whitney, Am. bq	380	Smalley	S. Francisco 20 May	3
	Comet, schooner	91	Hardcastle	Chatham I. 17 ult.	—
	D. of Wellington, sch	127	Nias	Moreton B. 15 inst	4
	Gertrude, brig	230	Dunning	Auckland 2nd inst.	6
23	Illawarra, steamer	200	Fletcher	Twofold B. 20 inst.	25
	City of Sydney, steam	700	Moodie	Melbourne 19 inst.	52
	Hargraves, schooner	170	Anderson	Hobart Tn. 16 inst	—
	Alice, schooner	80	Reardon	Warrnambool	—
	Indiaman, Swed. sh.	889	Classon	Downs 10 April	4
	Woodlark, brig	2?3	Taylor	Manila 1st May	1
	Pirate, steamer	284	Walsh	Melbourne 17 inst.	—
	Grafton, steamer	212	Wiseman	Clarence 21 inst.	18
24	Waratah, steamer	350	Bell	Moreton B. 22 inst	21
	Francis, schooner	120	Brown	Port Cooper 3 inst.	—
	Josephine, schooner	126	Copeland	Melbourne 17 inst.	—
	London, steamer	650	Cottier	Melbourne 22 inst.	77
25	Lord Warriston, sh.	1144	Lock	Hongkong 24 Apr.	582
	Uncle Tom, schooner	175	Lake	Port Curtis 7 inst.	6
	Gazelle, schooner	230	Jones	Auckland 12 inst.	13
	Jenny Lind, schooner	125	Curren	Port Curtis 15 inst	4
27	Tasmania, steamer	400	Clinch	Hobart Tn. 23 inst	18
	Freak, brig	150	Fairclough	South Sea Islands	—
	Princess Royal, ship	913	Poynts	London 16th March	—
	Annie and Jane, brq.	301	Smith	Launceston 18 inst	—
	Stately, ship	576	Wycherley	Adelaide, ballast	—
	Camilla, schooner	200	Rossiter	Otago 6th instant	2
	Isca, ship	587	Jones	London 18 April	1
	Spray, brig	180	Scott	Nelson 10 instant	5
	Caernarvon, barque	280	Eury	South Seas	—
28	Wonga Wonga, steam	734	Walker	Melbourne 26 inst.	52
	Launceston, barque	328	Sinclair	Hobart Tn. 23 inst	3
	Monarch, barque	230	Morrison	Returned to port.	—
	Esperenza, brig	233	M'Kay	Launceston 25 inst	—
	Theresa, Bremen bq	607	Hoharst	Liverpool 4 April	—
	H. M. S.S Cordelia	(11)	Vernon	Trincomalee 12 Jun	—
	Melanie, barque	136	Sholl	Mauritius 16 June	—
	Fitzjames, ship	1107	Hamilton	Plymouth 23 April	456
29	Woolloomooloo, bq.	627	Ross	Downs 25 April	—
31	William Alfred, sch.	118	Tinley	New Zealand	18
August					
1	Boomerang, steamer	400	Smith	Moreton B. 29 ult.	25
	City of Sydney, steam	700	Moodie	Melbourne 29 ult.	47
	Agnes, schooner	104	Robertson	South Sea Islands	3
	Cheetah, schooner	160	Joyce	Wellington 21 ult.	8
2	Isabella Hamilton, bq	238	Wittleton	Kiapara (NZ) 16 ult	—
3	Moa, brig	236	Bowden	Auckland 20 ult.	16
4	Content, brig	189	Robinson	Otago 8 ultimo	3
	Illawarra, steamer	154	Fletcher	Twofold Bay 3 inst	16
	London, steamer	700	Cottier	Melbourne 2 inst	64
5	Duncan Hoyle, steam	130	Brownwell	Hbt. Town 31st ult	[illegible]
6	Victoria, R.M.S.S.	1800	Wright	Melbourne 2nd inst	8
	Victoria Packet, bar.	170	Fenwick	Adelaide 30th ult	7
	Vanquish, schooner	128	Scott	Melbourne 3 st ult	—
	Mimosa, steamer	230	Sullivan	Clyde 5th instant	17
	Grafton, steamer	212	Wiseman	Clarence R. 4th in	24
7	Wonga Wonga (s.)	734	Walker	Melbourne 5th inst	24
8	Notion, schooner	100	Wilson	Hbt. Town 31st ult	—
	Golden West, ship	1440	Carman	New York Feb. 25	2
	Nourmahal, ship	843	Brayley	Littelton 24th ult.	9
	Eagle, steamer	300	O'Reilly	Moreton B. 5 inst.	24

DEPARTURES.

		Tons	Captain	Bound to	
July					
9	Carrington, ship	598	Summer	Singapore, ballast.	—
10	Wonga Wonga, steam	750	Walker	Melbourne	58
	Gazelle, brig	285	Downie	Otago	4
	Burnett, brig	137	Scaplehorn	Wellington	5
11	Emeu, R.M. steamsh.	1500	Small	Suez via Melbourne	40
	*Jet, schooner	71	Benyon	Warnambool	2
13	City of Sydney, steam	700	Moodie	Melbourne	44
	Palmyra, barque	706	Tierney	London	23
14	Tasmania, steamer	285	Clinch	Hobart Town	20
	Waratah, steamer	400	Knight	Moreton Bay	25
	Grafton, steamer	212	Wiseman	Clarence River	—
	Don Juan, schooner	130	Curphy	Moreton Bay	—
	Canova, ship	595	Aulnay	Havre	2
15	Coquette, schooner	80	Parkins	Wide Bay	8
	Formosa, ship	761	Durand	Melbourne	23
	Ariel, schooner	69	Mills	Twofold Bay	4
	Agamemnon, ship	973	Thompson	Sourabaya, ballast	2
	Dart, brig	153	Jenkins	Port Cooper	9
17	London, steamer	700	Cottier	Melbourne	56
	Albion, schooner	143	Cooney	New Caledonia	1
	Caroline, schooner	127	Lee	Wellington	1
18	Thames, brig	223	Bremner	Mauritius	3
20	Wonga Wonga, steam	734	Walker	Melbourne	34
	Boomerang, steamer	400	O'Reilly	Moreton Bay	25
	Wanderer, brig	141	Smith	Melbourne	4
21	Kate Kearney, sch.	84	Dixon	New Plymouth	3
	Tynemouth, steam	1228	Wake	Singapore, ballast.	—
	William, schooner	64	M'Dermott	Port Macquarie	6
	Railleur, Fr. wr. sch	—		New Caledonia	—
	Clarendon, brig	158	Spence	Melbourne, ballast	1
	Amelia Breillat, brig	163	Morris	Adelaide	—
22	Sebim, schooner	111	M'Tavish	Melbourne	1
23	Escort, barque	474	Pepper	Batavia, in ballast	—
	Cosmopolite, brig	144	Lewis	Twofold Bay	—
	Gazelle			Newcastle	—
	Jane, schooner	112	Howard	Hobart Town	—
24	Kleber, barque	448	Crowell	Batavia, in ballast	—
	Pirate, steamer	280	Walsh	Newcastle	—
	City of Sydney, steam	700	Moodie	Melbourne	35
25	Fortune, brig	160	Walsh	Geelong	5
	Czar, ship	1147	Cochrane	Callao, in ballast	—
	La Prime, barque	281	Goujon	Rotterdam	—
26	Eagle, steamer	250	O'Reilly	Moreton Bay	37
	Spec, brig	164	Prout	New Caledonia	2
	Sebastian, barque	315	Bigg	Newcastle	—
27	London, steamer	681	Cottier	Melbourne	32
	C. E. Foote, schooner	145	Worth	Auckland	9
	Monarch, barque	315	Morrison	Melbourne	25
28	Waratah, steamer	350	Knight	Wide Bay	44
	Grafton, steamer	212	Wiseman	Grafton	—
30	D. of Wellington, sch	88	Nias	Moreton Bay	—
	Pauline, brig	98	Trundle	Guam	—
31	Wonga Wonga, steam	700	Walker	Melbourne	37
	Washington Alster, sh	400	Woods	Sandwich Islands	—
	Castilian, ship	1063	Harrington	Manila	1
	Dawstone, barque	541	Newton	London	23
	Tribune, ship	1121	Irvine	Guam, in ballast	—
	Tasmania, steamer	285	Clinch	Hobart Town	—
	Isabella C. Jones, sh	588	Woodburn	Valparaiso, ballast	2
	Yarrow, brig	228	M'Donald	Nelson, in ballast	2
	Hargreaves, schooner	170	Anderson	Hobart Town	—
August					
1	Meggie, ship	485	Naughton	Guam, in ballast	1
	Pekino, barque	366	Croese	Java, in ballast	—
2	Daniel Webster, brq.	296	Thompson	Melbourne	—
	Ariel, schooner	69	Mills	Twofold Bay	—
	Phoenician, barque	478	Mitchell	London	10
	Gipsy, schooner	45	Shepherd	Twofold Bay	3
	Monarch, barque	315	Morrison	Melbourne	—
3	W. B. Dean, schooner	93	M'Eachern	Launceston	2
	Rosebud, schooner	87	Small	Wellington	2
4	Boomerang, steamer	400	Smith	Moreton Bay	32
5	City of Sydney, steam	700	Moodie	Melbourne	46
	Uncle Tom, schooner	175	Lake	Moreton Bay	—
	Clarence Packet, sch.	61	Ashmore	New Caledonia	—
	Jenny Lind, schooner	125	Curran	Port Curtis	31
6	City of Melbourne	176	M'Clements	Auckland	6
7	Eagle, schooner	225	Leddra	Adelaide	2
	Lord Warriston, sh	1144	Lock	Melbourne	78
8	Harp, schooner	72	Urquhart	Melbourne	1
	Mountain Maid, brig	192	Wood	Port Cooper	1
	Union, schooner	120	Stammers	Nelson	—
	Lizzie Oakford, sh.	986	Kelly	Callao, in ballast	—
	Alice, schooner	89	Reardon	Warrnambool	2
	Alice Brown, brig	173	Brown	New Caledonia	9
	Pirate, steamer	350	Walsh	Melbourne	—

, The figures at the end of the lines denote the number of passengers.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN SYDNEY DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

From	No. of vessels.	Aggregate tonnage.	No. of Passengers.
London	7	5779	491
Liverpool	1	607	—
Glasgow	1	695	—
Hongkong	1	1144	582
Copang	1	230	10
Mauritius	2	293	—
Manila	2	561	1
Puget Sound	1	1000	1
San Francisco	1	380	3
South Sea Islands	6	694	24
South Sea Fisheries	2	470	—
	25	11,853	1112

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM SYDNEY DURING THE MONTH OF JULY.

ARRIVALS.	No. of Passengers.	DEPARTURES.	No. of Passengers.
London	491	Suez	31
Hongkong	582	Havre	2
Copang	10	Bombay	46
Manila	1	Guam	2
Puget Sound	1	Sourabaya	2
San Francisco	3	Mauritius	2
South Seas	24		7
Melbourne	418		438
Van Dieman's Land	74		15
New Zealand	49		28
Adelaide	9		—
	1682		573
	573		
Increase	1109		

CASUALTIES.

The Abyssinian, from Melbourne to London, put into this port on 8th July, leaky, and is now discharging her cargo.

The Damaris, brigantine, was wrecked at Port Stephens, on 29th July. She was bound for Newcastle from Melbourne, but could not make the port from the heavy sea running on the bar. She then bore away for Port Stephens, and drove ashore from her anchors. Crew saved.

The Bards' Legacy, schooner, from Newcastle to Sydney, went on shore at Port Stephens, on 28th July, having been compelled to bear up during a heavy southerly gale. She drove on shore from her anchors during the same night. Crew saved.

LOSS OF THE MARY CLARK.—This fine brig of 170 tons, commanded by Captain Wood, left Port Cooper, on the 1st July, bound for New Plymouth and Sydney, with a cargo consisting of 100 tons potatoes, 1000 bushels wheat, 500 bushels barley, 5 tons cheese, 6 cwt. whalebone, 10 tons oil, and sundries; on the 3rd she made Taranaki, but was compelled from thick weather to haul off the land. The same night she struck on a reef, and became a total wreck. Crew and passengers, with part of the cargo saved. She was insured with the New South Wales Company for £1000.

The Chesterholme, from Hobart Town to Calcutta, with horses, was wrecked on Portlock Reef, Torres Straits, on 26th April. Crew saved by the Hastings.

The Scotia, of Sydney, from the South Sea Islands, brings intelligence of the death of Captain Blake, who was murdered by the natives of the Island of Eddistone. Mr. Sutton, the chief officer, who has brought the vessel to this port, states that Captain Blake and a boat's crew went on shore on the 20th May, for the purpose of trading, when, the boat becoming surrounded by the islanders, he was struck on the neck and head in three places with a tomahawk, two of the crew being severely wounded. Captain Blake lingered for five days, when he died; the others, providentially recovered.

The whaling barque Caernarvon, Captain Eury, reports having seen, on the 14th June, a wreck on the north side of Kern's Reef, very near the spot where the Jenny Lind was wrecked some years ago. The vessel was lying on her broadside, and flags were flying on one of her lower masts.

The Princess Royal was very unfortunate on her passage out from London. In latitude 40·30 S. longitude 78 E. she sprang a leak of such a serious nature that part of the cargo was compelled to be thrown overboard to get at the leak and prevent the vessel from going down, and up to the present time she is making ten inches per hour. Very heavy weather has been encountered, and two suits of sails blown away; one of the boys, named Keane, was unfortunately lost overboard off the Cape of Good Hope.

LOSS OF THE MAGDA.—The Swedish barque Magda, 424 tons, Captain E. G. Osterberg, sailed from Geelong on 28th April, bound for Java, with a small cargo of iron. She proceeded by the Torres Straits route and on the 1st June struck on a reef off Cape Van Dieman, at 6 a.m. The cargo and a quantity of stone ballast was immediately thrown overboard to lighten her, but the wind and sea got up very suddenly and the ship began to make water. The captain then cut away the masts, but in a spite of all exertions of himself and crew he was compelled to abandon her and take to the boats to preserve life. Two boats were got ready and provided with such necessary articles as the exigencies of the time would admit of and the vessel left to her fate. One boat contained the captain, two passengers, six seamen, and the boatswain. The other was manned by the chief officer, a passenger, and nine of the crew. The two boats started for the mainland, and were in company until the 7th of the month when they lost sight of each other, since which time the chief officer's boat has not been heard of. On the 10th Captain Osterberg landed for the purpose of getting water, but the boat was attacked by alligators, and they had to push off without getting any. Coasting along, they landed again the next day, and had only been on shore a very short time when they were surrounded by a number of natives who made an attack on them, drove them to their boat, and speared the boatswain, who died from the effect of his wound the next day. In this dreadful condition, without water or the means of obtaining it, they were again compelled to put to sea, when, on the 16th, they got stranded on Ashmore Reef; here they had to drag the boat over some three miles of sand and launch her again through the breakers. This was no easy task for men who had suffered from exposure for so long a time, but worse still without water, and that, too, in a tropical climate. They, however, got once more afloat, when on the 18th they fortunately fell in with the Shamrock, Captain Punch, since arrived in this port, who took them on board and treated them with every kindness.

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS FROM ENGLAND.

Tomoogonops, from Glasgow, 117 days.
Oliver Cromwell, from London, 107 days.
Indiaman, from London, 102 days.
Princess Royal, from London, 133 days.
Isca, from London, 99 days.
Theresa, from Liverpool, 114 days.
Fitzjames, from London, 95 days.
Woolloomooloo, from London, 94 days.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANT SHIPS WITH THEIR REPORTS.

July 28.—Fitzjames, from Plymouth, landed 456 immigrants. There had been 2 deaths. Some cases of measles had occurred.

H.M. SHIPS IN PORT, AND ON THE STATION.

H.M.S. Cordelia, Captain Vernon, arrived from Trincomalee, and is now refitting.

H.M. Surveying Ship Herald, Captain Denham, is taking stores preparatory to a cruise.

H.M. Iris, Captain Freemantle, is still absent on a cruise. She was last reported at New Caledonia.

DEPARTURES FOR LONDON.

July 11.—Emeu, E. and A.R.M. s.s., 917 tons, Captain Small, for Suez, via Melbourne. Passengers—For Southampton: J. H. Scott Durbin, Mrs. Durbin infant and servant, Mr. H. Churton, Miss Churton, Mr. Deuchar, Mrs. Deuchar, Mrs. Mackay and infant, Ellen Hammersley (servant), Mr. Grant, Mr. Monroe, Mrs. Monroe and infant, Captain Dye, James Young, Miss M'Donald, Captain John Simons, Captain Plunkett, Miss Alice Jenkins, Mrs. Regan (servant), Dr. Hatch. For Marseilles: Mr. Reid, Mrs. Reid, Mr. Bryan, Mr. W. Allison, Mr. M. Allison. For King George's Sound: Mr. Fawcett.

July 13.—Palmyra, barque 706 tons, Captain Tierney, for London. Passengers—Miss Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Dampier, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Scoles, Dr. Arthur; and 12 adults and 4 children in the steerage. Cargo: 954 bales wool, 503 casks tallow, 5605 hides, 24 casks cocoanut oil.

July 31.—Dawstone, barque, 541 tons, Captain Newton, for London. Passengers—Mr. W. G. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. Daglish, Mr. R. Daglish, Miss A. Daglish, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bruce, and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Hope, Miss Hope, Miss Barker, Miss E. Wilkinson, Mr. Schroter, and 6 in the intermediate. Cargo: 4983 hides, 387 casks tallow, 5 casks sperm oil, 100 bags copper ore, 658 bales wool, 50 casks hide cuttings, 8 tons 6 cwt. hoofs, 7 tons 2 cwt. 3 quarters shank bones, 7492 horns, 6 bales skins, 414 bags gum, 99 bags coal, 1 case tortoise-shell, 31 packages sundries, 3400 treenails, 4 cases tortoiseshell, 1350 cigars.

August 2.—Phœnician, barque, 478 tons, Captain Mitchell, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Wells and Master Wells, Captain and Mrs. Watson, Master and Miss Watson, Messrs. Stammers, Andrews, and Costa. Cargo: 682 bales wool, 429 casks tallow, 2582 hides, 192 bags gum, 26 tons 22 cases pearl shell, 13 tons peths and horns, 125 cases wine, 36 bales rags, 9 packages sundries.

VESSELS LOADING FOR LONDON.

The Centurion, R. Murray, commander.—This favourite clipper will positively sail the latter end of the present month: she has on board about 240 tons oil, 40 tons gum, 50 tons tallow, 5000 hides, and 500 bales wool.

The Maid of Judah, W. C. Mitchell, commander, will sail in September. She has a large quantity of oil, tallow, hides, pearl, shell, wool, &c., engaged, and a portion of her cargo already down. To those parties who take an interest in shipbuilding, a better opportunity could not be afforded of viewing one of the crack clippers of the Aberdeen line; she is now laying at the Circular Quay with a clean swept hold, and is allowed to have as fine lines as any vessel out of England. Her worthy commander, Captain Mitchell, will always feel a pleasure in allowing visitors to inspect her, which will well repay the trouble of going on board.

The Oliver Cromwell and Woolloomooloo, lately arrived, are proceeding rapidly with their discharge, the former being nearly out.

The Bride, Captain Liddle, a fine first-class ship, has been laid on for London, and will meet with quick despatch. She is now loading at the Circular Wharf, and will be followed by the Nourmahal, lately arrived from New Zealand.

DEPARTURES FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

Carrington, for Singapore, July 7.
Canova, for Havre, July 14. Passengers—Messrs. Baldecker, and Cuneo. Cargo: 1502 bales wool, 299 casks tallow, 14 tons pearl shell, 8 packages wine.
Agamemnon, for Sourabaya, July 15.
Thames, for Mauritius, July 18.
Tynemouth (s.), for Singapore, July 21.
Escort, for Batavia, July 23.
Kleber, for Batavia, July 24.
Czar, for Callao, July 25.
La Prime, for Rotterdam, July 24. Cargo: 633 bales wool, 74 casks tallow, 127 bags gum, 5886 treenails, 2500 hides.
Pauline, for Guam, July 30.
Castilian, for Manila, July 31.
Tribune, for Guam, July 31.
Isabella C. Jones, for Valparaiso, July 31.
Meggie, for Guam, August 1.
Pekin, for Java, August 1.
Vernon, for Guam, August 6.
Lizzie Oakford, for Callao, August 8.

VESSELS ABOUT TO SAIL FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

The Eli Whitney, about to leave for San Francisco and Vancouver's Island: Gazelle for the Mauritius. The Amstel for Java, has cleared.

The Oliver Jordan, J. Frost, commander, sails for Valparaiso on the 12th instant, and will, therefore prove an excellent opportunity for the conveyance of duplicates.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

	Ozs.	dwts.	Sovereigns.
Columbian, for Suez	19,299	0	17,000
Victoria, for Mauritius	—	—	5000
British Trident, for Calcutta	730	15	—
Simla, for Suez	146	0	150
Lochiel, for London	25	0	—
Snapdragon, for Hongkong	1292	0	—
Emeu, for Suez	1935	0	7000
Gazelle, for Auckland	—	—	23,000
Queen of the Seas, for Hongkong	434	0	—
Victoria, for Suez	2067	17	4270
European, for Suez	4300	0	12,800
Australasian, for Suez	96	0	6,000
Kortenair, for Batavia	—	—	10,000
Caroline, for Hongkong	1777	14	—
Washington Alster, for Sandwich Islands	—	—	720
Emeu, for Suez	2590	0	37,750
	34,693	6	123,690

CUTHBERT'S SHIPBUILDING YARD.

PARTIES taking an interest in the resources of the colony as applicable to shipbuilding, would do well to visit this establishment, where four punts are being built for the Government, to be attached to the steam-dredge at Newcastle. They are 75 feet in length, by 15 feet beam and 5 feet depth, built under the superintendence of Mr. Russel, from drafts by Mr. E. O. Moriarty. The floors are of hardwood, 10 inches by 8 inches; each timber is cut from trees that form naturally both floor and side timbers, and are all 8 inches square; the planking is of colonial hardwood and kauri pine, of 3 inches thick, and many of them about 60 feet in length. The main and side keelsons, fore and aft, are of ironbark, copper fastened. The butts are through fastened with copper bolts, clinched on rings inside and out, they will hold about 100 tons of silt. Two will be ready for launching in a day or so, and the others are far advanced towards completion. Whether as regards the wood used in their construction or the workmanship displayed, gentlemen, who have inspected them and are capable of offering an opinion, state their conviction that they could not be excelled in any part of the world.

MESSRS. P. AND N. RUSSEL'S WORKS.

STEAM DREDGE FOR THE HUNTER'S RIVER.—This dredge lately built by Captain Rountree is now alongside, being fitted with her machinery and engines. The engines originally imported by Messrs. Rountree and Co., consists of a condensing engine of 30-horse power, form but a small portion of the massive work on board this vessel. The shafting, wheels, buckets, links, winches, hoisting-gear, &c., have been entirely manufactured at this establishment. In mentioning the steam dredge, which will be capable of raising from 2000 to 3000 tons of silt per day, it is necessary to record a novel principle that has been applied, viz., her being propelled by a screw, worked by the same machinery, and in addition two powerful crab winches are driven by the same power. This vessel was built, and the engines and machinery constructed, from plans drafted by Mr. E. O. Moriarty, and in every sense reflect credit on the builder and engineer. The firm have also in the course of construction five iron punts, for the removal of silt, measuring 60 feet in length, 18 feet in beam, and 6 feet deep, capable of holding 120 tons each. One is already finished, two more will be completed in 14 days, and the remaining two are in frame. They are for Melbourne, and when finished are taken to pieces and shipped for their port of destination where they are again put together. The massive castings connected with the sluice valves for the new City Water Works are also in the course of construction, their diameter varying from 4 inches to 30 inches, and will number upward of 150. The axles and wheels for 200 railway carriages and cars for the Melbourne Railway are being forged and completed at the rate of 20 pair per week. Two engines of 20 horse-power, have also just been finished, and on the point of shipment for the Ballarat Diggings. From the above particulars it will be seen that the colony can boast of engineering establishments capable of undertaking any amount of work—and the large class of steamships that are now running to the colony can receive with the same facility as in England, and repairs that may be requisite, however important.

MAILS BY THE EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMERS, 1858.

	Letters.	Newspapers.
RECEIVED—		
Simla	31,041	48,009
Victoria	17,552	25,193
European	17,562	24,359
Columbian	21,290	33,813
Australasian	16,868	26,469
Emeu	16,946	24,040
Victoria	15,580	24,923
	111,260	181,783
DESPATCHED—		
Columbian	14,076	18,051
Simla	17,987	19,062
Emeu	15,863	17,193
Victoria	18,087	19,851
European	20,710	21,933
Australasian	23,437	21,157
Emeu	18,344	25,826
	128,505	143,073

REPORT OF FOREIGN WHALERS.

Off Fejee Islands:—Isaac Howland, Hobbs, 42 months out, 1300 barrels sperm. Sophia Thornton, Nichol, 36 months out, with 1300 barrels sperm. May 26, Minerva, Swain, American whaler, 32 months out, with 1100 barrels sperm. June 18, the American barque Elizabeth Swift, Chase, with 2100 barrels sperm, bound to the Bay of Islands to refit, and thence home. June 23, the American whaler Desdemona, Smith, 32 months out, with 800 barrels.

By the arrival of the Railleur, from New Caledonia, we learn that H.M.S. Iris had touched at Porte de France, where the officers had received very marked attention from the authorities—a series of dinners, &c., having been given during their stay. The French corvette Bayonnaise had left for France via Tahiti.

WOOL, TALLOW, AND HIDES.

Received coastwise from 8th July to 7th August.

Hunter: 248 bales wool, 14 casks tallow, 1770 hides, 56 bundles skins, 41 bags horns.

Moreton Bay: 230 bales wool, 187 casks tallow, 1286 hides, 146 bundles skins.

Clarence River: 179 casks tallow, 1911 hides, 22 bundles skins, 6 bags bones.

Sundries: 164 casks 11 tons tallow, 1143 hides, 3 bundles skins, 10 tons bones.

Total: 478 bales wool, 11 tons 544 casks tallow, 6110 hides, 227 bundles skins, 41 bags horns, 10 tons 6 bags bones.

From 1st October to 7th August: 29,642 bales wool, 11 tons 4680 casks 492 paunches tallow, 42,756 hides, 2600 bundles 130 loose skins, 1 ton 111 bags horns, 27 tons 181 bags bones, 196 bags hoofs.

FREIGHTS AT SYDNEY.

TO LONDON.

Wool, ½d to ¾d in full.
Oil, ₩ tun imperial, for sperm or black, 65s to 75s; for cocoanut, 45s to 50s.
Tallow, 45s to 50s.
Hides, 25s ₩ ton.
Gold, ½ to ¼ ₩ cent. by sailing vessels, ¾ by steamer.
Copper ore, 2s 6d ₩ ton, and, dead weight being so scarce, is eagerly sought after.
Bones, 25s to 30s ₩ ton.
Horns, 30s ₩ 1000.
Pearl shell, 65s to 70s ₩ ton.
Measurement goods, 6 s and 5 ₩ cent.

RATES OF PILOTAGE.

AN ACT to increase the Rates of Pilotage and to impose certain Harbour Dues, and to provide further for the Pilot Establishments of New South Wales. [Assented to, 21st July, 1858.]

Whereas, the pilotage rates as at present levied are insufficient to maintain the pilot establishments of New South Wales, And it is expedient to increase the same, and to impose certain harbour dues, and to make other provisions for regulating the pilot establishments of the Colony, Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The schedule marked A annexed to the Act of Council, 7 Vic., No. 12, and so much of the said Act as relates thereto, shall be repealed.

2. There shall be payable and paid at every port at which there shall be a pilot establishment, a pilotage rate upon every vessel (except as hereinafter excepted) of fourpence per ton, on her arriving at and on her departure from such port, and one moiety of such rate in any case of her being compelled to return into such port, after having put out to sea. Provided that in respect of any such vessel the amount of such rate shall not in any case be less than Five pounds for the port of Sydney, Newcastle, or Moreton Bay, nor less than Two pounds Ten shillings for any other port of the colony.

3. All steam-vessels, coasters, or other vessels actually trading between any port in this colony and any other such port, or between any such port and any port in any of the colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand, or in the whaling trade, and being registered in this or one of such colonies, or in the United Kingdom, shall (except in cases where the master thereof shall actually require and employ the services of a pilot) be subject to one payment only of the pilotage rate of Fourpence per ton fixed by this Act for each whole year, in respect of any port in this colony. Provided that such payment be made to the Collector of Customs of any such port, before the end of March in such year. Provided also, that every such vessel shall from the time of her approaching within three leagues of the shore up to the time of her anchoring in the port, keep flying at her mast or main-mast head such distinguishing flag as the Governor shall from time to time for that purpose direct. Provided also, that the master of such trader shall possess and shall show to the Collector of the port, if required by him, a certificate of competency as hereinafter mentioned.

4. In lieu of the harbour dues and charges contained in the Schedule C annexed to the Act of Council, 3 William IV., No. 6, there shall be paid in respect of every such vessel for the purposes expressed in the eighteenth section of the last recited Act, the several dues set forth in the schedule annexed to this Act.

5. The Pilot Board may grant to the master of any vessel mentioned in the third section, a certificate of competency for any port or ports of the colony upon being satisfied that such master is so qualified as to be entitled to such certificate. And there shall be paid to such Board for every such certificate a fee of Five pounds and no more.

6. As to the vessel registered at any port in the United Kingdom or any British possession, the amount of tonnage specified in the certificate of registry shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be the tonnage of such vessel.

7. In case the tonnage of any vessel entering any port shall not have been registered or any dispute shall arise as to the tonnage thereof, the Collector of Customs shall measure such vessel according to the regulations in that behalf contained in the Imperial Act of Parliament 17 and 18 Victoria chap. 104.

8. All rates and dues authorized by this Act shall be paid to the Collector of Customs, and if at any port there shall be no such collector then the pilot may demand and receive the same. And all such rates and dues shall be accounted for and paid to the Colonial Treasurer, to be paid by him into the Consolidated Revenue fund.

9. The Governor may grant licenses to persons to act as pilots for any port, and may revoke such licenses at his pleasure. And every person who, except in some case of urgent necessity, shall act as a pilot without such license, or after his license shall have been so revoked, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of Fifty pounds, to be recovered before any two Justices of the Peace.

10. The Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying into effect all the provisions of this Act, And may by such regulations determine how many pilots to be appointed hereunder shall be remunerated, and whether by fixed salary or partly by salary and partly by any and what proportion of the rates and dues authorized by this Act, or whether solely by the receipt of the whole of such rates and dues or of any and what part or proportion thereof. And all such regulations when published in the Government Gazette shall have the force of law.

11. No vessel shall be cleared at any custom-house until all rates and dues authorised by this Act shall have been duly paid in respect thereof and a certificate shall have been granted to the master thereof by the Collector of Customs or pilot, as the case may be, that such payment has been duly made.

12. This Act shall be styled and may be cited as the "Pilotage Amendment Act of 1858."

SCHEDULE.—HARBOUR DUES.

A table of the dues payable to the harbour-master for repairing on board and appointing the place of anchorage of ships or vessels entering any port or harbour in New South Wales, and for each removal of the same, from one place of anchorage or mooring to another, not being for the purpose of leaving the port. Vessels registered in Sydney, under 50 tons, or while employed in the coasting trade from one port of New South Wales to another, excepted.

For every vessel—

	£	s.	d.
Under 300 tons	1	0	0
Of 300 tons, and under 400 tons	1	5	0
400 ditto, 500 ditto	1	10	0
500 ditto, 600 ditto	1	15	0
600 ditto, 800 ditto	2	0	0
800 ditto, 1000 ditto	2	5	0
Over	3	0	0

AUSTRALIA.—SOUTH COAST.

, *All bearings are magnetic.*

THE following information on King George's Sound and Bass' Strait has been extracted from the Remarks by Captain Denham, of H.M. surveying ship Herald, dated 9th February, 1858.

King George's Sound.

Variation, 5°49 West, in 1858.

BREAKSEA ISLAND LIGHT.—A light tower of iron, rising from the centre of the keeper's dwelling, and 43 feet in height, stands on the summit of Breaksea Island, 1200 yards within its eastern extremity, and exhibits a *fixed white* light at an elevation of 384 feet above the sea at high water. The light is dioptric, of the third order, and is visible in clear weather from a distance of 25 miles seaward, between Bald Head and Cape Vancouver, the foot of Mount Gardner, or between the bearings, from a vessel, of N.E. ½ N. and W. by S., but from the westward it may first be seen, for a brief interval, over a depression in Bald Head Ridge bearing N.E. ½ E. Within the sound it illuminates all round the compass, though hidden to a small vessel passing north of Michaelmas Island.*

PRINCESS ROYAL HARBOUR LIGHT.—A lighthouse consisting of a small wooden square tower, 17 feet high, with the keeper's dwelling attached, and presenting the appearance of a cottage, is erected on the extremity of Point King, the northern bluff of the narrow entrance to this harbour. The light, which is *fixed, white,* and 37 feet above high water, is of the fifth order, and visible in clear weather, through the approaches to the harbour, from a distance of 10 miles.

BELCHES FOUL GROUND.—The alleged danger called Belches Rock, in the fairway of the passage between Bald Head and Breaksea Island, at the entrance of King George's Sound, and noticed in the Australia Directory, Vol. I., page 19, has been ascertained to consist of several patches of foul ground, 1½ miles in extent north and south, and rather more than a mile east and west, with not less than 11 fathoms water upon them; but being elevated 18 fathoms above the bottom of that part of the Sound which is open to the ocean swell, an alarming disturbance of the fair run of the sea over them is occasioned under certain concurring but rarely happening circumstances.

This foul ground lies three quarters of a mile outside, or to the eastward of a line drawn between the extremity of Bald Head and the eastern extremity of Breaksea Island. From 11 fathoms on its south-western patch Bald Head is W. by S. 1 mile, and from the northernmost, a spot of 12 fathoms, Breaksea Island lighthouse is N.N.E. 2 miles. Breaksea Island lighthouse kept to the westward of North clears them, passing to the eastward, and the lighthouse not brought to the northward of N.N.E. ½ E. will lead to the westward of the 11 fathoms patch.

HURALIS ROCK.—A cluster of rocks 6 cables' lengths in diameter, with as little as 16 feet of water over its summit, but having 5 fathoms close to, was discovered in the north channel, between the northern elbow of Michaelmas Island and the nearest projection of the main, at two-thirds of a mile from the former.* This danger lies with the eastern extremity of Breaksea Island, just open of the east extremity of Michaelmas Island S.S.E. ½ E., and Seal Island bearing S.W. ¾ W. It is cleared on the eastern side by keeping Breaksea Island lighthouse open of the east end of Michaelmas Island, and a vessel will be to the westward of it so long as Bald Head is open of the west end of that island.

PILOTS.—It is advisable to take a pilot for Princess Royal harbour. A pilot boat will be found on the alert: the charge is £2 for 8 feet draught, and 5s. for each foot above.

DIRECTIONS.—When approaching King George's Sound from the westward, the mariner is cautioned that the light on Breaksea Island may first be seen over a sinking of Bald Head ridge, bearing N.E. ½ E., but does not become fairly open until bearing N.E. ½ N.; and it should be brought to bear N.N.E. ¾ E. before steering for it, when the vessel will be to the eastward of Maude and Vancouver reefs, and having passed Bald Head may haul westward for one of the anchorages in the Sound, or, if well acquainted and a leading wind, for the Princess Royal harbour, when the harbour lighthouse bears N.W. by W. ½ W. If it be necessary to avoid and pass to the southward of Belches foul ground, Princess Royal harbour lighthouse should not be brought to the westward of N.W. ½ W. until Breaksea Island lighthouse bears to the eastward of N.N.E. ¾ E.; but if more convenient to pass between the foul ground and Breaksea Island, the harbour lighthouse kept on a N.W. by W. ½ W. bearing will lead through.

The middle channel, between Breaksea and Michaelmas islands, is clear of danger, and a vessel will preserve the fairway track by steering for the harbour light W. by N. ½ N.

The passage north of Michaelmas Island should be made to the southward of Herald rock by keeping Rocky islet looking with Cape Vancouver bearing East. This passage is not to be recommended at night, but the harbour light W. ½ N. will lead through, remembering that the Michaelmas Island side is the safest, and Breaksea Island light will be hidden to vessels while passing Michaelmas Island.

On closing Princess Royal harbour bring a remarkable sand cliff on its western shore in line with the entrance bearing W. by S., which is a good direction for taking the narrows, and will lead to between Point King and the *white* cask buoy, in 22 feet, on the edge of the flat extending 1½ cables off Possession point; from this the channel tends S.W. by W. ½ W. for half a mile to the inner narrow, which is half a cable in width with a depth of 5 fathoms in it, having on the northern side a *black* cask buoy in 21 feet marking the flat extending 2 cables' lengths from the cliff on which stands the pilot house (a white cottage), and on the southern side Bramble rock beacon post. When the black buoy and pilot house are in line the vessel may steer in West, and when the church at Albany bears N.W. by N. anchor in 4½ fathoms with Michaelmas Island half shut in by Possession point.

Bass's Straits.

Variation, 8° East at the South-west entrance, and 9·30 East at Flinders Island in 1858.

The edge of soundings off the south-western entrance of Bass Strait is found to curve at radius of 40 miles south-west of Black Pyramid islet—the depths first obtained being 70 fathoms, sand and shells; then from 44 to 35 fathoms close up to the Pyramid, which, from the above direction, may be made out distinctly as a small table islet at 22 miles distance in 44 fathoms, and should be steered for as the best line of approach to this entrance of the strait.†

The position of the following danger having been determined, this channel, noticed in the Australia Directory, pages 103,104, as being only used in cases of emergency, may now be found practicable in entering or leaving Bass Strait. It is a desirable passage to a vessel from the Cape of Good Hope, in the prevailing west and south-west winds, intending to round Tasmania to the southward, but on sighting the land meets with a stiff south-easter; or, when arriving off Cape Howe after leaving Sydney, bound to the Indian Ocean, a south-easter invites running through Bass Strait instead of rounding Tasmania, it will be important to a sailing vessel that she should leave by this passage in order to be so much to windward, when a south-west wind will enable her to lay up for Cape Leeuwin instead of dragging along past Spencer Gulf, 80 miles farther to leeward, which passing between King Island and Cape Otway occasions.

BELL AND CONWAY ROCKS.—The Bell rock was ascertained by H.M.S. Herald to be 2½ miles to the westward of its assigned position, or nearer that given to the Conway rock, and to be of greater extent than has been ascribed to it; but no indication of the Conway rock could be traced, which leads to the inference of there being but one danger, viz, the Bell rock, occupying a space of 1½ miles north and south, with a depth of 35 fathoms, over coarse sand, gravel, and broken shells, with pieces of rotten stone close to its centre, the position of which is in latitude 40·23 15· S., longitude 144·4 30· E., with Black Pyramid islet bearing E. by 8½ S., distant 12½ miles.

The Black Pyramid kept to the northward of East will lead to the southward of this danger, and a vessel will be to the eastward of it whilst Reid rocks bear to the westward of North.

CAUTION.—The mariner is cautioned that the heaviest swell breaks on the Bell rock only at intervals of 5 to 7 minutes, so that, without vigilance, a vessel might most unexpectedly be in a swamping sea, although not striking upon the rock.

THREE HUMMOCK ISLAND.—In January, 1858, the run of fresh water from the lake on the north-west side of Three Hummock Island, noticed in the Australia Directory, volume I., article 235, page 116, and marked in the Plan of Hunter Island Anchorage in the Admiralty Chart of Bass Strait, was found to be little better than salt water, but a well was discovered and opened out close to high water mark in the northern corner of the south-west bay of the island, which, with other holes dug near, afforded the Herald a supply of nearly 800 gallons in a day, thus proving the practicability of watering a vessel at this island.

No fish were taken with a seine, but excellent rock cod and some basse were caught with hook and line amongst the tangle over foul ground in 5 fathoms, a mile off the beach, on the north-west side of the island. Wild fowl were procurable with a gun.

FLINDER'S ISLAND—WEST COAST.—The settlement on Flinder's Island is situated on the western coast, 16 miles to the south-east of Cape Frankland, at half a mile from the beach of Settlement Point, and consists of several cottages and a farm where fresh meat, vegetables, and milk may be obtained, but no supply of fresh water must be expected. The residents reserve rain water for their own use, the water of the soil, and which accumulates in pools being alumy.

The Herald found little encouragement for hook and line fishing, but was more successful with the seine, particularly in the haul of ray. Several varieties of wild fowl are to be procured. The mutton bird at this season was observed streaming from island to island, and the Cape Barren goose in flocks upon the islets. About ninety people were living on the small islands in Franklin Inlet collecting the oil, feathers, and eggs of the mutton bird; the oil burns well and is of a bright red colour.

THE REEF ISLANDS, 5 miles to the southward of Settlement Point, bear indications of deposits of guano, but a careful inspection, and analysis of a sample of the soil, has proved it to be of no value for agricultural purposes. These islands abound with wild rabbits.

ANCHORAGE in the prevailing westerly winds, under Hummock Island with its north extreme N.N.W. and its south extreme S.W. by S., in 8 fathoms at 1½ miles from the beach, although 5 miles off the settlement is recommended as being much more quiet than in mid-channel, where the vessel is tide rode, with ebb and flood, in the trough of the sea, which ranges from south-west, west, and north-west creats.

TIDES.—It is high water between Flinders Island and Hummock Island at full moon-tides at 10 hours 30 minutes, and the rise is 10 feet. The flood stream runs to the southward at 1½ and 2 knots an hour, and for half an hour after high water on shore; the ebb sets to the northward and continues for the same time after low water by the shore.

CAPE FRANKLIN ROCK.—The rock hitherto placed in the Admiralty Charts, and noticed in the Australian Directory, page 143, as lying 2 miles to the westward of Cape Frankland, the westernmost point of Flinders Island, is found to be upwards of 4 miles in the same direction from that cape, with a clear passage between.

The danger, which is awash at half tide, and shows 5 feet above low water, lies in latitude 39·52·2 S.; longitude 147·42·11 East of Greenwich, with Cape Frankland, E. by N. easterly 4½ miles, and the hill (513 feet high) on the north part of Hummock Island, S.E. ½ S., nearly 11 miles. It is about 10 yards in diameter, steep-to on the seaward side, but having a projection to the eastward for nearly one-third of a mile, with 5 and 6 fathoms over it, from the extremity of which the weed rises to within 2 fathoms of the surface.

Sister islands apparently open a sail's breath of Flinders Island, so as to present a gap bearing N.E., lead outside or to the north westward of the rock; Inner Passage Island kept to the northward of East clears it to the southward; and Chappell island mount, its breadth open of Hummock Island, S.E. by S., leads through the fairway between the rock and Cape Frankland, in which are depths of 25 and 26 fathoms.

At the rock tidal stream turned at the times of high and low water by the shore, the flood setting south and the ebb N.E. by N. at a rate of 1 knot an hour.

SOUNDINGS.—The edge of soundings in 100 fathoms at the north-eastern entrance of Bass Strait is found at 70 miles N.E. by E. ½ E. of Kent Group, and then curves to the N.N.E. to 19 miles south east of Cape Howe. Within the former position the depths decrease gradually to 30 and 27 fathoms, sand and shells, until between and upon the plateau of the island of this strait. The mariner, therefore, in easterly winds, after getting within the line of Cape Howe and Tasmania, who, from thick weather, is unable to run or determine the distance of his vessel from Kent Group or Flinders Island by observation, may, by the use of the lead, be assured that he is 40 miles off north eastward of any of the islands so long as he does not strike soundings in 100 fathoms.

CLARENDON ROCK.‡—The English vessel Clarendon, on the 2nd of December, 1857, whilst in a heavy sea off the eastern side of Curtis Island, Bass Strait, at half tide on a sunken rock, from which the highest part of Curtis Island bore W. by S., and the Inner Sugar Loaf rock S.W. by S., distant 3 miles. No soundings were taken, but it is said that the rock was seen and supposed to be about 15 yards in circumference with 10 feet waterover it.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 7th May, 1858.

* See Admiralty Charts: Australia, General, No. 1042; South Coast, Sheet 1, No. 1059; Princess Royal Harbour, No. 1736. Also Australia Directory, vol. I., pages 15 16, 19.

* This may be the patch on which the sloop Van Cappelle touched, referred to in the note on Page 20 of "Australia Directory."

† See Admiralty Chart of Bass Strait, with Plans of the Hunter Island and Flinder's Island Anchorages, No. 1, 1695. Also Australia Directory, vol. I., pp. 103, 104, 111, 116, 143, 145, 105, 146.

‡ From Mitchell's Maritime Register, April 1858.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ON Monday, 26th July, a special meeting of this Company was held at Morpeth. Between forty and fifty shareholders present. The chair was taken by Mr. ANDREW LANG.

It was moved by Mr. WISDOM and seconded by Mr. BORTHWICK, that the reporters should be admitted, whereupon a lengthened discussion arose.

The CHAIRMAN contended, by clause 34, that notice should have been given in the requisition that one of the subjects to be discussed was the admission of reporters.

Mr. JONES contended that the admission of reporters was merely a question of order as to how the business of the meeting should be conducted.

The Chairman still refused to put the motion, when Mr. R. JONES said he thought that, as the Chairman appeared determined to act in opposition to the wishes of the meeting, it would perhaps be better to bow to his decision, being Chairman of the Company; and, as the meeting had no power to elect another chairman, he hoped he would not be long allowed to remain in a position which he had shown himself so ill adapted for, and unworthy to fill.

The CHAIRMAN then said that at the last meeting the proprietors the Directors had almost pledged themselves not to sell the Hunter. Since then they had, however, after mature consideration, deemed it right to accept an offer of £9000 made for her. After concluding the bargain, the first thing to be decided was—what were they to do with the money. At their board meeting it was carried, with one dissentient, Mr. Chambers, that it was desirable to have another steamer. Afterwards it was agreed by all the Directors, Mr. O'Keefe dissenting, that they should send Captain Dye to England to procure a vessel. Another object they had a view was to get new boilers for the Williams and Paterson. They found they could not get boilers in the colony under £2400 for each boat, and they would be saving the Company considerable money by sending for them. Captain Dye had much experience now, although he did not know much when he first joined the Company. He had taken home a draft for £10,000, and they had security from parties in Sydney for him for £15,000.

A discussion of some length then ensued with respect to the nature of the bond given by Captain Dye, which was ultimately read to the meeting, and the amounts named, but the names of the parties signing it did not transpire.

Mr. R JONES said, before saying anything upon the merits of the question, he was desirous of hearing from the Directors, firstly, what necessity there was for an additional boat, the amount of money to which they stood committed by their arrangements, and the reason why they despatched Captain Dye on the 11th July, when this meeting was called for the 26th.

The CHAIRMAN said they had considered it necessary to get another boat in consequence of the increase of trade, and that the Fenella might be employed in the Manning River trade, and that their operations had been hitherto profitable, as the balance on hand would show. With respect to the money required for Captain Dye's purchases, it would not probably exceed £15,000, about £12,000 of which was for the boat.

In answer to a question from Mr. IRVING,

The CHAIRMAN stated that the cost of the other steamers was about £12,000.

Mr. J. A. PORTUS here quoted from the Directors' report, and corrected the Chairman as to the cost of the original steamers, by which it appeared that the Hunter cost £14,136, Williams £14,675, and Paterson £14,699, and contended that the new boat, being so much larger, must cost considerably more.

Messrs. Wisdom, Stark, and others corroborated this statement.

Mr. JONES: He did not know what the shareholders present thought of the explanation they had just heard from the Directors, but he was certainly far from being satisfied with it. The case simply stood thus: The Directors are about to expend one-third of the capital of the Company; the shareholders in the most respectful manner asked to be consulted, and request that they should delay sending away Captain Dye until they (the shareholders) had expressed an opinion upon the subject. It has not been attempted to be shown that the interests of the Company would suffer by this delay of a month, and Captain Dye is deliberately sent away, notwithstanding both the requisition of the seventy shareholders and the protest passed unanimously at a meeting of shareholders in Sydney, representing half the shares in the Company. This he conceived to be the most serious cause of complaint which the shareholders had against the Directors. He begged to propose—"That this meeting is of opinion that, in the present circumstances of the Company, with their three boats in good condition, and one of these generally a spare boat, a fourth boat is not required, and cannot reasonably be expected to yield any return for the money which may be invested in her purchase; that the determination of the Board of Directors to procure a new steamer from England, is, therefore, most ill-advised, and calculated to prejudice the interests of the shareholders. And this meeting is further of opinion, that the Directors, by their discourteous conduct in sending the manager to England, by the last steamer, when this special meeting had been convened, at the request of so large a number of shareholders, to consider the determination of the Board to procure a new steamer, and in spite of a protest from a meeting of shareholders in Sydney, holding upwards of 2000 shares, against his being so sent, until after this meeting had been held, and by their want of judgment in involving the Company in so needless and unproductive an expenditure, have dissatisfied themselves to the continued confidence of the shareholders, and ought, therefore, no longer to retain the management of the Company's affairs."

Mr. SAMUEL COHEN, in seconding the resolution moved by Mr. Jones, regretted that occasion should have been given to the shareholders for passing the resolution they had just heard read. They could not allege that the small shareholders were in favour of them on this occasion, for all shareholders, both large and small, appeared unanimous in condemning their conduct. He put it candidly to them, was it fair that, after they protested, the shareholders should be treated so contemptuously after so earnestly expressing a desire to give an opinion on this matter? This was not the way to foster a kindly spirit between the shareholders and the Directors; and seeing the latter were decidedly to blame, he would cordially second Mr. Jones's resolution, conveying to them a vote of censure.

Mr. O'KEEFE said that, as a Director, he had done nothing of which he felt ashamed. Much had been urged about there not being trade for more than two boats, but those who said so, little knew the vast resources of the Hunter River district. It was most unfair to take the trade at the present time as a criterion of what it would be two years, or even twelve months, hence. Although he differed with the shareholders in the propriety of getting another boat, still he was surely entitled to enjoy his opinion, and to show that he equally respected theirs, his protest was entered on the minutes against sending away Captain Dye before this meeting was held.

The meeting was then addressed at some length by Messrs. DODDS, WISDOM, J. A. PORTUS, and SMITH, in favour of the resolution.

Mr. HEUGH said he thought that, although the Directors had acted discourteously, he thought it was hard to censure them so severely as to ask them to resign; he would, therefore, move, as an amendment, "That the Directors were blameable in sending home Captain Dye after receiving the requisition for this meeting, and after the meeting in Sydney and before this meeting was held, and that Captain Dye be recalled."

Mr. PEARCE seconded the amendment.

Mr. CLARK IRVING said he conceived that the amendment proposed was sheer nonsense. It would be much better to pass Mr. Jones' resolution as it stood, as it explained fully why the Directors deserved censure. The idea that they could retain office honourably after a resolution was passed condemnatory of their conduct was absurd.

The CHAIRMAN then put the amendment, for which three hands were held up. For Mr. Jones' resolution all the other shareholders held up their hands.

The resolution was declared carried by a show of hands, all the shareholders voting for it with the exception of the three gentlemen who supported the amendment.

Mr. J. A. PORTUS then moved—"That this meeting is of opinion that the Board of Directors should, by the next mail, send instructions to Captain Dye, and their agent acting in London in conjunction with him, to abstain from taking or completing any steps for procuring a new steamer, and to request his immediate return."

Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL seconded the resolution.

Carried unanimously.

The meeting separated without any vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. R. JONES moving that the meeting do now adjourn.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

DURING the past month the share market has been pretty active, and most of the dividend-paying companies shares have advanced considerably. Bank of New South Wales have risen £1 per share; Commercial Bank, £2 12s. 6d. per share; Australian Joint Stock Bank and Union Bank, 10s. per share; Australasian Steam Navigation Company, 10s. per share; New South Wales Marine Assurance Company and Gas Light Company, 2s. 6d. per share; General Assurance Company, 10s. per share; Sydney Insurance, 1s. per share; Newcastle Coal and Copper Company's shares are a little flatter and the last sale that took place was at 16 per cent. cum div.

The following Companies have held their half-yearly general meetings. The half-yearly meeting of the Commercial Bank was held on the 16th of July. The report exhibited net profits, after deducting rebate upon current bills and all expenses of management, of £26,127 13s. 9d. Of this sum £4000 was added to the reserve, increasing that sum to £48,000; the dividend was declared at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 5s. per share, being 8½ per cent. for the half-year, and leaving £1750 2s. 8d. at credit of profit and loss. The reserve fund being now 20 per cent. upon the capital of £240,000, it is competent in the directors to divide the entire profits of future half-years, keeping the reserve above-mentioned.—The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the Australian Joint Stock Bank was held on the 30th of July, when a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum was declared for the past half-year. It was shown that after setting aside the sum of £24,500 to meet estimated losses, mainly resulting from the fraud of the swindler, Miranda, there remained a balance of profit of £19,043 16s. 1d., and out of this it was decided to pay the former rate of dividend, namely, five per cent. for the half-year, amounting to £12,500; thus leaving a balance of £6543 16s. 1d. of undivided profit carried forward to the next half year's accounts. The directors, we believe, only recommended a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, but as it appeared that the Bank was never more flourishing, and that they did not hold a single questionable security, and with an increasing business, the shareholders, on the motion of Mr. R. Jones, M.L.A., were almost unanimously of opinion that the dividend should be at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Mr. Ambrose Foss and Mr. Robert Garrett were elected auditors until the next half-yearly meeting.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company was held 30th July, at half-past one o'clock. The report of the directors was adopted, and the affairs of the Company were considered satisfactory. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, Mr. R. M. Robey was elected a director in the room of Mr. H. Gilbert Smith, who retired by rotation; and Messrs. R. Jones and H. Ferris were re-elected auditors.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company was held on the same day at three o'clock. The report was adopted, and the shareholders appeared well satisfied with the flourishing state of affairs of the Company. A dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared. The nett profits of the half-year amounted to £27,682 14s. 3d., from which sum was deducted £4582 4s. 7d. interest on debentures, and £10,250 for depreciation in value of vessels and insurance, leaving a balance of £12,850 9s. 8d. to the credit of profit and loss. This sum, together with £11,456 4s 6d. balance at the credit of profit and loss last half year, made the total amount to £24,306 13s. 9d. From this amount the sum of £8606 was deducted from the dividend of the present half year, leaving the sum of £15,700 13s. 9d. to the credit of profit and loss. Mr. T. W. Smith was elected a director in the room of Mr. J. Croft, who retired by rotation. Mr. J. Alexander and Mr. F. Mitchell were elected auditors.—The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in the Pyrmont Bridge Company was held on the same day, the Hon. George Allen, Esq., M.L.C., in the chair. The proprietors were informed that the bill for authorising additional works by this Company, having been introduced to the House of Assembly, has been favourably reported upon by a select committee, and that it would most probably pass the Legislature this session, and thereby empower the Company to connect the abattoirs on Glebe Island with the city, in conformity with the new powers given by the supplemental deed. It was stated that the Company's line would be opened for public traffic as far as the Glebe, in less than two months, and the line through to Camperdown in about six months. The tolls received since the opening of the Pyrmont Bridge to the public on the 17th March last, were considered satisfactory. The report of the directors, and the statements of accounts were read and unanimously adopted.—The General Insurance Company held their half-yearly meeting on the 22nd of July. A dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. and the reserved fund was increased to £16,277 15s. 1d.—The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Sydney Exchange Company was held on 19th July. The report, after some discussion, was agreed to. No dividend was declared. Mr. A. Campbell brought forward a series of resolutions, the object of which was to reduce the capital one-half, and thus place the Company in a position to pay a dividend at the rate of 8 to 10 per cent. The resolutions were considered by the shareholders as premature, but were ordered to be printed with the report, and circulated amongst the shareholders. Messrs. Murnin, A. Campbell, Taylor, and J. S. Willis, were elected directors in the room of Messrs. T. W. Smith, Hirst, Mackay, and Ebsworth, who retired.

Government debentures are in more request for remittance, and the terminables have improved 1 to 2 per cent., and the interminables about 1 per cent. Last week the Australian Joint Stock purchased from the Savings' Bank £50,000 four per cent. debentures, payable in London in January next, at a premium of two and one-eighth per cent., or £102 2s. 6d. for every £100, paying to the Savings' Bank the accrued interest to the day of transfer. Australian Steam Debentures are also more sought after, and now command half per cent. premium. The following table will shew the fluctuations in the prices of securities as compared with those ruling on the 9th of July:—

Name of Company.	Price July 9.	Price August 9.	Advance per share.
Bank of New South Wales	42	43	1
Commercial Bank	41¼ cum. div.	42 ex. div.	£2 2s. 6d.
Australian Joint Stock Bank	11 cum. div.	11¼ ex. div.	½
Union Bank	47	47½	½
A. S. Navigation	13 cum. div.	13	—
H. R. N. S. Navigation	7½	7½	—
Newcastle Coal and Copper Company	15 p. c. dis. cum. div.	16 p. c. dis. ex. div.	6 per cent. decline
General Assurance	9½ cum. div.	9¾	¼ advance
New South Wales Marine Assurance	3½	4	½
Australian Gaslight Company	11½	11¾	¼
Ditto new	11	11¼	¼
Sydney Insurance	26s.	27s.	1s.
New South Wales Government Debentures	96½ and interest	98 to 100 and interest	1 to 1½ p. c.
Ditto Interminable	95 and int.	96 and int.	1
Australasian Steam Navigation 7 per cent. Debentures	100 and interest.	½ p. c. interest.	½

THE CUSTOMS.

THE amount of Customs revenue received during the month of July has been £46,384 18s. 5d., for the same month of 1857, £43,854 7s. 7d.; there is therefore an increase of £2530 10s. 10d. on the receipts of the month. During the first seven months of the year 1857 the amount collected was £301,073 5s., for the same period of 1858, £316,263 6s. 7d., which is an increase of £15,190 1s. 7d., or about 5 per cent. in favour of the present year. The following table will shew the receipts monthly during the seven months of 1857 and 1858:—

	1857.	1858.
January	£44,857 19 5	£43,185 6 [illegible]
February	45,850 5 5	40,738 2 [illegible]
March	40,276 16 4	47,147 16 1
April	39,698 19 1	46,373 4 [illegible]
May	45,499 0 4	46,472 1 [illegible]
June	41,035 16 10	45,931 16 [illegible]
July	43,854 7 7	46,384 18 [illegible]
	£301,073 5 0	£316,263 6 7

THE MINT.

THE quantity of gold-dust imported into the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, from the 1st of January to the 6th of August, for the purpose of coinage, has been 213,174 ounces. The amount of gold coin issued during the same period, has been 595,500 sovereigns and 486,000 half sovereigns. Total value £838,500. The business of this establishment has very much increased this year, for during the whole of the year 1857 the coin issued consisted of 499,000 sovereigns and 537,000 half sovereigns. Total value £767,500, being £71,000 less than the amount issued during seven months of the present year. The following is a statement of the weekly receipts of gold-dust, and number of sovereigns and half sovereigns issued from the 1st January to the 6th of August 1858:—

		Issue. Sovereigns.	Issue. Half-Sovereigns.	Receipts. ozs.
January	8	nil.	...	[illegible]
	15	40,000	...	[illegible]
	22	80,000	...	[illegible]
	29	60,000	...	[illegible]
February	5	50,000	...	[illegible]
	12	70,000	...	[illegible]
	19	60,000	...	[illegible]
	26	40,000	...	[illegible]
March	5	45,000	...	[illegible]
	12	15,000	...	[illegible]
	19	20,000	...	[illegible]
	26	15,000	...	[illegible]
April	1	25,000	...	[illegible]
	9	nil.	...	[illegible]
	16	......	20,000	[illegible]
	23	......	30,000	[illegible]
	30	......	40,000	[illegible]
May	7	......	50,000	[illegible]
	14	......	40,000	[illegible]
	21	......	40,000	[illegible]
	28	......	40,000	[illegible]
June	4	......	40,000	[illegible]
	11	......	40,000	[illegible]
	18	......	40,000	[illegible]
	25	......	60,000	[illegible]
July	2	......	60,000	[illegible]
	9	5,500	6,000	[illegible]
	16	10,000	nil.	[illegible]
	23	20,000	......	[illegible]
	30	20,000	......	[illegible]
August	6	20,000	......	[illegible]
		£595,500	486,000	213,174

THE ESCORTS.

The amount of gold-dust delivered by the Escorts during the month of July has been 22,573 ounces; for the same period of 1857, 11,337. The increase in the receipts of the month is therefore 11,236 ounces, or nearly 100 per cent. During the first seven months of 1857, the amount of gold-dust received by Escort was 76,713 ounces. For the same period of the present year, the quantity received has been 128,147 ounces, which is an increase of 51,434 ounces, or about 67 per cent. The subjoined table will show the quantity delivered monthly by each Escort during the first seven months of 1857 and 1858:—

1857.

	Western. ozs.	Southern. ozs.	Northern. ozs.
January	5,426	1,298	[illegible]
February	6,788	1,196	[illegible]
March	5,883	1,136	[illegible]
April	6,015	1,440	[illegible]
May	7,133	2,537	[illegible]
June	6,175	1,833	[illegible]
July	5,841	2,517	[illegible]
	43,902	12,966	[illegible]

	ozs.
Western	[illegible]
Southern	[illegible]
Northern	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

1858.

	Western. ozs.	Southern. ozs.	Northern. ozs.
January	9,039	2,847	815
February	8,766	4,164	487
March	10,021	4,139	375
April	13,432	6,815	472
May	10,361	5,351	673
June	11,236	4,974	672
July	15,080	5,613	880
	78,165	32,807	[illegible]

	ounces.
Western	78,165
Southern	33,807
Northern	16,175
Total	128,147

It will be observed, from this statement, that the yield from our Western and Southern gold-fields has increased considerably; the increase on the receipts from the Western being 32,263 ounces, or 71 per cent., and from the Southern 20,861 ounces, or 160 per cent. There is, however, a slight falling of 166 ounces, or 10 per cent. on the receipts from the Northern gold-fields. There is every prospect of the returns from our gold-fields still improving, as the last week's receipts, ended the 6th of August, amounted to 8490 ounces, or nearly as much as was received during the whole month of August, 1857. This is the largest weekly return we have had for the last two years; and the increased yield is principally noticed in the gold-fields of Sofala, Tambaroora, Tumut, and Braidwood.

VALUE OF SECURITIES.

SINCE the departure of the mail from hence, on the 11th July, and especially since the general meetings of proprietors, and the arrival of the mail from London, on the 6th instant, this market has improved, more particularly in Government securities, which appear to obtain more favour on the Stock Exchange.

The sales during the month have been to some extent, and at the following rates:—

New South Wales Bank shares, £42, £42 10s, and £43 per share
Commercial Bank shares, £41 10s and £42 per share, ex dividend
Joint Stock Bank shares, £11 5s per share, ex dividend
Union Bank shares, £47 10s per share
Australasian Steam Navigation shares, £13 and £13 10s per share, cum dividend
Gas Light shares, £11 2s 6d and £11 5s per share, cum dividend
General (Marine) Assurance shares, £9 5s per share, ex dividend
New South Wales Marine Assurance shares, £3 15s and £4 per share
Sydney (Fire) Assurance shares, 27s per share
Newcastle Coal and Copper shares, £19 15s per share, ex dividend
Debentures, New South Wales Government, 95 to 99 per cent. and interest
Debentures, Steam Company, 100 per cent. and interest.

General meetings of proprietors of the following companies have taken place since last summary, full reports of which will be found in other parts of the paper:

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.—Net profits for the half-year £26,127 13s. 9d., of this £4000 added to reserve, which now amounts to £48,000, or 20 per cent. upon the capital stock. The dividend was at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 5s. per share, together 8½ per cent. for the half-year, leaving £1750 2s. 8d. at credit account of profit and loss. The reserve fund being thus completed, it is competent in the directors to divide the entire profits of future half-years, keeping up the reserve above mentioned. The report was so satisfactory that the value of the shares have advanced fully 10 per cent.

THE SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The rents and profits for the six months were £968 18s. 4d., and the expenses £952 7s. 8d., leaving with the balance at credit of profit and loss last half year £497 11s. 6d. No dividend was declared upon this occasion.

THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The profits for the period amounted to £6188 1s. 5d., and the expenses £2500 0s. 6d. The usual dividend, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, was declared, leaving, with the previous balance, £14,277 15s. 6d. at credit of profit and loss upon a capital of £30,000. The outstanding risks on 30th June were £18,836, to reinsure which £1701 would suffice. The clear profits are, therefore, £12,576 15s. 6d.

THE GRAFTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The report was highly satisfactory, as will appear by a declaration of the usual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 10s. per share of £10, together 20 per cent. per annum.

THE NEWCASTLE COAL AND COPPER COMPANY.—The dividend here was at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, as before, and no cause shown to warrant the low rate at which these shares have been disposed of.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—After deducting the sum of £24,500 to meet the estimated losses, principally by the fraud of Miranda, the balance was £19,049 16s. 1d., out of which the usual dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, upon a capital of £250,000, was declared, leaving a balance of £6543 16s. 1d. The report of the increased business of the bank, and consequent profits of the half-year, seem to warrant the increase that has since taken place in the value of the shares, which is to the extent of the dividend, or 5 per cent.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The balance sheet and accounts show, as the result of the last half-year's operations, a net profit of £27,682 14s. 3d. From this sum was appropriated £4582 4s. 7d. for interest on the debenture capital, and £10,250 to depreciation and insurance account; leaving a balance of £12,850 9s. 8d. to be added to the sum of £11,546 4s. 1d., which was the balance at credit of profit and loss last half-year; making a total available for the payment of dividend of £24,396 13s. 9d. The dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, upon the capital of £172,275. The shares, in consequence of this favourable report, are held in higher estimation, at an advance of say 10 per cent. upon previous quotations.

The following are the prices now current, with a fair demand for the remunerative stocks:—

DESCRIPTION.	Dividend per Annum last declared.	Paid up each Share.	PRICES.
Banks—			
New South Wales	20 ₩ cent.	£20	£43
Commercial	17 ...	£25	£42
Austral. Joint Stock	10 ...	£10	£11 5s.
Australasia	20 ...	£40	£80
Union Bank of Australia	20 ...	£25 / £12 10s	£47 10s. / £30
Bank of Victoria	£15 ...	£25	£40
Debentures—			
N.S.W. Government	5 ₩ ct. ₩ ann.	20 years	95 to 100 ₩ cent
Ditto ditto	3½d. ₩ c. ₩ dm	3 to 5 yrs.	
Ditto 5 ₩ cent.	interminable...	...	
Austral. Steam Co.'s	7 ₩ ct. ₩ ann.	3 4 & 5 yrs	100 10s. ₩ cent.
Victoria Government	5 & 6 ₩ c. ₩ an	...	95 to 104 ₩ cent
Geel. & Melb. Railw.	7 ₩ cent.	7 years	
New Zealand	5 & 10 ₩ c. ₩ an	...	par to 5 ₩ cnt. pm
Gas—			
Austral. G. Light Co.	*15 ₩ cent.	£6	£11 to £11 5s.
Me. Gas & Coke Co.	12 ...	£5 & £10	140 ₩ cent.
Steam—			
A. S. Navigation Co.	10 ...	£15	£14
H. R. N. Stm. Nav. Co	10 ...	£10	£7 10s.
North Shore Stm. Co	5 ...	£3	
Kiama Stm. Nav. Co	10 ...	£5	£5
Grafton Steam N. Co	20 ...	£10	£10 to £12
Assurance—			
Genl. Assurance Co.	20 ...	£5	£9 10s.
N. S. W. Marine Co.	25 ...	£2	£4
Sydney Assurance Co	10 ...	£1	£1 7s.
Coal and Copper—			
Newcastle Coal and Copper Co.	10 ...	£23 10s. & £25	85 ₩ cent
Bathurst Cop. Min. Co	... ...	£5	
Carngara Copper Mining Co.	... ...	£3 10s.	£2 10s.
Ophir Cop. Min. Co.	... ...	£5	
Railways—			
Melbourne & Hobson Bay Railway Co.	14 ...	£50	£72
Geel. & Melb. Rail. Co	5 ₩ cent. int.	£20	
Sydney Exchange Co	... ...	£10	
Wentworth Gold Co.	... ...	£10	
Pyrmont Bridge Co.	8 ₩ c. interest	£5	par

* That is to say, the ordinary dividend of 10 ₩ cent., and a bonus at the rate of 5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum.

The prices of shares include the dividends from last payment.

Mortgages are negociated at interest of from 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum upwards.

N.B.—The Share List, with full particulars, may be had upon application to

W. BARTON and SON, 221, George-street,
August 9, 1858. opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

Since our last report for the mail steamer of the 11th July, the improvement in the tone of our share market, then noticed, has been fully sustained, and there has been an active demand for bank stock, and our other favourite securities. Transfers have been made at a considerable advance on our last month's quotations, and present holders are very firm, anticipating a further advance, notwithstanding the advances by the May mail show no improvement in the prices of bank stock in the London market. At present prices bank shares return a good interest for capital invested, and many of our dividend paying companies would make a very handsome return for investments at our quotations. The following companies have held their half-yearly meetings since last report:—Commercial Bank, declared a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 5s. per share, adding £3000 to reserve fund, which now amounts to £48,000, besides carrying forward towards profit of the current half-year £7300 11 3d for rebate of bills discounted, and a balance of £1750 2s 8d to the credit of profit and loss new account. Sydney Exchange Company, the profits for the half-year were £968 18s 4d, and the expenses, including interest on loans £852 7s 4d, leaving with the balance from last half-year £943 11s 6d, at credit of profit and loss. Australian General Assurance Company, declared a dividend of 20 per cent. per annum, leaving at credit of profit and loss £14,277 15s 6d on a capital of £30,000. Grafton Steam Navigation Company declared a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum and bonus of 10s. per share, equal to 20 per cent. per annum. Australian Joint Stock Bank declared a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, leaving at credit of new reserve fund £6543 16s. 1d., the whole of their previous reserve having been written off to meet losses during the half-year amounting to £24,500: the business of this bank appears to be on the increase. Newcastle Coal and Copper Company declared a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, and the report of the directors for the half-year was otherwise considered satisfactory. Australasian Steam Navigation Company declared a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, carried £10,250 to insurance and depreciation fund, now amounting to £16,658 15s. 11d., and with balance from last half-year there remain undivided profits of £15,700 13s. 9d.

The following table shows the advance that has taken place in the price of stock:—

Bank of New South Wales.—July 10th, £42; August 10th, £43; advance, £1 per share.

Commercial Bank.—July 10th, £40 10s; August 10th, £42; advance, £1 10s per share.

Australian Joint Stock Bank.—July 10th, £11 7s 6d cum. div.; August 10th, £11 5s ex div.; advance, 7s 6d per share.

Australian Gas Light Company.—July 10th, £11 2s 6d; August 10, £11 5s; advance, 2s 6d per share.

New South Wales Marine Assurance Company.—July 10th, £3 15; August 10th, £4; advance, 5s per share.

Australasian Steam Navigation Company.—July 10th, £13 cum div; August 10th, £13 10s ex div.; advance, £1 5s. per share.

DEBENTURES.—In consequence of advices received by the May mail of an advance in the prices of our Colonial Government Debentures, there has been an enquiry for them, but there are very few in the market excepting interminables. The Australian Steam Navigation Company's Debentures have been nearly all bought up for permanent investment and are now worth ½ per cent prem. Geelong and Melbourne Railway Debentures have been sold as low as 90 for those bearing 7 per cent., but as the Government guaranteed interest on the shares is to be appropriated to pay interest on the debentures, an advance in the value of these securities is naturally looked for.

The following are the prices at which sales have been made since last report.

New South Wales, £42, £42 10s., £43.
Australian Joint Stock Bank, £11 5s., £11 7s. 6d., £11 10s, cum. div. £11, and £11 5s. ex div.
Commercial Bank, £41 10s., £42.
Union Bank, £47 10s.
Australian Gas Company, £11 2s. 6d., £11 5s.
Australian Steam, £13, £13 10s.
Sydney Insurance, £1 7s.
Newcastle Coal and Copper Minining Company, £21 cum div.
Australian General Assurance, £9 5s.
New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, £3 15s.

DEBENTURES.

New South Wales Government redeemable, 1860, 98½, 99, 100.
Ditto ditto interminables, 95.
Australian Steam Navigation Co.'s, 100.

LENNON and CAPE, Stock and Share Brokers,
August 9, 1858. Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

EXCHANGE AND DISCOUNTS.

EXCHANGE.

	Purchased at	*Sold at*
On London, at 30 days' sight	Par	2 ₩ cent. prem.
60 ditto ditto	Par	1½ ₩ cent. prem.
On Melbourne and Geelong, at sight; On Ballarat, Portland, Sandhurst, Belfast, Castlemaine, Avoca, and Beechworth, at sight	1 ₩ cent. dis.	1 ₩ cent. prem.
On Adelaide, at 15 days' sight	1½ ₩ cent. dis.	1 ₩ cent. prem.
At 3 days' sight	......	......
On Launceston and Hobart Town, at 15 days' sight	1½ ₩ cent. discount.	1 ₩ cent. prem.
At 3 days' sight	......	......
On Brisbane, Goulburn, and Bathurst	½ ₩ cent. dis.	½ ₩ cent. prem.
On Maitland and Newcastle	½ ₩ cent. dis.	½ ₩ cent. prem.
On New Zealand, 15 days' sight	2 ₩ cent. dis.	1 ₩ cent. prem.
At 3 days' sight	......	......

DISCOUNTS.

For 65 days currency and under, 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum
95 ditto ditto, 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum
125 ditto ditto, 8 ₩ cent. ₩ annum
Over 125 days currency, 9 ₩ cent. ₩ annum.

INTEREST ON MONEY.

For money deposited for 15 days certain, 3 ₩ cent. ₩ annum
Ditto ditto 3 months certain, 4 ₩ cent. ditto
Ditto ditto 6 months certain, 5 ₩ cent. ditto.
For a longer period according to arrangement.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

WOOL.—There is but little coming to hand, and no transactions to report—the small quantity offered at this day's sale having been withdrawn.

TALLOW is in better demand, and the lots submitted found ready purchasers at prices a little in advance of those obtained last week.

SHEEPSKINS in moderate supply, but late rates were not maintained.

HIDES.—Of the quantity, 1100 were sold, at a reduction of about 1s. each on last quotations.

FREIGHTS to London—
Wool, ½d. to ¾d. per lb.
Hides, 25s. to 30s. per ton
Tallow, 40s. to 50s. per ton
Oil, 75s. to 85s. per tun
Gold, ½ per cent. by sailing vessels, ¾ ditto by steamer.
Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 1 per cent. premium at 60 days' sight.
Private bills (with produce hypothecated), ½ per cent. discount, if drawn against wool, tallow, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips			
Fair to good	1 5½	to	1 7½
Low to middling	1 2		1 5½
Grease	1 0		1 3
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	none		
Handwashed	0 5		1 1
Scoured	Nominal.		
	Ditto		

TALLOW.

Beef	£42 10 0 to £45 0 0	
Mutton	None.	0 0 0
Station tallow	40 0 0	56 0 0
Hides, each	0 4 6	0 12 6
Sheepskins, per lb.	0 0 3	0 0 7

MORT and CO., Brokers.
Pitt-street, Sydney, 5th August, 1858.

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 5th.—Tare actual; draft 1 lb. per cwt., and no other allowance.—Sheepskins: 4 bundles at 5½d, lot at 6d, ditto at 7d, 6 bundles at 6d, lot at 6½d, ditto 6d, 1 bale at 5½d, lot at 4½d. Tallow: H, 3 casks at 48s 9d, 1 ditto at 42s 6d; B, 3 ditto at 43s 6d; D in diamond, 3 ditto at 50s, 8 ditto at 42s, 3 ditto at 45s 3d, 1 ditto at 44s. Hides: 49 at 10s 3d, 69 at 8s 9d, 11 at 10s, 2 at 9s 6d, 1 at 6s, 72 at 10s 9d, 50 at 11s 3d, 45 at 11s 9d, 18 at 9s 3d, 24 at 7s 9d, 14 at 8s 9d, 19 at 11s 9d, 11 at 8s, 52 at 11s 6d, 345 at 12s 6d, 41 at 12s 3d, 29 at 11s, 36 at 8s 6d, 6 at 11s 6d. Horns: 797 at 30s 9d, 206 at 27s 6d, 350 at 18s. Shank Bones: Lot at £7 12s 6d. Beef: 20 casks at 71s, 1 at £5 10s.

FAT STOCK CIRCULAR.

We have to report the following sales of sheep, this day, at the Collingwood Sale Yards, Liverpool. The attendance was good and the competition brisk, 2886 ewes, in lots as follows:—

		s.	d.	
Lot 1—150 ewes		10	9	each
2—150 ditto		10	3	
3—150 ditto		11	11	
4—150 ditto		11	4	
5—150 ditto		11	4	
6—150 ditto		11	11	
7—50 ditto		12	0	
8—100 ditto		11	3	
9—150 ditto		12	0	
10—150 ditto		11	11	
11—150 ditto		11	11	
12—150 ditto		12	0	
13—400 ditto		11	9	
14—300 ditto		10	3	
15—100 ditto		11	9	
16—100 ditto		11	3	
17—100 ditto		11	3	
18—100 ditto		11	9	
19—150 ditto		12	1	
20—636 ditto		10	9	
Also 550 store wethers		12	0	

MORT and CO.
The Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, August 9th.

SYDNEY LABOUR MARKET.

MONDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

The demand that we have experienced since the departure of the last mail steamer for agricultural labourers, only confirms my previous reports with regard to the advantage of the English ploughman emigrating to this colony. There has not been for a very long time past any period that the supply of English farm servants have been equal to the demand. The Fitzjames (the only arrival for the last month with emigrants) brought a full number of very suitable hands; all the single men were readily taken from the ship at our extreme quotations; also, the married couples, either without incumbrance or grown up families, those with young children only finding any difficulty in obtaining immediate engagements. For mechanics, clerks, shopkeepers, the colony does not offer the same encouragement for this class of our British population to leave the mother country. The continued unfavourable reports of the wool market has a certain influence in depressing the state of trade generally. With regard to female emigration there has been for some time past a very liberal supply of domestic servants, and the greater encouragement therefore should be given to male emigration. Wages are rather lower for this class, yet they are far more remunerative than in any part of Europe. The supply of German labour has materially fallen off; they have hitherto proved very desirable to settlers, particularly in the pastoral districts, and it would doubtless be an advantage to New South Wales if greater facilities were given for the extension of emigration from that country.

SPENCER ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street North.

CURRENT RATES OF WAGES.

TOWN.

PER DAY—	s. d.	s. d.
Joiners, full time	10 0 @	12 4
Painters	10 0	11 0
Carpenters	10 0	12 6
Plumbers	12 0	14 0
Plasterers	12 0	14 0
Labourers	8 0	9 0
Coopers	10 0	12 0
Bricklayers	12 0	15 0
Labourers	7 0	9 0
Masons, full time	14 0	15 0
Ditto, short do.	10 0	12 0
Labourers	7 0	8 6
Quarrymen	9 0	12 0
Blacksmiths	8 0	12 0
Carters	7 6	9 0
Engineers	9 0	12 0
Shipwrights	12 0	14 0
Tinplate workers	6 8	8 4
Tailors	8 0	10 0
Wheelwrights	7 0	10 0

PER WEEK—	£ s.	£ s.
Printing work	3 10 @	3 12
Compositors on the "stab"	3 12	4 0
Herald, Morning Paper, Long primer, brevier, and nonpareil—equalised to 1s. 6d. per 1000, and 1s. 7d. per hour time-work. The *Empire's* rates are about the same. At these rates men can earn, according to competency, from	£2 10	£6 0
Bookbinders	2 10	4 0
Bakers	2 10	3 0
Boot & shoe makers	1 10	3 0
Watchmakers	3 0	5 0
Men cooks (board)	0 15	1 10
Pastry cooks (ditto)	2 0	3 0
Butchers (ditto)	1 10	2 10
Hair dressers (ditto)	1 10	2 10
Cabinetmakers	2 15	3 10
Light porters	2 0	2 5
Stone breakers	2 5	3 5
Confectioners	2 0	3 0
Errand boys	0 5	0 10

PER ANNUM, (FOUND)—		
Male servants	£25 @	36
Waiters	40	50
Cooks	40	60
Coachmen	40	60
Grooms	30	40
Gardeners	35	50
Female cooks	26	35
Married couples	40	60
General female servants	18	26
Housemaids	18	25
Laundresses	26	30
Nursemaids	15	20

COUNTRY.

PER ANNUM, WITH RATIONS:—[Flour, 8 to 10 lbs.; meat, 10 to 14 lbs.; sugar, 2 lbs.; tea, ¼lb., weekly.]

Farm labourers	£25 @	30
Ditto married couples	40	50
Storemen	40	60
Hutkeepers	20	25
Garden labourers	30	35
Stockmen	26	52
Bullock drivers	35	45
Horse drivers	30	40
Ploughmen	30	35
Surveyor's men	30	35
Shepherds	30	35
Ditto with 2 to 4 flocks	50	70
Blacksmiths	60	70
Carpenters	40	60
Masons, without rations, per day	12s. 9s.	
Quarrymen, ditto ditto	7s.	

SEAMEN'S.

PER MONTH—	£ s.	£ s.
England	5 0	—
Great Britain, via India and China	4 5	4 10
India, China, and Valparaiso & back	4 5	4 10
New Zealand	4 10	5 0
Coasting	5 0	—
Steamers' seamen	5 10	—
Ditto firemen	9 0	—
Ditto trimmers	7 0	—
Whalers, A.S., 120th lay		
Ditto, O.S., 140th to 160th lay.		

RATES OF COMMISSION.

	₩ cent
On sales of colonial produce, viz.—	
Wool, tallow, hides, sheepskins, &c., &c.	2½
Private or public sales of merchandise	5
Sales of ships, houses, land, and shares in public companies	2½
Sales of Government securities	1
Sales of live stock, stations, &c.—	
For residents	2½
For non-residents	5
Sales of gold, gold-dust, bullion, and specie	1
Property withdrawn, shipped, or delivered to order: one-half of the rates chargeable in cases of sale.	
Goods consigned for conditional delivery	2½
Purchases of merchandise, ships, houses, land, stock, or stations: with funds	2½
without funds	5
Purchases of shares, Government securities, &c.	2½
Purchases of gold, gold dust, bullion, and specie	1
Effecting insurance on the amount insured	½
Settling insurance losses, total or partial, and procuring returns of premium	2½
Procuring money on bottomry respondentia	2½
Guaranteeing sales, bills, or bonds, by indorsement or otherwise	2½
Recovering debts	5
The management of estates, as executors, administrators, or attorneys	5
Procuring charter for vessels, including the collection of freight—if the ship returns	5
Procuring freight and passengers for vessels	5
Collecting inward freight or charter money	5
Endeavouring to obtain immigrant ships' papers irrespective of any other claim for extra service, £10 10s.	
Ships' disbursements from funds arising from freight collected, on which a commission of 5 ₩ cent. has already been charged, Nil.	
Ships' disbursements from funds in hand, not arising from freight collected	2½
Ditto ditto under advance	5
SETTLERS' ACCOUNTS.	
Purchases or payments under advance	5
Ditto, or ditto, with funds in hand	2½
Balance of account unliquidated at the end of the year to be considered as a new advance, and charged accordingly.	
Interest on current accounts to be charged the rate of discount charged by Banks on bills having 6 months to run.	
RE-EXCHANGE (NOTORIAL INCLUDED.)	
On inter-colonial bills dishonoured	5
Bills from New Zealand dishonoured	7½
All other foreign bills dishonoured	20

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A CONCERT given by Madame Rawack has been the only event to record in the musical world. As has been the case on each occasion of this lady's performance, a great success was achieved, and Madame Rawack as a pianist has already taken her stand amongst our musical celebrities, by the side of Hauser, Kohler, and others we could name.

The Prince of Wales has been once more opened, under the management of Mr. C. Poole, and certainly under more favourable auspices than it has been for some months past. Mr. G. V. Brooke, of whom we have already written more than the quantum of praise that we ordinarily bestow upon dramatic performance, has been engaged for a course of his great characters; and on every occasion of his performance he has filled the theatre to overflowing. On the opening night the crowd was so great that some two or three hundred persons could not obtain admittance. Since then every night has the house been crowded, plainly evincing that the people of Sydney have a pure and legitimate dramatic taste, when plays worthy of the people, and actors worthy of the plays, are set before the public.

The Victoria Theatre has quitted the struggle of legitimacy with its more favoured rival, and has taken to the second-rate business, bringing out such pieces as in days of old were produced at the old Surrey and Coburg Theatres. No doubt, the manager finds this answer the purpose of filling his theatre and replenishing his treasury, even though it may not elevate the dramatic taste of our people.

Jacobs, the wizard and prestidigitateur, as he delights to call himself, has just run through three weeks at the Prince of Wales, winding up to allow of the occupation of the theatre by the great lion of the drama, Brooke. It is said that this, his last campaign was a most profitable one, despite the rain that descended every night of the first week.

Of exhibitions we have two; a tiger, all alive, fresh from his native jungle, and attended by real Indians—to be seen for a shilling; and a lion and lioness, a rather more costly affair, for, seeing that a certain Don Fernandez gets up a little excitement on the occasion, by thrusting his head into the lion's jaws, the charge has been fixed at two shillings.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday Evening.

THE return of the Customs' revenue for the port of Sydney, from the 1st to the 7th of August, is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	3844	3	7
Wine	486	15	0
Ale, porter, and beer	78	19	2
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	1799	10	0
Tea	148	12	6
Coffee and chicory	101	1	4
Sugar and molasses	540	0	0
Pilotage	117	4	4
Dues	3	0	0
Total	£9084	5	11

We subjoin the latest report of our markets:—

ALE AND PORTER.—The inactivity in the market for bulk *Ales*, noticed in our report of 10th ultimo, has continued during the whole of the past month, transactions having been entirely confined to actual wants for immediate consumption. Importers have wisely refrained from forcing the market, the trade being evidently under the impression that prices would decline on arrival of the April mail. Stocks, although ample, are not excessive. The market for bulk *Porter* is very dull. Sales of small lots have recently been made at a decline of 5s. to 6s. 6d. per hogshead on last month's quotations. Leading brands of bottled *Ale* and *Porter* were saleable prior to the arrival of the April mail. The demand for Byass' (half-and-half) has been brisk for the Melbourne market, but we have not heard of any transactions during the last few days. The excessive shipments for Sydney will doubtless check the speculative feeling, and tend to lower prices.

BAGS AND BAGGING.—Shortly after the departure of the last overland mail, a speculative demand existed for both *woolpacks* and *three-bushel bags*. Several parcels changed hands at 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d. for 10-lb. packs, and 13s. and 13s. 3d. per dozen for bags. Stocks were found to be much heavier than was anticipated, and the demand ceased except for small parcels to dealers, which have been made at 4s. and 13s. 6d. *Gunnies* are in limited supply; early shipments to hand will leave a handsome profit. We note inquiries for *wool bagging*, which may be quoted at 25 per cent. on invoice cost. *Osnaburgs* are also in fair demand, at 20 per cent. advance on cost, for medium and good qualities. *Navy canvas* is of dull sale at quotations for Nos. 1 to 3, whilst Nos. 5 to 6 are quite neglected.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The market for every description of goods under this heading remains in the same unsatisfactory state as reported in our last circular. Sales to the trade have been very limited, but some large parcels held under advances, to the extent of £40,000, have been recently placed at 17½ to 25 per cent. discount on invoice cost, on long terms. The large influx of Chinese will doubtless tend considerably to reduce our immense stocks; but, without a great falling-off in imports, we cannot reasonably expect any improvement in this market. We are surprised to see that shipments for the month of April show an increase on the previous three months.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—The anticipated improvement in the market for *Timber*, noticed in our last report, has been partially realized, notwithstanding that recent intelligence reports very heavy shipments on the way for this and Melbourne markets. *Sheet lead*, during the month, has been in active demand for Melbourne, at £28 to £29 per ton for 5, 6, and 7 lb. *Slates* are in heavy stock; countesses, 20 x 10, have recently been sold at £8 per 1000. *Fire-bricks* are in better demand, and may be quoted at £9 per 1000. *Portland cement* is saleable in small quantities at 20s. per barrel for Nine Elms. *Roman* will realise 15s. to 16s.

BUTTER.—Being one of the few articles amongst those shewing a decrease in shipments for the month of April, and as stocks of really good both in Melbourne and here are by no means large, we are not surprised to observe during the past few days enquiries for good quality.

CANDLES.—The speculative demand at the commencement of last month and at the period of our last report has entirely subsided, 14d. on terms is now the full value for parcels of No. 1 Belmonts. The principal consumption of stearine candles in these colonies has been at the diggings. This, we believe, has fallen off considerably, in consequence of Chinese and colza oils coming into general use, particularly with those who carry on deep sinking. Should this continue it will materially alter the value of present stocks of candles, and render shipments from Europe for some time to come most precarious ventures.

CHEESE, of good quality, has been in fair demand during the past three months, at from 12½d. to 14d. per lb. We observe that shipments to this market for April were below the average of the previous three months, whilst for Melbourne shipments for April show 1730 cwt., against 1192 cwt. for the three preceding months. This enormous increase will doubtless tend to lower the value in our market. Dutch cheese has been in good demand during the month, at 12d. to 13d. per lb. for Edam.

COLONIAL PRODUCE AND EXPORTS.—There has been but very little *wool* in the market since our last report. Sales have been principally of odd lots, which form no criterion of the market value for regular good parcels. The news to hand of the London March sales must necessarily tend to lower prices here. We have no alteration in the market for *hides* to report. *Kauri Gum*: The few parcels to hand during the past month have been readily taken at £12 10s. per ton for shipment. *Sperm Oil* is of better value since the arrival of the May mail, our quotations are £75 to £80 per tun for good sperm, and £75 for Polar; cocoanut oil is worth £32 10s., at which figure several small lots have changed hands. The market for *maize* is dull, 5s. per bushel of 60 lbs. is the full value for good quality. *Hay* has suffered a further decline of about £1 per ton on last month's dates. *Oats* are plentiful, and of dull sale, at 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel of 40 lbs., the speculative feeling existing last month has ceased, in consequence of advices to hand of heavy shipments on the way from foreign ports.

WINES AND SPIRITS.—Brandy: Martell's and Hennessey's brands are saleable at 14s.; other brands are very dull of sale. Geneva: There is a full supply of JDKZ, and key brands are worth from 14s. to 14s. 6d. Rum is a little more inquired for, and 30 o. p., is worth from 4s. 9d. to 5s. Whiskey is dull of sale. Sherries: The better class are not much in request. Ordinary sherries are in good demand. Port: The market is well supplied, and prices are pretty steady.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A messenger is much needed for the telegraph office in this town. The operator has already too much to attend to, and therefore, cannot be expected to transmit messages with that celerity which is the soul of business, and which is often of the most vital importance to those engaged in trade. The lack of a speedy delivery might occasion a person to miss the mail, and be productive perhaps of a multitude of disastrous consequences. As an example we may cite the telegram we received the other day respecting the English news. Had there been a messenger at the telegraph office, we could have had the news published two hours before our Extraordinary of Tuesday last was issued. We understand that Captain Martindale will be in Goulburn in a few days, for the purpose of inspecting the site of the future telegraph office, and we hope he will take the subject into consideration. Goulburn is a spirited thriving place, and as the trade and importance of it is rapidly extending, a messenger at the telegraph office, will soon be a necessity.—*Goulburn Chronicle.*

THE TUENA GOLD FIELDS.—August 4.—The diggings here are decidedly more prosperous than they were a month ago, although there has been no visible increase in the population of late. The Chinamen here appear to be the most constant workers, and are content with moderate gains. A party of four (not Chinamen) procured about £8 worth of gold each in four days, including sinking and washing, and I heard of another party who procured £12 worth of gold a man in five days. It is however a false criterion of the value of a gold-field to select from the bulk of the population individual instances of success. A better judgment can be arrived at by spending a few hours at the several stores and the bars of the inns, in viewing the homes of the diggers, and listening to the narrations of the wives of this enterprising class of producers. There are about a dozen puddling machines on the creek, but none are at present at work, water being too scarce. However, the creek is rising, and in the meantime those who have these machines are sinking and raising the stuff (stiff pipeclay) ready for puddling, as soon as there is a descent of rain. There are a few parties working on Trunky Creek, the Isabella River, and the Abercrombie. On the latter place the gold is very fine, that is, in thin flakes, but I verily believe that there is an abundance of it, and that if there was a larger population than now exists, something very astounding would find its way to Goulburn. Mr. Harral has a party at work for the purpose of determining the question as to the quartz reef. I visited the spot. The shaft is about forty feet down, but as yet the question has not been set at rest. The specimens I have seen have small specks of gold scattered over them, but they are no correct test of the supposed discovery, for nowhere has surface quartz been so auriferous as that found beneath. Mr. Harral is worthy of the thanks of the gold-diggers for the trouble and expense he is going to in this matter. I hope he will prove successful.—*Goulburn Chronicle.*

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE the Chief Justice, and a special jury of twelve.

NOWLAND V. HUMPHREY AND ANOTHER.

This was an action for trespass upon a squatting station in the district of Liverpool Plains. The subject matter of this action was one which had been repeatedly litigated. The trial of the case did not terminate, and will scarcely be likely to do so under a week.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Therry, and a jury of four.

GUY V. HOLT.

This was an action for money had and received, to which defendant had pleaded the general issue.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Blake appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Stephen for the defendant.

The plaintiff claimed £1000. He had paid this sum as deposit upon a purchase of real property from the defendant, but, contending that defendant had failed to make out a good title, as required by the conditions of sale, plaintiff now claimed to have this sum restored to him. The question here, therefore, was whether there had or not been this failure to make out "a good title." It appeared from the abstract of title which defendant had furnished that the property in question had been acquired by one Smith in March, 1824, by a purchase from one Gambol. It did not appear that there had been any grant from the Crown prior to this time. In 1830 Smith mortgaged the property to one Palkington, who in 1839 obtained a grant. The defendant acquired his title by an assignment from Palkington, and supported it by a conveyance of the equity of redemption from the widow and administratrix of Smith. But Smith had left a daughter who had not joined in the conveyance, and it was contended, as heiress-at-law, that she ought to have done so. The principal question, therefore was, whether or not the fact of her not having joined in this conveyance rendered the title of defendant defective.

A verdict was taken for the plaintiff by consent, subject to the opinion of the full Court, and with leave to enter up a verdict for the defendant if the Court should hold plaintiff's objections to be untenable.

D'ARAM AND OTHERS V. HARPUR.

This was an action for £265, being the purchase money for goods said to have been bought by defendant of the plaintiffs. Plea that defendant was never indebted.

Mr. Isaacs appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Broadhurst for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' claim was for the purchase money of ten tons of sugar, at £26 10s. per ton, which defendant had bought from the plaintiffs through an agent. The only material point in dispute between the parties was whether there had been an agreement that defendant should pay the expenses of delivery. The evidence upon this point as well as in reference to some other facts in the case, was contradictory.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed—£265.

CAUSES FOR THIS DAY.

JURY COURT.—Special jury of twelve.—Nowland v. Humphrey and another (part heard).

BANCO COURT.—Juries of four.—Robertson v. Ogle, Long v. Raphael, Quinlan v. Stone and another, Laughton and wife v. Whyte, Thrame v. Griffiths and another, Cobcroft v. Martyn and another.

BUSINESS IN MASTER'S OFFICE.—Thurlow v. Dick and another, to take evidence; re M'Intosh and another, adjourned taxation.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Chisholm, a first meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of George Butt, an adjourned special meeting for examination. Insolvent not having been served with the order, his residence being unknown, nothing could be done.

In the estate of Reginald Barlow, a second meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of George Butt, a third meeting. One debt was proved, and another was admitted as a claim only, to be established within a month. The official assignee read his report, and was directed to realise the outstanding assets with as little delay as possible.

In the estate of Richard Maxwell, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Purkis and Lambert, an adjourned certificate meeting: further adjourned until the 3rd proximo.

SURRENDERS.

Alfred Heather, of Riley-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, tailor. Liabilities, £40 16s. 7½d. Assets—value of personal property, £12. Deficit, £28 16s. 7½d.—Mr. Morris, official assignee.

Abraham Nash, of Jamison-street, Sydney, publican. Liabilities, £90. Assets—personal property, £8. Deficit, £82.—Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, 10.—Lawless and Co., special, for examination, half-past 10. James L. Michael, first, 11. John Jenkins, Alfred Sykes, Henry Lord, Alexander Flood, Joseph Coquelin, Edward Wrentmore Cook, William Mansfield, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 11.—Dennis Collins, single, half-past 10. Joseph Pritchard, third, 11. John O. Glanham, third, 12. James Steenson, third, half-past 12. Peter Royall, first, 2. Martyn and Schroder, first, half-past 2. At *East Maitland*, James Goman, second, 11.

Thursday, 12.—James Fitzgerald, adjourned examination, half-past 10. William Chisholm, second, 2. William S. Taylor, special, for proof of debts, quarter past 2. William Jerrell, single, half-past 2.—At *Bathurst*, John Wallace, second, 11.

Friday, 13.—Robert Clarke, single, half-past 10. Richard and Francis Smith, adjourned second, for examination, 11. John W. Roberts, adjourned certificate, 12. William Everingham, single, 2. William Robinson, first, half-past 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Captain Forbes, Mr. Allen, Mr. Lenehan, Mr. G. Smith, and Mr. Oatley.

Thirty persons were charged with having been found drunk in the streets: of these, three were ordered to be sent on board the Cordelia, and the rest were subjected to the usual penalties. One, a man named Hyndes, for assaulting the officer who apprehended him, was also sentenced to pay 40s. or to be imprisoned fourteen days. Two women, apprehended for drunkenness, being known vagrants, were sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour three calendar months.

Six women were convicted of having in public places made use of obscene language, were subjected to penalties varying from £1 to £3, and the alternative from three days to one month.

John Price and Sarah Melon, convicted of indecent conduct on the Market Wharf on Sunday evening, were each required to pay £3, or to be imprisoned one month.

Eliza Healey was summarily convicted of having, on Saturday night, stolen a dress skirt, valued at 10s., exposed for sale at the door of Mr. Dickson, draper, Brickfield-hill, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six calendar months.

Catherine Gallagher, summarily convicted of stealing a pair of trousers from the shop of William Cousins, Brickfield-hill, tailor, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

A considerable part of the day was occupied in hearing a charge of obtaining money by false pretences, which was not concluded.

Several persons were prosecuted by the City Solicitor for violations of the Sewerage Act, and, convictions following, small penalties were imposed.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

George Grisfield was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, for absenting himself without leave from the ship Isca.

MONDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. G. W. Elliott.

Charles Friend, master of the Oliver Jordan, was charged by Oliff Hoconsen with assault. Complainant deposed that, about six days after the chief officer was killed, and about two o'clock in the morning, he had sat down on the poop, when defendant came on board and, taking a rope, struck him (complainant) on the shoulder; Hoconsen subsequently went aft, when defendant struck him in the face with his hand, afterwards accusing him of being asleep; complainant deposed that he was not asleep at the time, but that he had mistaken complainant for the other watchman. Fined 20s. and 6s. 8d. costs.

Michael Hughes, for having used threatening language towards Denis Cleary, was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace until next Quarter Sessions.

The undermentioned persons, convicted of drunkenness in the streets, were fined as follows:—Margaret Smith, 20s., or forty-eight hours' imprisonment; James Menan, 10s., or twenty-four hours; Robert Barke 10s., or twenty-four hours; James M'Intyre, 10s., or twenty-four hours; Margaret Murphy, who in other respects bore an ill name, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment; Rosanna Clarke, 10s., or twenty-four hours; William Best, 10s., or twenty-four hours.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

AN adjourned meeting of the City Council took place at 3 p.m. yesterday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the draft of "A Bill to Provide further for Paving the Footways of Sydney." The Mayor and ten aldermen were present. Upon the motion of Alderman THORNTON, seconded by Alderman HOGAN, the Council resolved itself into a committee of the whole, for the consideration of this bill in detail. The MAYOR pointed out that the definition of a "street" was omitted from the printed form before the Council, and was thus rendered:—Street: Any street, road, square, lane, court, alley, or other public thoroughfare, or place. His worship, further referring to the printed bill, said it had been adopted by the By-Laws Committee, and since then placed in the hands of counsel, who had struck out some redundant phrases and expressions. It was for the committee now to decide upon adopting the several clauses of the bill with such alterations as might appear necessary. The first clause, defining the terms "Building," "Ground," "Tenantry," "Landlord," "Owner," "Council," and "Town Clerk," being passed, Alderman THORNTON read over the second clause, pointing out certain words which it was proposed should be omitted. Alderman THURLOW, regarding the proposed alterations as being of a kind to modify the bill in an important degree, moved "that the amended bill be printed and distributed amongst the members, in order that they may make themselves fully acquainted with its provisions." Alderman HOGAN seconded the amendment. After some discussion, during which it transpired that Alderman Thornton was equally unfamiliar with the modified bill as other members, Alderman Thurlow pressed his amendment, supplementing it with the words "and that the Council do now resume its sittings and report." The votes of the members being taken on the amendment, four were for and four against its adoption. The Mayor gave his casting vote in favour of the motion recommending the adoption of the second clause. Thereupon a number of the members left their seats, and the Council separated in consequence of their not being a quorum present.

MORETON BAY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BRISBANE, August 4.—The account of the discovery of gold at the Fitzroy I observe had reached you before even we had received it here. Rumours of such a discovery have been common of late, and one report of the kind I mentioned a week or two ago. Experience has taught us to be cautious in giving entire credence to these reports, but it would really appear that the present one is founded, to some extent at least, on facts. Gold discoveries, however, equally promising according to the reports first circulated, have at various times been announced in almost all parts of the district, and yet it has turned out eventually that they were mere fabrications. For instance, a few years ago diggings were said to have been discovered in the Wide Bay country of surpassing richness, and the statement was for a short time generally believed in. But the subsequent preposterous announcements of an incredible quantity of gold having been obtained from one bucketful of washing stuff, covered the whole affair with ridicule, and nothing further was heard of the Wide Bay diggings. I am far from supposing that the Fitzroy discovery will have a similar end, but the many exaggerated or unfounded reports that have been propagated regarding the finding of gold in the district ought to dispose the public to receive with caution the first rumours of these discoveries. If a payable gold-field has really been found, the fact will soon be ascertained beyond all dispute. Rich diggings on the Fitzroy would soon attract a very large population. The mildness of the climate and the celerity with which they can be reached could not fail to make them universally attractive.

The body of a man named John Conolly, a mail contractor, was found floating in the river, opposite the hospital, yesterday morning. The circumstances attending the death of this man are of a very painful and suggestive character. A little before midnight on yesterday-week he crossed the river in the punt with his horse, and started from the other side, with the intention as was believed, of proceeding to his own residence, in the neighbourhood of South Brisbane, being at the time very much intoxicated. Subsequently, his horse was found at the gate of deceased's paddock, and his hat and some articles of clothing not far off, but, although diligent search was made no clue could be found as to the fate of Conolly himself, until yesterday morning when, as I have said, his body was found in the river, eight days after he had disappeared.

It is announced that Breakfast Creek Bridge will be opened for traffic on Saturday, the 21st instant.

There was a public sale in the Brisbane Police Office of nineteen suburban allotments of land at Cleveland on Monday last. The prices obtained, all things considered, were very good. The proceeds amounted to £375 14s. 6d.

Subscriptions are being collected in Brisbane in aid of the Donegal Relief Fund. Although somewhat late in being set about, a considerable sum is likely to be raised for this purpose, considering how heavily of late the charity of the public has been taxed for local purposes. The sum already collected amounts to £92 1s.

The net proceeds of the bazaar and ball, lately held in aid of the funds of the hospital, are now ascertained. The sum realised from the bazaar was £595 1s. 8d., and from the ball, £106 10s., making together, £701 11s. 8d. The estimate for the intended additions to, and alterations in the building, amount to £1600. The half of this sum only is required to be made up, the other moiety being a grant from the Government, and there is now no doubt that the small balance still required to be contributed here can very easily be raised by subscriptions in the interior now being collected, and by a supplemental bazaar in the spring which it is intended to hold.

Last season's clip of wool, with some trifling exceptions, is now all come down, and the teams that have taken up shearing supplies have mostly come back empty, there being at present no return loading. In estimating the quantity of wool shipped at Brisbane during the season at 12,000 bales, I shall be rather over than under the mark. The accounts from all the squatting districts in this quarter are highly favourable. Shearing has partially commenced and will be pretty general next month, and every thing forebodes a highly favourable lambing. The *Darling Downs Gazette* says that Mr. W. B. Tooth will lamb down at his stations 50,000 ewes, and shear 130,000 sheep this season. The same authority reports the sale at Sydney of 1800 wethers from Mr. Moffatt's Callandoon station, at 17s. per head. There appears to be a general belief amongst the stockholders in this district that fat sheep will rule high for some time to come, owing to the great losses that have been lately experienced in the cold grazing districts of the south. From the greater mildness of the climate, the rural occupations of lambing and shearing can be commenced earlier on the Downs, and more early still in the Dawson and Leichhardt country, than would be at all safe on what we call the Sydney side. Large quantities of stock still continue to leave the north for Victoria, but of late they have greatly deteriorated on the road, owing to cold and the scarcity of food. A correspondent in the Drayton paper mentions that shearing would generally commence on the Upper Dawson on the 1st September, and he supposed that 260,000 sheep would this year be clipped in the Taroome district.

The announcement that Mr. Gregory had arrived at Adelaide took us somewhat by surprise. People could not help asking what he did in the south when he was expected to be serving the cause of humanity and geographical discovery in the north-west. The public confidently expected that he would discover something decisive relative to the fate of Leichhardt and his party, and the disappointment is correspondingly great at his utter failure. His letter in the *Herald* so far explains the cause of that failure, but whether it will be satisfactory to the public is more of course than I can say. Mr. Gregory's expedition, it was well known, was the last direct attempt that was ever likely to be made to clear up the Leichhardt mystery, and no one entertained a doubt but that knowing this he would persevere in the search while his provisions held out. Instead of the facts which he was expected to collect relative to the lost explorers, we are favoured with some fresh suggestions as to their probable end. But the public are sick of conjectures on this most painful subject, all of which hitherto have proved to be utterly baseless, and fondly expected that the expedition now terminated would discover, if not the actual fate that had overtaken the traveller, at least something decisive as to the direction and extent of his journey. All these hopes must now be abandoned, and henceforward when Leichhardt and his party are referred to it will be with the painful conviction that there is now no chance that the mystery which surrounds them will ever be cleared up. Nobody of course will be disposed to blame Mr. Gregory for declining to risk the destruction of himself and his party in what appeared to him to be a waterless desert, but few will believe that Leichhardt would have been lured so far into such a country as to be unable to retrace his steps, simply by meeting with scanty waterholes, the evident result of casual showers. None knew better than he how to distinguish between merely temporary collections of water and waterholes of some permanence, and if I mistake not he had frequently before his departure expressed his positive determination never to go so far in advance as to preclude his retreat on permanent water. Moreover we find that opinions differ as to the possibility of traversing these wastes, for we find Mr. Gregory himself made his way through a country considered quite impracticable by Sturt. We are not informed whether Leichhardt's track was struck before reaching the Victoria, but it always occurred to me as desirable that it should be taken up and followed from the commencement, if possible, because it is not unlikely that he might have left some memorial or direction during the early part of his journey. It is strange too that the letter L was the only evidence found of his presence on the Victoria, since it was his practice, I believe, to number his encampments.

I am told that it is not intended to abolish the Native Police, but to make some alterations and improvements in the corps, and to change somewhat their distribution. A better system of protection than the present could, I think, be devised for the money, but to expect that any kind of police force, small as its number must necessarily be, could repress all disorders arising from the aggression of the blacks throughout a frontier of a thousand miles or so is unreasonable. The feat is utterly beyond their strength. We would not hear so much of danger to squatters and their servants from the aborigines, if it were not for the evil system which permits persons to take up large blocks of land without stocking them, whereby others with stock are compelled to proceed beyond them, and being thus completely isolated, are placed almost at the mercy of the blacks.

The arrangement with regard to the Waratah steamer is working badly. The Brisbane went down to the Bay on Saturday to bring up the mail and passengers, and did not return until nearly noon on Tuesday. Such detention, I should think, must prove injurious to the Brisbane and Ipswich traffic.—The Eagle is so altered and improved that we should not have known her again. Whatever may be her subsequent performances, Captain O'Reilly has made a good passage out of her to begin with. The Waratah would have met with greater detention on her voyage to Wide Bay, had not the Brisbane, tired of waiting, got up the steam on Monday morning, and gone as far as the lighthouse to meet her. Had the Brisbane waited at the pilot station, as expected, the Waratah would have lost about ten hours. Captain Knight (of the Waratah) passed a schooner to the northward of Port Stephens, lying high and dry, and apparently uninjured. She was supposed to be the Albion, which left Sydney a few days previously on a cruise among the South Sea Islands. There was no person visible on board, nor were any distress flags flying. The Waratah passed close in shore.

A musical performance, given by members of the Choral Society, Ipswich, took place in St. Paul's Church there, on Wednesday last. The entertainment was given in aid of the building fund of the church, and is highly spoken of. The sum realised by it amounted to £71 12s. 6d.

A man named James Jones, a hut keeper on Toromeo's station, was found drowned in a waterhole on the 22nd ultimo. He had gone to fetch water, and is supposed to have fallen into the waterhole while in a fit, being subject to visitations of that kind.

The blacks have lately committed robberies on the station of Mr. Collins, at Maroom, and also on that of Messrs. Moffatt and Co., at Coochin. An attempt made on the stores of Mrs. Macdonald at Dungandan, was frustrated.

GALVANIZED TINNED IRON, Morewood and Rogers' Patent.—On SALE—
Galvanised tinned iron ...es, for roofing, weighing from 90 lbs. to 130 lbs. per square
Corrugated galvanised ...ned sheet iron, for roofing and verandahs, from 6 to 8 feet in length, and requiring no rafters
Galvanised tinned iron guttering, O.G. and half-round ready jointed, with ...ckets, &c., complete, for fixing
Galvanised tinned iron rain pipes, heads, shoes, and wall-hooks, complete
Galvanised tinned iron ridge-capping
Ditto ditto ditto buckets.
E. C. WEEKES and CO., ironmongers, George-street, agents for the manufacturers.

1000 STORE CATTLE FOR SALE! 1000 Store Cattle, deliverable at Dubbo, or on the Murrumbidgee. For full particulars, apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, three splendid Allotments of Land, on the North Shore, fronting West-street, St. Leonard's, close to Mr. Bell's magnificent garden and orangery; the land is part cleared, close fenced, with neat entrance gates. For terms apply to G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, Pitt and Bridge streets, Sale Rooms.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—One of the best Hotels in George-street, Sydney, for Private SALE; to which is added a billiard-room, with a new slate table, with every convenience. The hotel is in excellent condition and doing a good trade. Rent moderate. Apply to G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge street Chambers.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Hibbert's bottled beer, pints and quarts
Salmon—Hunt's, in 1, 2, and 4 lb. tins
Labrador salt salmon, in tierces
Codfish, in drums
Flour, superfine
Arrowroot
Potatoes, Tasmanian
Rock salt
Tartaric acid
Annatto, cake and liquid
Isinglass
Soap—brown Windsor, tablets, honey, skin, curd, and almond
Pomatum
Cambric handkerchiefs, of all kinds
Linen, damask, and towels
Europe rope, spunyarn
Manila cordage
6-barrel revolvers
Iron bedsteads
Lock furniture, &c.
ALLAN and NORTON, 90, Clarence-street.

COPPER.—Now landing and for SALE, 12, 14, and 16 oz. Copper. LANE and CO., 27, Lower George-st.

NOTICE to Shippers of Horses to New Zealand and elsewhere.—For SALE, 100 head of mixed Horses, just arrived from the country—in lots to suit purchasers—to be seen within a few miles of Parramatta. Also, a lot of useful hacks and draught horses. For particulars, apply to THOMAS DAWSON, Parramatta; or 107, Harrington-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, 5000 Wethers, suitable for the Victoria markets, deliverable after shearing, at Colinton, Upper Brisbane, or at the station of the undersigned, Cumkillinbar, Myall Creek, Darling Downs. Apply to JOHN BALFOUR, Colinton, Moreton Bay.

STORE SHEEP.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE,
24,000 wethers, deliverable at Gayndah
8,000 ditto ditto, at Dalby
4,000 ditto ditto, ditto
3,000 ewes, of ages, ditto
4,500 ewes, of ages, at Armidale
1,000 wethers on the Barwan.
115, York-street.

STORE CATTLE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE,
1,000 head mixed, 2 to 6, Devon and Herefordshire
1,000 cows, Durham
2,700 mixed, from 6 months upwards
2,400 mixed, 2 to 7, Durhams.
115, York-street.

BEEF. BEEF. BEEF.—
Prime corned, in tierces
Ditto salt, for shipment, in tierces
Horns
Neatsfoot oil, in casks
Tallow, P. Y. C., in casks, for shipment.
115, York-street.

CHAFFCUTTERS, CHAFFCUTTERS.—
Richmond and Chandler's
Patent chaffcutters, new patterns.
115, York-street.

COALS, at low rates. Orders by post executed. HENRY MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

TIMBER.—Timber, rough and dressed, of all descriptions, suitable for every purpose; also, a prime lot of oak and ash plank, doors, sashes, shingles, &c., &c.; ladders of all lengths; masons' and hardwood laths, &c., &c. The trade and country buyers liberally dealt with. HENRY MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

OATEN HAY, prime samples, in small bales, by the single bale or more. HENRY MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

NEW ZEALAND POTATOES for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. BROWN and HILL, Grafton Wharf.

POSTAGE STAMPS to be had at PENFOLD'S, 452, George-street, near the Royal Hotel.

FOR SALE, Two Weatherboard Huts, at William-street, Double Bay, on leasehold ground. For particulars apply to CHARLES YOUNG, on the premises.

PIANOFORTE, by Broadwood, at Woolloomooloo, at London prices. MOSS, Hunter-street.

MELODIUMS, Concertinas, Flutinas, Cornets, Horns, Flutes, Violins, Bows, &c., &c. MOSS, Hunter-st.

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FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JOHN CLANCY (for many years teacher of the Concord School), are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, to move from his late residence, Burwood, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past three p.m. precisely. JAMES PIKE, undertaker, Parramatta.
N.B.—No circulars will be issued.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. RICHARD MARSHALL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late wife ELIZABETH; the procession to move from his residence, Market-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 3 o'clock precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 77½, George-street South.

THE NEW ELECTORAL BILL.—The following Petition of Magistrates, Settlers, Landowners, and others, was passed at a Public Meeting, held at Deniliquin, on TUESDAY, the 4th May, Patrick Brougham, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned colonists,

Sheweth,—That your petitioners view with alarm the bill now before your Honorable House, intituled a Bill to amend the Electoral Law.

That the said bill, will, if passed, prove most ruinous to the great producing and exporting interests of the colony, because the bill does not, in respect to the interior, fairly represent either interests or population.

That from the early days of the colony up to the present time, New South Wales has been a pastoral country, the prosperity of the colonists in the last thirty years mainly depending, and it still depends, upon this great interest.

That the exports from the colony (viz.) of wool, tallow, hides, horns, &c., amount to upwards of one million sterling annually.

That the export of fat and lean stock overland to Victoria amounts in value to two millions sterling annually or thereabouts.

That the combined exports produced by other callings or trades in New South Wales, can scarcely amount to one-sixth of that which is yielded by pastoral enterprise and labour.

That in the new Electoral Bill it is proposed to return 68 members, that only twelve members are to be allotted to districts purely pastoral, and that six districts "partly squatting and partly settled," are to return six members.

That in the mixed districts, last referred to, the towns' population are powerful enough to override and outvote the other parts of those districts, and that therefore pastoral interests in the colony will be represented by about twelve members.

That even under the said bill, which so unfairly represents the wealth and population of the pastoral area of the colony, the said interest would be materially weakened on the approaching separation of the Moreton Bay country, because the honorable members from that part are now classed as among the pro-pastoral.

That the tables which form the basis of the proposed Electoral Bill, when applied to the unsettled districts, are calculated to mislead your honorable House, because large numbers of the able-bodied population of the bush are engaged in occupations such as sawing, splitting, and fencing. Their habitations in the backwoods almost preclude the possibility of ascertaining their number. The pastoral people would not, therefore, be numerically represented.

Your petitioners beg to represent to your honorable House that in the interior of the colony the preponderance of males over females is very considerable, so far, it is believed, as two males to one female; that in a great majority of the outlying district the excess of males is greater still; and that, as a sequence, there are fewer children in proportion to population than are in Sydney and other chief towns.

Your petitioners invite the attention of your honorable Assembly to the overland trade in cattle, horses, and sheep from the great pastoral districts of New South Wales to Victoria; the trade amounting in money value to two millions sterling annually. The whole of the population so engaged are adult males, full of energy and patient industry, and generally accepted as among the very best of colonists, almost every man of whom would not be enfranchised according to the proposed Electoral Bill.

Your petitioners respectfully ask your honorable House to consider for one moment that nearly the whole of the vast area of inland country from Fort Bourke to Middle Murray (400 miles direct), and from the vicinity of Bathurst across to the Darling (370 miles direct), the great country designated as "unsettled," and which produces most of the wealth in live stock consumed in this colony and the stock taken from hence to Victoria, the said Electoral Bill would only give four members for the next Assembly.

Your petitioners beg to bring under the notice of your honorable House the very great disadvantage which persons residing in the interior labour under when compared with those resident in towns; the latter are enabled to meet on political matters, oftentimes at an hour's notice, and on all emergencies; while the pastoral population, scattered over an immense extent of country, are precluded, as well by distance as by the nature of their occupation, from declaring their sentiments on things vitally affecting their prosperity.

Your petitioners are sincerely desirous of seeing all sections of the community properly represented, are anxious to bear their fair share of all taxation required for the religious, moral, and social advancement of the colony, and that the laws should be equitable and just; but your petitioners cannot conceive the necessity for sacrificing the earliest, steadiest, soundest, and most durable interests of New South Wales by such an organic change as the Electoral Bill proposes.

That, far from wishing that any producing class should labour under the political disadvantage of not being enfranchised, your petitioners would assure your honorable House that it is the anxious desire of the bush population to see the gold-digging community become electors, which the said bill does not secure them, because, from the erratic nature of the gold-digger's calling, the majority could not qualify, by reason of their non-residence for six months in one place, as required by the said bill.

That manhood suffrage, as it relates to the interior of the colony, is thoroughly impolitic and inapplicable—just because the thousands of shepherds, herdsmen, and others engaged throughout the day could not possibly neglect their flocks and herds, requiring hourly attention. In order to register their votes, the polling places being oftentimes distant two or three days' journey; secondly, because manhood suffrage takes from the individual that self-reliance which all should possess, and would tend to remove from him the desire to become a producer of wealth, thus enriching him and his country; and thirdly, it would place the idle and profligate, in town and country, upon a level with the industrious and frugal.

That your petitioners humbly observe to your honorable House, in the event of the said bill being passed, that the disaffection towards the Government of New South Wales, the seeds of which have so long been sown in this part of the interior, would here take root deeper and wider, so much indeed your petitioners truthfully believe as to concentrate the energies of the pastoral population on the question of severing the great interests now imperilled by the said bill from the domination of a few active and noisy demagogues who have contributed but little, physically or mentally, to the wealth of the colony.

That therefore, feeling that the said Electoral Bill is so unjust in principle, and so subversive of all right, that it would paralyse the energies of the settlers in the pastoral interior, who would not invest labour and wealth in improving the country; that it would materially diminish the exports—that it would increase the price of meat eaten by the home consumers, especially in the large towns—that it would promote an internecine war, setting the country population against the townspeople, so greatly to be deprecated, and finally that the bill would, when passed, be the signal for endeavouring to effect a separation of the pastoral districts of the colony from the other parts thereof; for these and for other reasons, which must be obvious to your honorable House,

Your petitioners humbly pray that the said Electoral Bill be altogether rejected, or that it be so modified as to give to the great pastoral interests and the pastoral people of the colony a fair and equitable share of representatives in Parliament.

TO THE PROFESSION.—WILLIAM JENNINGS, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker, has just completed a beautiful assortment of Spiral Elastic Surgical Bandages, Ankle Socks, Leggings, Knee Caps, &c. ☞ The only patent elastic bandage ever invented that secures permanent compression to the part affected, without seams or lacing. W. J. begs to call attention to his elastic stockings, knee caps, and socks, wrist bands, &c., made either to lace or draw on without lacing; decidedly superior to any other article now in use, which he has brought to the greatest perfection. Mrs. JENNINGS will wait on the ladies. W. J. has on hand, of his own make, castrating clams, spaying knives and needles, surgeon's pocketcases, post mortem, amputating, and all other cases; trusses of every description, which have the proper pressure, superior to any other yet made. ☞ Mind the address—WILLIAM JENNINGS, cutler and surgical instrument maker, opposite the London Chartered Bank of Australia.
N.B.—Instruments made for the leg, arm, and all other deformities of the body or part affected.

NEW BOOKS just at hand, ex S. S. Victoria.—
Exeter Hall Lectures, 1858, 5s. 6d.
Life of Sir John Falstaff, illustrated by Cruikshank, £1 1s.
Ursula, 2 vols., by the author of Amy Herbert, 16s.
The Street Preacher, 3s.
Experience of Life, 3s. 6d.
Heroes of England, 8s.
Memorials of an Only Daughter, 5s.
Hardy and Hunter, a tale for Boys, 6s. 6d.
Thackeray's Humorist, 3s. 6d.
Ingoldsby's Legends, cheap edition, 8s. 6d.
Dombey and Son, cheap edition, 7s. 6d.
Nicholas Nickleby, ditto, 2 vols., 16s.
Pickwick Papers, ditto, 2 vols., 16s.
Martin Chuzzlewit, ditto, 8s.
Hand and Glove, 3s. 6d.
The Street Preacher, 3s.
Experience of Life, author of Amy Herbert, 3s. 6d.
Lectures by H. S. Brown, cloth, 3s.
Peter Parley's Annual, 1858, 6s.
——— Keepsake, 1858, 5s.
——— Hatchups, 4s. 6d.
Shell's Memoirs, by Torrens Macculagh, 2 vols., 12s. 6d.
Little Dorritt, half-bound, 17s. 6d.
Journey through the Kingdom of Oude, by Major-General Sir W. H. Sleeman, resident at the Court of Lucknow, 2 vols., £1 6s.
C. T. SANDON, importer of books, 318, George-street.

NEW MUSIC.—Operas, in English and Italian; also without words, and all recent publications. MOSS.

THE BAND OF HOPE JOURNAL and AUSTRALIAN HOME COMPANION, 2s. 6d. per quarter. Office, 300, Pitt-street.

EX INDIAMAN.—Just received, a general assortment of Congregational and Wesleyan Hymn Books, from 3s. each. T. LUSTY, general importer of toys, stationery, and fancy goods, 630, Wilshire-buildings, George-street South.

POSTAGE FREE to England, 7s. 4d.—PETER POSSUM'S PORTFOLIO, cheap edition, with elegant pictorial cover. The edition in cloth post free, 8s. 10d. J. R. CLARKE, publisher, 205 George-street.

REMOVAL.—J. BENNETT wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his wheelwright and coachmaking establishment, Parramatta Road, Camperdown, to more convenient premises opposite, where he will continue to turn out all orders that he may be favoured with in the same superior style, both as to work and finish, that he has always done.

GRAHAM'S PATENT COMPASS CORRECTOR, for Adjusting Compasses in Iron Vessels, Spring Suspension Compass, and Azimuth Circle. — JAMES DEAN, 12, Macquarie-place, having received a few of the above valuable instruments, ex Tomogonops, from Glasgow, solicits inspection of the same.

Their immense value over all other instruments is testified by many certificates, two or three of which are subjoined:

From Captain J. C. Younghusband, of the Iron s.s. Sovereign, in the Transport Service.
21, Harley-street Bow, April 1, 1856.
Dear Sir,—I am happy to say that the trial given to your patent compass has proved highly satisfactory. Having now navigated with the compass for six months (using only the customary variation) in the Eastern seas, several times across the Black Sea in thick weather, frequently through the Grecian Archipelago at night time, and found the compass always correct, I can with confidence recommend it for iron ships, and shall at any time be ready and willing to bear testimony to the same.
Captain Graham.

From Captain Daniel M'Callum, of the iron ship Three Bells, on a voyage from Glasgow to Australia.
Hobson's Bay, July 9, 1856.
Dear Sir,—Your patent compass has been perfectly correct all the passage. It took us out of channel, in a thick fog, in all safety, and up to the Equator it was beautifully correct. After crossing the equator I watched it more narrowly; but from the equator to 43½ south latitude it still kept beautifully correct, giving the same variation as that marked down in the latest charts, and proving itself correct day after day, both by amplitudes and azimuth. In going up Port Phillip harbour I found the compass as correct as it was when passing Cumbrae Heads, while the other compass, from about 12 degrees south, was never steady, even in its error, for one day; in fact, it would have been next to useless to me.
We had very heavy weather both at commencement and latter part of our passage, and shipped some very heavy seas, but your compass never was affected by seas striking her, nor by the heavy rolling of the ship; and she rolled so heavily that I had to put an extra lashing on the binnacle to keep it from breaking the screws by which it was fixed.
I conclude by returning you my warmest thanks, as one of the many whom you, by God's kindness, have conferred a benefit upon, which, in my opinion, can never be too highly praised. You have made a most important and valuable discovery; and that it may prove as great a blessing to you as to those whom it will benefit, is my most earnest wish.
Captain Graham.

From Captain William Taylor, of the iron screw steamer Vasco da Gama.
Glasgow, October 21, 1856.
Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in bearing testimony, after six voyages to Lisbon, &c., to the very effective working of the steering compass of the screw steamer Vasco da Gama, as adjusted by your patented plan of applying the necessary correcting magnets, during which time it has never altered. Indeed, so satisfied am I with the result, that I believe the plan discovered by you is not only the most simple, but the least liable to change or error, of the many plans at present in use. I can cordially recommend it, as it effectually overcomes all sluggishness of the needle, causing it to indicate the smallest change in the vessel's course. It also stops the oscillation caused by the vibration from the propeller, or the rolling and pitching of the vessel in boisterous weather; and I feel certain the more generally it is known the more fully it will be adopted.
Captain William Graham.

From Captain William Taylor, of the screw steamer Dom Affonso.
Gibraltar, 18th February, 1857.
Dear Sir,—According to promise, I send you a few lines, as no doubt you will be desirous of knowing my opinion of your patent spring compass.
I have just to say that during the passage out it far exceeded my expectation: we had pretty coarse weather, and after a sudden plunge of the vessel, it would almost immediately be perfectly steady. It appears to me the one spring acts against the other and keeps the compass horizontal, while at the same time the motion is quite elastic. It very far excels the common compass, and in my opinion the floating compass will soon have to give way to it. I am convinced that any one, after once making trial of your compass, will give it a decided preference; and I have little doubt that when generally made known, you will have the pleasure of seeing it in both steam and sailing vessels. A good steady compass is of the greatest importance in all sea-going vessels, and as such, in my humble opinion, your spring compass is by far the best of any I have seen.
Captain Graham.

NEW JEWELLERY.—WALKER and JONES Watchmakers and Jewellers, 338, George-street, beg to inform their friends and the public that, they have received ex Victoria an extensive shipment of 1st class jewellery, of the newest and most elegant designs, consisting of cameo and dress bracelets, cameo, dress and miniature brooches, diamond and other gem rings, standard gold guard chains, scarf pins, silver card cases and presentation snuff boxes, &c. &c., and respectfully solicit an inspection of the same. N B—Jewellery manufactured on the premises in the highest style of art.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.—W. SABER begs to inform his customers and the general public that the shipment referred to in a former advertisement has arrived, and is now open for inspection at his old-established Jewellery and Watch Warehouse, 518, George-street, directly opposite the Cathedral. Being a bankrupt's stock, and purchased for cash, W. S. is enabled to sell at prices which defy competition. The goods comprise neck and albert chains in endless variety, and of the most beautiful and novel styles; watches, gold and silver, by the most eminent English and Continental makers, together with a magnificent collection of bracelets, brooches, rings, lockets, and charms. This shipment is of so varied a character as to render it a matter of impossibility to enumerate the whole in the limits usually assigned to an advertisement. Below are a few of the most prominent articles:—

Strong silver watches, to go while winding, guaranteed for two years ...	£1 15 0 to	£3 0 0
Ditto ditto, hunting cases ...	2 2 0	4 4 0
English gold patent levers, by celebrated makers, from ...	£10 10 0 to	21 0 0
Ladies' gold watches, chased and engraved ...	3 10 0	5 5 0
Ditto ditto ditto, hunters ...	6 0 0	8 8 0
Silver patent detached levers ...	3 17 6	6 0 0
Ditto ditto, strong hunters ...	4 18 0	8 8 0
Ditto, a capital tradesman's watch ...	2 10 0	3 0 0

All Watches sold at this establishment are Guaranteed for Two Years!!!

Gold curb chains, manufactured from colonial gold, from ...	1 10 0	3 0 0
Fancy patterns, for lady or gentleman ...	1 15 0	4 4 0
Gold alberts ...	1 5 0	3 10 0
Gold ladies' rings, stones in variety	0 5 0	1 5 0
Gents' ditto ...	0 12 6	2 2 0
Gold brooches, various stones ...	0 7 6	2 2 0
Ditto miniature ditto ...	0 10 6	3 0 0
Gold wedding rings ...	0 6 0	0 12 6
Gold keepers, richly chased ...	0 7 6	0 15 0
Gold earrings, hoops, handsomely engraved ...	0 7 6	1 5 0
Gold earrings, hoops, with gold wires ...	0 5 0	0 12 6
Solid silver thimbles, from ...	0 1 0	0 2 0
Present for children—cases containing knife, fork, and spoon, in British silver, hall marked ...	0 12 6	1 15 0
Silver bells, in coral ...	0 7 6	1 10 0
Plated cruets, from ...	0 7 6	1 15 0
Waiters, silver edges ...	0 7 6	1 0 0
Pickle stands, highly ornamented	1 5 0	1 15 0
Spirit stand, from ...	0 16 0	1 10 0
Tea and coffee services, electro-plate ...	2 0 0	3 3 0
Teaspoons, Albata plate, per dozen ...	0 7 6	1 0 0
Tablespoons and forks, ditto ...	1 0 0	2 0 0

American clocks constantly on hand, and at reduced prices. All kinds of repairs, both to jewellery and watches, executed on the premises with despatch. Country orders punctually attended to and packed with care.

GAMES and PUZZLES.—A good assortment at the Civet Cat, King street.

RAG, Wax, Crying, and other Dolls, at the Civet Cat, King-street.

SILVER BELLS and Corals—quite new style. Civet Cat, King-street.

BOHEMIAN and French Vases—choice goods—at Civet Cat, King-street.

PEARL and Fancy Dress Pins, at the Civet Cat, King-street.

PEARL Necklaces, Brooches, and Bracelets, to match. Civet Cat, King-street.

FRENCH and ENGLISH Toys, at the Civet Cat, King-street.

COMBS, Brushes, and Perfumery, at the Civet Cat, King-street.

BAGS, Reticules, and Purses, at the Civet Cat, King-street.

TOILETTE BOTTLES, Workboxes, Glass Lustres, and Ladies' Companions, at the Civet Cat.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Dimity furniture, 4-4, 9-8, and 6-4
Ditto white, 28 to 29 inch
Muslins, cambric, 6-4, in cases
Hollands, window, 36 to 54 inch, ditto
Boots and bootees and hoods, in ditto
Furniture, roll and chintz, in ditto
Shawls, Paisley, filled in variety, in ditto
Trousers, moleskin, navvies', of the best quality
Moleskins in the piece, waterproof, sorted
Clothing, shepherds' plaid, in suits
Hosiery, men's brown half-hose
Shirts, regatta and white, sorted, in half dozen boxes, in cases
Domestics, grey, assorted qualities
Silesias, black.
SEWED GOODS.
Chemisettes, sleeves, collars in sets, babies' robes
Petticoats, chemises of the newest design and patterns.
DUNFERMLINE GOODS, WARRANTED ALL LINEN.
Damasks, grass bleached, 8-4, in the piece
Cloths, ditto ditto, damask, 5-8 x 5-8, and 8-4 x 14-4
Napkins, ditto ditto, ditto, 3-4 x 3-4, 7-8 x 7-8, and 4-4
Diaper, ditto ditto, 26 to 30 inch, and 6-4 to 8-4
Linen, pillow, ditto ditto, 40 inch wide
Dowlas, ditto ditto, 36-inch, assorted qualities
Ducks and drills, ditto ditto, imperial and military.
DUNDEE GOODS.
Sacks, salt, in bales
Twine, 3-ply seaming, in bales
Bagging, 27 inch, hemp
Sheeting, Hessians, 72 inch
Rope, Europe, 1½ to 4 inch.
SUNDRIES.
Blacking, Day and Martin's, assorted sizes
Paperhangings, assorted qualities
Paints, red lead, 5 cwt. casks
Ditto, black, in 28 lb. kegs
Lead, white, ditto ditto
Arsenic, powdered, in 1 cwt. casks
Soda, bi-carbonate, in 1 cwt. casks
Saucepans and covers, enamelled, sorted sizes
Saddlery, ladies', made to colonial samples
Barley, pearl, first quality, in 1 and 2 cwt. casks
Candles, Price's sperm and belmontines
Lights, night, Child's, 8 hours
Watches, gold lever
Steam engines, horizontal high pressure, with fly wheels, boilers, castings, and all the necessary mountings, complete.
SPIRITS.
Whisky, in hogsheads and quarter casks, say, Dundashill, Wishair and Fettercairn distilleries.
ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Pitt-street North.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
American cotton duck, tents, tarpaulins, and dray covers
Galvanized iron belaying pins, and hooks and thimbles
Small boat anchors and grapnels, coil link chain
Crab winches, single and double purchase
Single and double and treble iron blocks
Copper, 12, 14, and 16 ounce
Muntz' metal, 14 to 24 ounce
Composition nails, patent felt
West India black varnish
Bright oak, and copal varnish
Sperm, polar, and colza oil, tea oil
Raw and boiled linseed oil
Oars, 10 to 22 feet
New Zealand flax and woollashing
Engine packing, Europe and Manila rope, all sizes
Coir rope, clothes lines, 3-bushel bags
Ships' cooking stoves, lead piping, sheet lead
Stockholm tar and pitch
Prime Irish and Hambro' pork
Split peas, Patna rice, oatmeal
Vermicelli, saleratus, yeast powder.
LANE and CO., 27, Lower George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE AT PRESENT ON SALE—
Belmont sperm candles
Thin's pickles and jams
Lane's stout, in wood
Pimm's, Burton Brewery Co.'s, and Younger's ales
Meux's and Truman's porter, in bottle
Boots and shoes, of best Northampton make
Colman's starch, blue, and mustard
Port and sherry, in wood and bottle
London old tom, colourless, in wood and bottle
Pimm's brandy in various packages
Saddlery and Whips—Horton and Grundy's, and Ashford's
Paper and stationery, of all kinds, books, ink, &c.
Shop and seaming twine
Varnish and gold leaf
Raisins, currants, &c.
Harvey's Scotch whisky
Tobacco pipes (White's)
A well assorted invoice of carpets
Hats, caps, &c.
Ironware of all kinds
Earthenware, &c.
Work boxes, writing desks, &c.
FRANCIS MACNAB and CO., 3, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, Spanish mahogany, brass bound, ½-plate and ¼-plate; stereoscopic ditto, with portrait and view lenses, and portable tripod; best ash and manogany tripod stands, pressure frames; dipping baths, of glass, porcelain, and airtight gutta percha; levelling stands, plate holders, dippers, graduated collodion bottles, plate boxes, porcelain dishes, spirit lamps; a large assortment of thermometers, glass retorts, funnels, iodide and bromide of cadmium, test papers, absolutely pure sulphuric ether, &c., &c., &c., just landed. J. S. NORRIE, practical chemist, Pitt-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.—The undersigned have just received a large quantity of
Tupper and Carr's galvanised corrugated iron, No. 24 and 26 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet sheets; also,
Plain galvanised iron, 7 feet x 3 feet, No. 24 and 26 gauge
Galvanised iron guttering, 4, 4½, and 5 inch
Ditto ditto wallpipe, 2 to 4 inch
Ditto ditto ridge cap
Ditto ditto hopper heads, shoes, and elbows
Ditto ditto gutter brackets, pipe hooks, screw-bolts, nails, and rivets, &c., &c.
The undersigned having erected machinery for the purpose of curving the corrugated iron, can now do any quantity at the following prices, viz., sheets 6, 7, 8 feet long; 6d., 7d., and 8d. per sheet.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.

OATEN HAY.—A lot of excellent Hobart Town Hay just landing, at the Circular Quay, ex Notion, will be SOLD in lots at the ship's side, to suit purchasers. T. G. SAWKINS, agent, Exchange Stores.

FLOUR.—Oxley's superfine Camden flour constantly for SALE. ALLAN and NORTON, 90, Clarence-st.

TASMANIAN Potatoes and Cape Barley for seed. ALLAN and NORTON, 90, Clarence-street.

POTATOES for SALE, cheap, in lots to suit purchasers, at the Stores of CROFT and SON, Commercial Wharf.

HAY.—Oaten Hay for SALE by bale or ton, cheap.—F. and G. KORFF, Spring-street.

COALS.—For SALE, 200 tons A. A. Co.'s, afloat.—F. and G. KORFF, Spring-street.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.—West India rum, 2s. per bottle; East India rum, 1s. 9d. bottle; bottled ale and porter of the best brands, "quarts," 10d. bottle: every article that leaves the undersigned's establishment is sold under the name in which it arrives in the colony; NOT East India rum for Jamaica, as offered to the public by certain unprincipled tradesmen of this city. GOLDSMITH, wholesale and retail wine, spirit, and porter merchant, Grafton Arms, George-street, opposite the Markets.
N.B.—300 empty dry casks for SALE.

50,000 BRICKS FOR SALE. Apply to J. MASKELL, 22, South Head Road.

FOR SALE, one handsome Rocking Horse. A. MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

SUPERIOR LONDON CARRIAGES, by Nurse and Co.—One barouche; double brougham, on C springs; single brougham; driving and family phaeton. EDWARD ROTTMANN and CO., Circular Quay.

SPAIN, PORTUGAL, FRANCE.—Direct importations of sherries and port wines, in wood and bottle; claret; brandy, dark and pale, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves; superior very old case brandy, best in colony; genuine superior Havannah cigars, guaranteed. EDWARD ROTTMAN and CO., Circular Quay Stores.

TO BE SOLD, a Weatherboard Cottage, in Pitt-street, Redfern. Enquire of JOHN NEWSON, at Mrs. Turner's, No. 101, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo. Price moderate, £20. Credit for six months—interest paid.

LIME.—Superior kiln-burned Lime at reduced prices. A. A. Company's screened Coals; Firewood in short billets. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

VENETIAN and GAUZE WIRE BLINDS on SALE and made to order. S. FULLER, 286, Pitt-street.

R. HUTCHINSON, 15, Bridge-street, Sydney.—Superior stock of foreign and (Macarthur's) Australian wines, spirits, liqueurs, ale, and porter, of the best description.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Messrs. J. and W. Macarthur's Camden Park wines, in wood and bottle. R. HUTCHINSON, sole agent, Bridge-street, Sydney.

COALS.—Newcastle Coals of best quality, largest size, proper weight, and lowest price, at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street, a few yards south of Market-street.

FOR SALE, Blue Gum and Ash Felloes, 30s. per hundred. Australian Oak, Cumberland-street.

A LADY'S HORSE FOR SALE, perfectly quiet. Apply at No. 4, Bligh-street.

TO SMALL FARMERS and GARDENERS.—For SALE, 25 acres of the best Land in the neighbourhood of Sydney, in the parish of South Colah, about midway between Lane Cove and Pennant Hills, and fronting the Pennant Hills road. It has a creek, with a never-failing supply of good water running through it. It is about ten miles from Parramatta and about eleven miles from St. Leonard's, North Shore. The soil is first-rate for any sort of fruit-trees, which may be seen by the several sorts growing on the adjoining farm. The deeds may be seen and all information obtained by applying to Mr. ROBERTS, solicitor, opposite the Supreme Court, Sydney; or the land will be shown by applying to JOHN PONTON, South Colah, near Lane Cove.

FOR SALE, a Milch Cow and young Calf. Apply to W. M'PHILLAMY, 64, Sussex-street.

ONIONS, ex Moa, from Auckland, for SALE, by the undersigned. A. COLLINS, 232, Lower George-st.

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP has for SALE,
Byass' bottled beer
Cognac brandy, hogsheads and cases
3-bushel striped sacks
Rock salt, hops
Patent steam laid Manila rope
Stockholm tar
Rosin
Turpentine
Boiled and raw oil
Hoop iron, assorted sizes
American handled axes
Ditto hickory pick handles
Ditto three-hoop buckets, tubs, chairs
Christy's London hats.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY.—Bonniot's pure Cognac, in hogsheads and cases, always on SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street, agent for Messieurs. A. Bonniot et Cie., of Jarnac-sur-Cognac.

INDENTS for HARDWARE, &c.—The undersigned, agents for Messrs. Thomas Elwell and Sons, of Wolverhampton, is prepared to execute indents for general hardware, &c. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-st.

CHAS ROBERTSON'S Timber Yard, Macquarie-place and Circular Quay.
80,000 feet, inch and half-inch, tongued and grooved pine boards
60,000 feet, inch and inch and a quarter tongued and grooved pitch pine flooring
50,000 feet half-inch, inch, and inch and quarter clear pine, planed one side
80,000 feet Baltic and Oregon deals and boards
A large assortment of colonial hardwood, laths, shingles, palings, posts, and rails.
Cedar cut to order at the lowest market rates.
Doors, sashes, &c.

ON SALE, prime New Zealand Seed Oats, just arrived. Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR SALE.—The Music and Musical Instruments, &c., belonging to the late G. W. Hudson, and also the goodwill, fixtures, &c., of the shop. Apply at No. 18, Pitt-street North, opposite the Union Bank.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.—
50,000 feet 1 in. 1½ pitch pine T. and G. flooring
20,000 feet 1 in., 1¼, 1½ ditto, planed one side, 6 to 12 wide
100,000 " ½, ⅝, 1 in., 1½ white pine T. and G.
40,000 " ½, ⅝, 1 in., 1¼, 1½, 2 in. clear pine
30,000 " 2, 3, and 4 in. Oregon plank and scantling
100,000 " colonial hardwood, shingles, battens, and laths
50,000 " Baltic deals, 7, 9, and 11 x 3
Cedar in all thicknesses, doors, sashes, architraves, skirting, mouldings, &c.

REDUCED PRICE OF TIMBER.—W. FAIRFAX and SON offer their large and well-selected stock of foreign and colonial Timber at the full reduction on late importations.
20,000 feet clear pine, 1 inch, ⅝, 1½, and 2 inch
60,000 ditto pitch pine, 1½ and 1 inch
100,000 ditto American pine, 1 inch and 1½
5,000 ditto Baltic deal, cut to order
Weatherboards, planed and beaded; battens, and also sawn timber at low prices
100,000 feet cedar, very low
Skirtings, mouldings, architraves, French casements, chimney pieces, doors, window sashes, and all joiners' work, at the shortest notice, and of the best workmanship
Cottages, 2, 3, and 4 rooms, from £60 and upwards, complete and ready for immediate erection.
At Woolloomooloo Steam Saw Mills.

FOR SALE.—
Brandy, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases
Scotch whisky, in 1 dozen cases
Byass' and Marsetti's beer
Belmont sperm candles
Starch, Glenfield patent
Plaster of Paris, Bath bricks
Three-bushel bags, cordage, and canvas
Rosin
White lead, tar, pitch, and turps
Blasting powder and patent safety fuse
Small anchors, Scotch axle blocks, washers
Galvanized iron wire, Nos. 6, 5, and 2
English leather belting, cotton waste
Caithness pavement, assorted sizes
Ten horse-power steam engine and boiler
Five and six horse-power portable engines, on wheels
Crab winches wall cranes
Flue boiler, fire engine, turning lathes
Scotch and English ploughs, harrows, &c.
Account books, tinted folio post
Brown and shop papers
Watertight and other boots.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

635, GEORGE STREET. — Annual SELLING OFF.—HENRY SELBY begs to inform his customers and the public that he is now selling all descriptions of Drapery at about half-price, and, most of the stock having been purchased cheap at auction, he is enabled to sell such bargains as never before were seen in Sydney!
Terms, cash only
Hoyles' print dresses, reduced to 2s. 11d. each
Muslin dresses, reduced to 3s. 11d. each
Coburg cloths, all colours, reduced to 7½d. per yard
Mixed alpacas, reduced to 8½d. per yard
Fine German merinos, reduced to 1s. 4½d. per yard
Woollen tweed scarf shawls, reduced to 3s. 11d. each
Paisley shawls, reduced to 7s. 6d. each
Children's cloth mantles, reduced to 3s. 11d. each
Ladies' ditto ditto, reduced to 5s. 11d. each
White counterpanes, reduced to 2s. 6d. each
Large Witney blankets, reduced to 10s. per pair
White dimity, reduced to 4½d per yard
Coutille stays, reduced to 2s. 11d. per pair
Cambric long cloths, reduced to 2s. 11½d. per dozen
Horrock's best ditto, reduced to 4s. 10½d per dozen
Bonnet ribbons, reduced to 6d. per yard
Ditto ditto, very rich, reduced to 8½d. per yard
Worked muslin collars, reduced to 6d. each
Rich ditto ditto, reduced to 1s. 9d. each.
HENRY SELBY wishes to impress on the minds of the public that the above list comprises only a very small proportion of the bargains to be obtained at his Cheap Drapery Establishment, the whole stock having been reduced to about half price.
635, George-street.—Terms, cash only!!

ON SALE, by the UNDERSIGNED.—
Liverpool fine salt, and rock salt
White herrings, in tins, just landed
Lobsters in 1lb. tins, ditto
London haddocks, 2lb. tins, ditto
Dried cod fish, in cwt. cases, ditto
Brown paper, stationery, writing inks
Bolt rope, assorted sizes
Guest's No 3, ale.
LORIMER, ROME, and CO., Margaret-street.

TEMPLE OF FASHION, 352, George-street.—J. B. TICKLE and CO., have just received, ex Theresa and other late arrivals, their first supply of Gentlemen's Summer Ready-made Clothing, the same having been well-selected, and got up expressly to suit the requirements of the Australian market.

TEMPLE OF FASHION, 352, George-street.—J. B. TICKLE and CO. are now offering the remainder of their winter stock of Gentlemen's Ready-made Clothing at prices that will defy competition throughout the trade.

TEMPLE OF FASHION, 352, George-street.—J. B. TICKLE and CO. have on hand a very choice assortment of Gentlemen's black silk and other hats, neckties, braces, shirts, and hosiery of all kinds, to suit this and the forthcoming season.

CARPETS, CARPETS, only 10½d., worth 1s. 3d. Real French delaines, all wool, 12½d.
Coburg cloths, all colours, 6½d., worth 10d.
Muslin dresses, 2s 9d., worth 4s. 6d.
Three-flounced ditto, 9s. 6d., worth 12s. 6d.
French silk bareges, 18 yards, 12s. 6d., worth 25s.
Good white calico, only 1s. 11d. the dozen
Checked ginghams, 6½d.
500 dozen children's white socks, all sizes, 2s. 9d. dozen
Super longcloth, 24 yards for 4s. 6d.
Three-flounced challi robes, 12s. 6d.
French coutille stays, 3s. 11d.
Good wool plaids, 12½d.
Country buyers are invited to this list of new cheap goods.
J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, opposite the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

GOOD NEWS. Good News. Good News.—
50 pieces white calicoes, 2s. 11d. per dozen
150 pieces of ginghams, 6½d.; usual price 10½d.
150 pieces of Hoyle's prints, 2s 6½d. per dress
French merinoes, 2s. 6d. per yard; coburgs, 6½d. per yard
Two cases of children's pelisses from 4s. 11d. each
Every article connected with the trade less than cost
2000 bonnets, from 3½d. each.
New London House, 99, Pitt-street.

HOBSON and WHITING invite the ladies of Sydney to inspect their choice selection of Berlin Work, which will be sold at one-half the original cost. 69, Hunter-street.

HOBSON and WHITING will show in their window THIS DAY, great novelties in finished Berlin Work.

HOBSON and WHITING.—8 cwt. Berlin Wool of every shade, at 6d. per dozen; purse silks, &c. 69, Hunter-street.

SYDNEY BABY LINEN and FAMILY OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, 23, Hunter-street, wholesale and retail.—Mrs. MAY has a large assortment of ladies' and children's underclothing, stays, babylinen, cloaks and hoods, flowers, feathers, print wrappers, steel petticoats, moreen and horsehair petticoats, ladies' merino and lambswool undervests and drawers, head dresses, kid gloves, silk, woollen, and cotton hosiery; flannel dressing gowns, lace collars and sleeves, sewed muslin trimmings, collars, sleeves, habit shirts, and a large assortment of fancy goods. N.B.—Country orders by post promptly and faithfully executed.

STAYS.—Stays made to order, by Mrs. HICKMAN (late Brown and Hickman), Castlereagh-street.

TO MILLERS.—W. BLACKMORE and CO. beg to call the attention of gentlemen in the flour trade to their patent Bolting Cloth, without seams, for dressing flour: manufactured and sold by them at Wandsworth, London, S. W. Sold also by Bryan, Corcoran, and Co., wire machine and French millstone makers, 36, Mark-lane, London, E C.; and by THOMAS FULTON and CO., Flinders-street, Melbourne, of whom plans for the construction of the bolting mill may be had gratis, on application. Sold also by H. CROUCH, George-street, Parramatta. The great and continued demand for these cloths is a sufficient proof of their ability in dressing flour. They are made of nineteen different qualities, to suit all the varieties of dressing, from the finest flour to the bran. W. B. and Co. beg to recommend them to millers who make use of wire, as being of great advantage in clearing off, and to state that they are used in this way by many flour dressers, who do an extensive business, and dress by wire, as from the principle of dressing by the bolting machine much useful material is obtained from the tailings, or offal, after leaving the cylinder, and used for a variety of purposes. The bolter has also this advantage, that a cloth may be changed at a moment's notice for one of another quality, when required for any particular dress; it does not occupy much space, and requires little power. Orders received and forwarded direct by S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

WHARF ACCOMMODATION, with STORAGE attached.—To Shipowners, Shipmasters, and Shippers generally.—The undersigned, having now completed improvements on their Wharf (late Armitage's), at the bottom of King-street, are prepared to receive intercolonial trading and coasting vessels, at current rates. The discharge and storage of cargo will be much facilitated by a tramway which is laid down from the wharf to the stores; and the latter, being capacious, perfectly dry, and free from vermin, offer advantages to shippers or importers requiring temporary protection for their goods, as also those in need of more permanent store accommodation. Charges moderate. DURHAM and IRWIN, auctioneers and general commission agents, 66, King-street West, Sydney.

P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Importers and Manufacturers of Marine and Land Engines, Flour and Saw Mills, and machinery of every description. N.B.—A general assortment of engines, flour and saw mill; stoves, circular saws, bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron, and all sorts of hardwood always on hand.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, George-street, Sydney.—Mr. WILLIAM HUDSON, late of St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo, having succeeded Mrs. Sparks in the proprietorship of the Royal Hotel, begs respectfully to inform visitors to Sydney and the public generally that this house is undergoing a complete transformation, both externally and internally,—no expense is being spared in putting it into a thorough state of repair. The bedrooms will be all newly furnished, under the superintendence of Mrs. Hudson, who will give them her most particular attention. The table, the larder, and the cellar, Mr. Hudson will himself attend to, and guarantee their being supplied with the very best the markets can offer. Service—this, the most difficult feature in the undertaking—will be systematically revised; promptness and civility, with efficiency combined, being the chief aim. The manager trusts that, but with slight delay, he may be able to accomplish his design, namely, of making the Royal not only one of the best and most comfortable hotels in the Southern Hemisphere, but likewise to equal in style and management the first-class establishments of Europe. Private apartments—families will find suites of Rooms, elegantly and expressly furnished for their use, together with a scale of charges suited to every requirement. In conclusion, the proprietor trusts that the public will respond to his exertions by giving him a fair trial, and feels confident that the first visit will ensure a second.

NOTICE.—Mrs. WALKER'S Private Boarding House, corner Druitt and Kent streets, begs to announce to her town and country friends, that she has removed to those spacious premises No. 549 (late 323), George-street, opposite the Cathedral, where she will continue to accommodate her boarders, and to conduct a Baby Linen and Millinery Business in the shop part. Reference to the Wesleyan Ministers of the city kindly permitted.

ROYAL HOTEL, George-street, Windsor. — Mr. WALTER BLANCHARD, late of the Barrack Hotel, Windsor, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken those new and spacious premises next to Mr. Hopkins steam flour mills, in which he has, at considerable expense, laid in a very large stock of the best wines, spirits, ales, and porter, so as to ensure the Royal Hotel second to no house in the colony. Mr. Walter Blanchard flatters himself that his reputation is sufficiently established as always keeping the best wines, &c., which renders it unnecessary for him to say any more on that head; all, therefore, that he solicits from his old friends is a continuance of the kind patronage they have always accorded him, while he is confident, as a family hotel, none can excel.
N.B.—BLANCHARD'S Royal Hotel, George-street, Windsor. Horse-boxes disengaged.

JACQUESSON and SON'S CHAMPAGNE; Jacquesson and Son's Champagne! — EDWARD TEILLARD and CO., in order to protect their customers against the spurious imitation of Jacquesson and Co.'s champagne in this market, prevent the public that any bottle direct from the cellar of Jacquesson and Son to their consignment bear on the neck of the bottle—Edward Teillard and Co., agents.
EDWARD TEILLARD and CO. prevent also the public that they are the ONLY sole agents appointed in Australia for the sale of that celebrated wine.
Take care of the spurious imitation!

GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. R. PEEL RAYMOND begs to inform the Public that Mr. SCOTT DURBIN has proceeded to England, with a view of establishing himself in London as a GENERAL AGENT FOR THE COLONY.
Mr. Raymond is prepared to receive any description of orders required to be executed in the United Kingdom, whether in the shape of collecting money, importing quartz crushing machines, steam machinery, or live stock, &c., &c.
To persons wishing to consign colonial produce for sale to Mr. Durbin, Mr. Raymond is prepared to make liberal advances if required.
Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

PRIVATE IMMIGRATION AGENCY.—Mr. R. PEEL RAYMOND begs to inform the public that Mr. SCOTT DURBIN having proceeded to England with the view of establishing forthwith an immigration agency for the colony, he is now prepared to receive orders from persons wishing to introduce their friends or relatives, or from employers of labour desirous of importing labourers under the Government Immigration Regulations.
Mr. DURBIN having received so many orders and such strong assurances of future support, has made a considerable reduction in the scale of fees.
Scale of fees for Friends and Relatives:
Fee to Government for one person under 40 years of age ... £4 0 0
Fee to immigration agent one person ... 1 10 0
Ditto ditto for a family ... 3 0 0
Scale of fees for introducing Labour:
Fee to Government if under 40 years of age ... £4 0 0
Ditto immigration agent ... 2 0 0
Mr. RAYMOND will give any further information that may be required, and to save trouble to persons residing in the country, will, on receipt of above stated fees, obtain the necessary certificate from the Government and transmit the same direct to Mr. Durbin.
Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

SCALD HEAD and SORES.—These complaints are very prevalent among children, sometimes the head, at others the whole of the body is covered with scabious eruptions, scrofula is generally at the basis of this disagreeable complaint—but be that as it may, Holloway's Ointment, combined with the Pills, quickly eradicates all such cutaneous eruptions from the system, and when once cured, these excrescences never return, for the action of this Ointment is expulsion, and not repression, thus securing health upon a firm and permanent basis, a thing that no other medecine extant can possibly perform. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world; and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

AN OPPORTUNITY seldom to be embraced.—Grocery Business.—TO LET, a snug Grocery Business, in town, doing a first-rate trade. Rent, low. Stock and fixtures to be taken at valuation. For particulars apply to F. BRADLY, auctioneer, &c., opposite Supreme Court.

A FRONT ROOM to LET, with private entrance, No. 61, George-street, opposite Campbell's Gate.

AN Unfurnished Room to LET, or furnished for two Gentlemen. 150, late 79, Palmer-street.

A FURNISHED HOUSE to LET, in Macquarie-street. Apply to Mr. LENEHAN, Castlereagh-street.

A HANDSOME BEDROOM, with Board, for a Lady and Gentleman, or two friends, either ladies or gentlemen, in the best part of Woolloomooloo. For cards of address, apply Mr. WISE, fruiterer, William-street, Woolloomooloo. Terms moderate.

BOARD, &c., for One Gentleman or Two. Moderate terms. Private family. 238, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE for a respectable Young Man. 363, George-street, nearly opposite Royal Hotel.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or Furnished Apartments, at Mrs. SAMSON'S, 28, Upper Fort-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two respectable mechanics, corner of Essex and Harrington streets. Terms moderate.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a good Family House, containing 5 large rooms, kitchen, &c., with water on the premises, situated at the lower end of Darling-street. Apply to Mr. RAMSAY, Grocery Warehouse, Balmain.

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS to LET, on ninety-nine years' lease, 25 x 75, with back entrances, in Regent, Pitt, Buckland, and Botany streets South, at 2s. a week; good water guaranteed. Apply to E. BYRNE, Waterloo Estate, Redfern.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET; taxes paid, water laid on. WHITTELL'S Coal Yard, Bathurst-street.

COMFORTABLE Board and Residence for Two Single Men, £1 per week. 149, Gloucester-street.

FORSYTH COTTAGE and GROUNDS.—TO LET, the above comfortable Family Residence, situate at the Glebe, late in the occupation of William Randle, Esq., and formerly in that of the late George Miller, Esq. Apply to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

OFFICES TO LET, in the best part of Pitt-street North. Apply to Messrs. L. and S. SAMUEL, 181, Pitt-street North.

OFFICES to LET, in Lloyd's Chambers. Apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

OFFICES and Warehouse-room to LET, 5, Charlotte-place, Church-hill. Apply JOHN THOMSON.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL, IPSWICH, Moreton Bay, to LET.—JOHN M'DONALD intending to retire from business, will let the remaining portion of the Lease of the abovenamed old established and widely-known premises.
The house ever since it commenced has commanded the best business in the Northern Districts, J. M'D. having been in it for the last seven years. To any respectable party desirous of making a sure fortune, this is an opportunity which seldom occurs, and should not be lost sight of.
The house is a brick building, containing a large and commodious bar, seven parlours, fifteen bedrooms, with kitchen, washhouse, store-room and cellar; an excellent eight stall stable, three loose boxes, fowl-house, hay shed, and a shed for wood and coal.
There is attached to the premises a spacious billiard-room, fitted with every convenience, with one of Thurston's best tables of the latest construction, with slate bed, complete, with pool, pyramid pool, billiard balls, and marking boards, having only been in use for a few months.
The stock and furniture to be taken at a valuation.
Application to be made to the proprietor, who will treat with any responsible party, and give every information as to the lease, terms, &c.
Ipswich, Moreton Bay, July 1.

RESIDENCE and Partial Board, for two gentlemen, or Board and Residence for a Lady and Gentleman; in Upper Paddington. The house is most delightfully situated, and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Terms moderate. Address HOME, HERALD Office.

SELECT BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. DODD, 16, Jamison-street.

GENTEEL HOUSE to LET, in William-street, corner of Crown-street—5 rooms, kitchen, yard, garden, and water laid on, in complete order. Rent moderate to a permanent tenant. Apply to J. E. ELLIOTT, 84, Bathurst-street.

TO LET, a Shop and eight rooms in George-street North. To a respectable tenant a lease will be given at a very moderate rent. Apply to Mrs. HANSON, Castlereagh-street; or to G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a Shop and Premises, in Lower George-street. Apply to Mrs. SAMSON, 28, Upper Fort-street.

TO LET, at Peacock's Point, Hay's Wharf and Store, with Cottage attached, suitable for a timber merchant, boat-builder, or steam ferry—being the nearest point of Balmain to Sydney. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, Two Houses and Shops, in York-street, near Market-street; rent moderate. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, 6 Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, on Building Lease, for 21 years, the point at Balmain opposite Goat Island, rounding Waterview Bay, containing about three acres. JOSEPH SIMMONS, jun., 13, Hunter-street.

TO LET, in Macleay-street, nearly opposite Rosslyn Hall, a Cottage, containing four rooms on the ground floor, and three attics; detached kitchen and stable; there is a well of pure water on the premises. Possession can be given on the 27th instant. Apply to Mr. STEPHEN BROWN, solicitor, 130, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, at the Glebe, a House, with four rooms and detached kitchen; excellent yard and stabling for 10 horses, with a good dry loft and water laid on. Also to be LET, at the corner of the Glebe Road, two Houses, with eight rooms in each house; good yard and stabling for one horse; rent moderate. Apply to J. WALTON, University Hotel, Glebe.

TO LET, House, No. 24, Cumberland-street North lately occupied by Mr. Rich; rent very moderate. For particulars apply to Mr. NEWELL, grocer, near the bridge, who has the keys; or to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., 118, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, a superior Residence of seven rooms, kitchen, &c., with every convenience for a family, situated in the best part of the city. Apply to Messrs. L. and S. SAMUEL, 181, Pitt-street North.

TO BE LET, that Three-story Stone House, No. 9, Crown-street, Miller's Point, containing seven rooms, detached kitchen, stable and coach-house. Water laid on. Apply to JOHN ALEXANDER, 1, Margaret-street.

TO LET, in Palmer-street, a House of four rooms, with kitchen and cellar; water laid on; rent, 21s. a week. Apply to Mr. TURTON, corner of Palmer and Liverpool streets.

TO LET, a first class Hotel, in one of the principal thoroughfares in Sydney. Apply 126, Kent-st. North.

TO LET, the Verandah Cottage, No. 101, Botany-street, Chippendale, containing six rooms, with detached kitchen, stable, coachhouse, garden, water laid on. Apply to Mr. JONES, Crown Inn, corner Botany-street.

TO LET, One or Two respectable Rooms, 347, corner of Elizabeth and Goulburn streets.

TO LET, three comfortable four-roomed Houses, with back entrance, water laid on, &c., off York-street, to respectable tenants taking them for a term, they will be let at a moderate rental. Apply to EDWARD SALMON, Wynyard-street.

TO LET.—PYRMONT.—A corner Shop, Union-street, opposite the Royal Oak. Enquire next door.

TO LET an old-established Butchers' Shop, in Pitt-street, near King-street. S. GOOLD, 178, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a very comfortable Family Residence; 8 rooms, kitchen, store, and servant's room, &c., in Macquarie-street South, Lyons-terrace. Apply to P. REILY, opposite; or to Mr. LAYARD, Jamison-street.

TO LET, small Shop, Market st., between George and Pitt streets, next Mountcastle's. Rent 25s.

TO LET, in Woolloomooloo a convenient House, containing six rooms, with Russell's stove in kitchen; good yard, and water laid on. Rent, £65 per annum. Apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

TO BE LET, a first-class Family House, situate in Cumberland-street North, with coach-house, stable, &c., the whole newly papered and painted throughout; rent moderate. ALLAN and NORTON, 90, Clarence-st.

TO LET, a large Dry Cellar. Rent, low. J. B. TICKLE and CO., 352 George-street.

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